

About the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia

Welcome to the 2nd edition of the *TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia*

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ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

The Alexander Turnbull Library is a world-renowned research library within the National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa. This “library within a library” holds the national documentary collection relating to New Zealand and the Pacific. Other significant holdings are the major research collection on John Milton and his times and New Zealand’s largest collection of early printed books and fine printing.

The Library is based on the collections of Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull, a wealthy Wellington merchant who died in 1918 and bequeathed to the nation some 55,000 volumes as well as manuscripts, paintings and sketches, which he had collected during his lifetime.

Turnbull’s original collection continues to guide the Library’s collecting policy, but new initiatives, such as the Archive of New Zealand Music, the New Zealand Cartoon Archive and the Oral History Centre, reflect the importance of these media in recording aspects of the New Zealand experience.

The Turnbull collections include nearly 258,000 books, 16,500 rare books, 48,000 maps, 90,000 items of printed ephemera, nearly 1,600,000 photographs and negatives, 60,000 paintings, drawings and prints, and 23,835 discs, tapes and cassettes covering music and oral history. The Library also holds approximately 1,373 linear metres (one kilometre high!) of newspapers, 6.5 kilometres of manuscripts, 4,100 metres of serials and 52,050 microfilm reels. The collections continue to grow through donations, purchases and the legal deposit provisions of the National Library Act 1965, as amended.

The heritage collections are not available for borrowing, but material can be selected from them and consulted in special areas of the Alexander Turnbull Library. Duplicate copies of material from the collections, such as microform copies of serials, newspapers and manuscripts, are made available through inter-library lending, while other rare and original works are accessible through exhibitions and online services. Eventually, more and more of the information the Library holds will be available in electronic form so that people can access it from anywhere in the country, or the world.

The National Library’s website (<http://www.natlib.govt.nz>) can tell you more about the Alexander Turnbull Library, and keep you up to date with latest developments.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND TE PUNA MĀTAURANGA

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The National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa is one of New Zealand's leading cultural and information centres. The unique role of the National Library is to collect and maintain literature and information resources that relate to New Zealand and the Pacific, to make this information readily available, and to preserve the documentary heritage of this country for future generations.

As a government department, the National Library is responsible to, and is funded by, the Government. It undertakes research and provides policy advice on [library](#) and information issues directly to its Minister.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND - Services

The National Library is developing its services to ensure that all New Zealanders have access to the information they require for their social, cultural and commercial development. At the time of going to press, the Library is working with the National Library of Australia to develop a national document and information service that will give access to information held within New Zealand and throughout the world.

The Library produces the New Zealand National Bibliography, a listing of all works published in New Zealand and hosts the New Zealand Bibliographic Network, which enables cooperative collection-building and inter-library lending. In addition, it creates Index New Zealand, an online database which indexes currently published articles from magazines. This index is hosted on Kiwinet, the library's information network.

The National Library's Reference and Research Service is a second-resort service, which means that it answers enquiries for information that cannot be satisfied from resources in other New Zealand libraries. The information service provides access to information throughout the Library's extensive collections of New Zealand and overseas books, serials and music collections, and local and overseas databases. The Library also provides access to its collections through an ongoing programme of exhibitions and related events and an active touring schedule.

Through 14 centres around the country, the School Libraries 2000 Programme offers New Zealand schools a curriculum information service, a school library development programme, and product support.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND - Collections

The National Library's heritage collections include both published and unpublished material and are held in the Alexander Turnbull Library, a "library within a library" (see Alexander Turnbull Library). These resources are supported by a comprehensive collection of general reference and information material.

The National Library's general collections cover a broad range of areas, but are increasingly focused on New Zealand and Pacific material. The general reference collection supplements the collections of all New Zealand libraries with advanced level reference information resources across all subject areas, with particular attention given to current information. The Library also holds the most extensive collections of children's literature in New Zealand. The National Library is committed to building a collection of audio books to supplement other libraries' services to people with print disabilities.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND - History

The National Library was established in 1966 by an Act of Parliament. The National Library Act 1965 brought together the General Assembly Library, begun in 1858 to serve members of Parliament; the Alexander Turnbull Library, opened in 1920 and based on the collections bequeathed to the Crown by Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull in 1918; and the National Library Service, which began in 1945 with the amalgamation of the Country Library Service and the School Library Service.

Since its inception, the National Library has evolved in response to political and economic developments and the changing library and information needs of New Zealanders. In 1985, the General Assembly Library separated from the National Library and is now known as the Parliamentary Library. By 1987, Library staff, collections and other material had been moved from 14 sites around Wellington to the new National Library building in Molesworth Street, and in 1988, the Library became an autonomous government department, no longer administered by the Department of Education. In 1990, the National Film Library became part of the National Library.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND - Access

The National Library is attempting to make much more of the information it holds available in electronic form. The Library's website (<http://www.natlib.govt.nz>) contains information about the latest developments, services and activities.

Also available through the internet (<http://www.xtra.co.nz>) is Index New Zealand, a large electronic database of current New Zealand and Pacific related information compiled by the National Library.

DAVID BATEMAN LTD

David Bateman Ltd, a family owned and operated company founded in 1979, is one of the largest, totally independent general book publishers in New Zealand. Evidence of its commitment to providing authoritative information for New Zealanders on a wide range of subjects is provided by its catalogue of over 150 titles in print and between thirty and forty new titles published each year for the domestic market. Some recent titles worthy of note are:

The Complete New Zealand Gardener (1996 Montana Book Awards finalist) by Geoff Bryant and Eion Scarrow; *The Ultimate New Zealand Gardening Book* edited by Geoff Bryant; *New Zealand Geographic* published in association with New Zealand Geographic Publications Ltd; *The Casual Eating Series* published in association with Corbans Wines; the fourth edition of the *Bateman New Zealand Encyclopedia* edited by Gordon McLauchlan; a reprint of *200 Years of New Zealand Painting* by Gil Docking and Michael Dunn, *The Art of Alfred Sharpe* and *The Art of Lois White* in association with the Auckland City Art Gallery.

Other notable publications include *Scars on the Heart* (New Zealanders at War) in association with the Auckland Museum; *Mataora - Contemporary Maori Art* in association with the Arts Council of New Zealand; in preparation *The Polynesians: A History of Polynesian Migration* by Michael King in association with the British Museum.

The company also exports the work of a number of New Zealand writers and photographers who are authorities on subjects ranging from gardening to the Antarctic - and write for international markets. Over fifty such titles have been published in the last five years.

If you would like to know more about the titles published and distributed by David Bateman Ltd or if you think you have ideas for non-fiction books which would be useful to either New Zealanders or people overseas, the editorial staff at David Bateman Ltd would be delighted to hear from you.

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WILD SOUTH BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND

The first edition of this product was *New Zealand Birds and How to Photograph Them*. Released in 1993 the original was New Zealand's first home-grown multimedia title. These are some of the early reviewers comments:

"a well-conceived and executed product. It has a pleasant and easy-to-use interface that facilitates navigation. This disc should have an appeal and interest that extends well beyond the borders of New Zealand. It's highly recommended for armchair travellers, bird aficionados, and those who want an example of an excellent user interface."

- *CD ROM World April 1994*

"an exceptionally fine product and certainly the best "bird" CD-ROM seen to date"
Editor's Choice, Rating *****

- *Canadian CD-ROM News 8 (2) 1993:*

Wild South Birds of New Zealand is even better! The text has been updated, the interface improved and TVNZ Natural History (producers of the renowned "Wild South" television documentaries) have provided award-winning film footage of New Zealand birdlife. An entertaining and informative reference for everyone with an interest in birds or photography, the CD-ROM includes:

- all 323 living bird species on the New Zealand list
- 192 species illustrated
- 561 superb photographs
- 125 videos (more than 39 minutes)
- 220 sounds (more than 67 minutes)
- 62 photographic tips
- 20 pictures for use as Windows™ wallpapers

Information is accessed by common bird names, habitats or by North or South Island locations. Those with a scientific bent will appreciate the taxonomic index.

For information on purchasing *Wild South Birds of New Zealand* please contact

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P O Box 324
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Telephone: +64-3-5464688

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Email: protech@xtra.co.nz

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History Pre-1760

925

Ethnologists in the 19th and early 20th centuries estimated, using generational counting from Maori genealogy chants, that the mythological Polynesian navigator Kupe visited NZ in this year.

1150

The same scholars set this date as the visit of Toi, another major figure of Maori mythology.

1350

This was the year estimated for the arrival of the Great Fleet which brought the first mass settlement of NZ by Polynesian explorers. These three dates were part of NZ 'history' for many years, but all are now questioned by modern scholars and even the existence of the Great Fleet itself is largely discounted. The debate on time and the nature of early Polynesian settlement continues.

1642

Abel Tasman, the first European to discover NZ, calls it Staten Landt and annexes it for Holland.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1760-1779

1769

Captain Cook lands at Gisborne on 9 October; the Union Jack is hoisted later at Mercury Bay, and possession taken on behalf of King George III. Two months later, the Frenchman, De Surville, lands at Doubtless Bay.

1770

Captain Cook crosses Cook Strait and lands in the South Island at Queen Charlotte Sound, where the British flag is hoisted and possession of NZ taken again.

1772

Marion du Fresne lands at the Bay of Islands and annexes NZ as France Australe in the name of King Louis XV of France.

1773

Cook returns with the ships *Resolution* and *Adventure*. Lands at Queen Charlotte Sound. Two sheep put ashore but survive only a few days.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1780-1799

1791

Discovery of Chatham Islands by Captain Broughton in HMS *Chatham*. Arrival of first recorded whaling ship, *William and Ann*.

1792

First sealing gang at Dusky Sound.

1793

Spanish navigator, Malaspina, visits Dusky Sound.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1800-1819

1814

Arrival of Samuel Marsden at the Bay of Islands. Introduction of sheep, cattle, horses and poultry. First sermon preached on Christmas Day.

1815

Thomas Holloway King is the first European child born in NZ.

1816

Thomas Kendall opens first school for Maori children.

1819

Raids on Taranaki and Port Nicholson by Te Rauparaha and Nene.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1820-1839

1820

Hongi Hika, chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, visits England and meets King George IV.

1821

Beginning of Hongi Hika's wars with muskets. Two thousand people killed at Tamaki.

1823

Wesleyan Methodist Mission established at Whangaroa Harbour. First Church of England marriage in NZ between Philip Tapsell and Maria Ringa, a Maori girl, who deserted him shortly afterwards. Jurisdiction of New South Wales Courts of Justice extended to British subjects in NZ.

1825

First attempt at colonisation with 60 immigrants aboard *Rosanna*. Only four stayed.

1827

French Pass, Croisilles Harbour and Waitemata Harbour charted by Dumont D'Urville aboard *Astrolabe*. Mission station at Whangaroa destroyed by Hongi Hika's forces.

1830

Agricultural mission and school established at Waimate North, where the first acorn was planted.

1831

First Pakeha wedding between W G Puckey and Matilda Davis at Paihia.

1833

James Busby, appointed British Resident in NZ in 1832, arrives at Bay of Islands.

1834

Clash between British troops and Maori in the capture of Waimate Pa, Taranaki. Merino sheep farm established by James Bell Wright on Mana Island. James Busby, on behalf of the British Government, presents a flag to North Auckland chiefs, NZ's first flag.

1835

Export of first wool to Sydney. Visit of Charles Darwin and Robert FitzRoy (later Governor of NZ). Chatham Islands conquered by Ngati Awa tribes. Declaration of Independence by the Tribes of NZ, organised by Busby.

1836

Colenso begins printing New Testament in Maori.

1837

Hobson first visits NZ to protect Europeans from Maori fighting. Self-styled Sovereign Chief of NZ, Baron de Thierry, arrives at Hokianga.

1838

NZ Colonisation Company founded. Arrival of Bishop Pompallier and formation of

Catholic Mission at Hokianga. James Clendon becomes first United States Consul in NZ.

1839

Governor of New South Wales given jurisdiction over British subjects in NZ. Arrival in Petone of Colonel William Wakefield of the NZ Company.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1840-1859

1840

Arrival of first settlers at Port Nicholson aboard *Aurora* and *Oriental*. Treaty of Waitangi signed. NZ Banking Company established at Kororareka. British sovereignty proclaimed. Settlements formed at Akaroa and Canterbury Plains. Arrival of John Logan Campbell at Coromandel. Inauguration of the town of Auckland with a regatta on Waitemata Harbour. The NZ Act passed by the Imperial Parliament. Union Bank of Australia operates from a shed in Petone.

1841

NZ proclaimed independent of New South Wales and declared a Crown Colony. Captain William Hobson assumes office as Governor of the Crown Colony. Settlement formed at New Plymouth. Selwyn consecrated Bishop of NZ at Lambeth Chapel. Settlement at Manukau Harbour. Arrival of first settlers at Wanganui.

1842

Death of Governor Hobson. Settlement formed at Nelson. Auckland named official capital. Arrival of Bishop Selwyn. Wellington proclaimed a borough, the first in NZ. Maori Church opened at Putiki, Wanganui. First Supreme Court sitting held in Auckland.

1843

Clash with Maori in the Wairau Valley and death of Captain Wakefield and other Europeans. Severe earthquake in Wanganui. Captain FitzRoy assumes office as Governor.

1844

Signal flagstaff at Kororareka cut down by Hone Heke. Selection of land for the Dunedin settlement made. The NZ Company suspends all colonising operations for lack of finance.

1845

Captain George Grey assumes office as Governor. Kororareka looted by Hone Heke's forces and settlers flee to Auckland. Artillery bombardment at Ohaeawai Pa.

1846

Maori hostilities in Hutt Valley; Wellington under martial law. Beginning of Heaphy, Fox and Brunner exploration of the West Coast of the South Island. Ruapekapeka occupied by British forces, terminating Heke's war. Te Rauparaha captured at Plimmerton. Country divided into two provinces, New Munster and New Ulster. Ordinance passed for establishment of constabulary. Arrival of first steam vessel in NZ waters, HMS *Driver*.

1847

Maori attack on Wanganui. First shipment of butter and cheese from the South Island to Sydney.

1848

Otago Association founds settlement at Dunedin. Auckland's first recorded snowfall. Discovery of coal at Brunner on West Coast. Sir George Grey appointed Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of NZ. Severe earthquake centred on Wellington. Survey by HMS *Acheron* begins.

1849

Survey of Lyttelton begins. Crown lands ordinance passed. Public meetings in Dunedin to protest against a proposal to introduce convicts. Bishop Selwyn founds St Stephen's school in Auckland for Maori boys. Royal Charter granted for incorporation of the Canterbury Association.

1850

Canterbury Association founds settlement at Christchurch. NZ Company's charter surrendered and all its interests revert to the Imperial Government. John Godley, leader of the Canterbury Pilgrims, arrives in Lyttelton. Robert Heaton Rhodes arrives in Canterbury. Bishop Pompallier arrives at Auckland with French and Irish priests and Sisters of Charity.

1851

Appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel R H Wynyard as Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster. The NZ Society formed at Wellington; first president Sir George Grey. *Governor Wynyard*, the first steamship built in NZ, launched at Freemans Bay, Auckland.

1852

Tamihana Te Rauparaha presented to Queen Victoria. Discovery of Coromandel gold by C Ring in the Kapanga Stream. Constitution Act divides country into six provinces with representative institutions. Arrival in Wellington of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Boundaries of the provinces of Canterbury, Wellington, Nelson, Otago and New Plymouth defined. New Plymouth became Taranaki in 1858.

1854

Opening of the first General Assembly in Auckland.

1855

Severe earthquake on both sides of Cook Strait. Adhesive, imperforate postage stamps on sale. Gold discovered at Milton. First Imperial Troops land at New Plymouth. Thomas Gore Browne assumes office as Governor.

1856

First meetings of Auckland and Wellington Chambers of Commerce. Appointment of the first ministry under responsible government with Sewell as Premier.

1857

Te Wherowhero elected Potatau I, the first Maori King.

1858

New Provinces Act passed. Hawke's Bay province constituted. Royal Decree makes Nelson a bishop's see and a city.

1859

Marlborough Province established. Discovery of gold in Buller River. NZ Insurance Company established.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1860-1879

1860

Hostilities around Taranaki. First battle fought at Waireka, heralding the land wars. Discovery Grey River coal by Julius von Haast. Philippe Viard constituted first Roman Catholic Bishop of Wellington. Governor Gore Browne holds a major meeting of Maori chiefs at Kohimarama, Auckland.

1861

Truce arranged with Taranaki Maori. Bank of NZ incorporated at Auckland. Southland Province established. Gold discovered at Waipori and Gabriel's Gully, Otago. Sir George Grey assumes office as Governor for a second term.

1862

Opening of first electric telegraph line between Christchurch and Lyttelton. First gold shipment leaves Dunedin for London. Loss of many public records in wreck of SS *White Swans*.

1863

289 lives lost in wreck of HMS *Orpheus* on the Manukau Bar. Beginning of Waikato war. Colonial government states its intention to assume control of Maori Affairs. Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association formed.

1864

Battles of Rangiaohia, Orakau, Gate Pa and Te Ranga. Gold discoveries in Marlborough and on the west coast of the South Island. Beginning of Main Trunk Line between Mangatawhiri and Meremere. Sir George Grey confiscates Maori land in Waikato.

1865

Wellington becomes seat of government. End of Waikato war. Dunedin hosts NZ Exhibition. Arrival of military settlers from Australia. Hauhau uprising. Murder of Reverend Volkner at Opotiki, and of government office and companions at Whakatane. Auckland streets first lit by gas.

1866

Cook Strait telegraph cable completed. Opening of Christchurch to Hokitika road. Cobb and Co coaches run from Canterbury to the West Coast.

1868

Te Kooti leads prison escape from the Chatham Islands aboard seized schooner *Rifleman*. Sails to Gisborne and subsequently slays 32 Europeans. Sir George Bowen assumes office as Governor. Formation of the Royal Society of NZ.

1869

Founding of University of Otago. The NZ Cross instituted by Order in Council. Government Life Insurance Office established. Celebrations for first royal visit by HRH Duke of Edinburgh.

1870

Final departure of Imperial Forces. Further fighting with Te Kooti. Vogel announces a Public Works Policy, requiring an overseas loan of £10 million. Possession taken of Bounty Island. Beginning of Auckland to San Francisco mail service. Second visit of Duke of Edinburgh.

1871

Beginning of large-scale railway construction under Public Works policy. Deer liberated in Otago. Dr Isaac Featherston appointed first NZ Agent-General in London. Auckland constituted a city.

1872

Creation of Public Trust Office. Telegraph communication links Auckland, Wellington and southern provinces.

1873

NZ Shipping Company established. Founding of Canterbury University. Westland Province separates from Canterbury. Sir James Fergusson assumes office as Governor.

1874

First NZ steam engine built at Invercargill. Arrival of the first Chinese on the West Coast goldfields. Opening of the railway line from Wellington to Lower Hutt.

1875

Union Steam Ship Company established. The Marquess of Normanby assumes office as Governor.

1876

NZ and Australia connected by cable, providing communication with UK. Provincial institutions abolished and the country divided into counties and boroughs.

1877

Education Act provides free compulsory and secular education. Land Act in force, replacing 66 statutes, and allows Crown lands to be dealt with in a uniform manner.

1878

Opening of Christchurch to Dunedin railway line.

1879

Adult male suffrage introduced. Triennial Parliaments Act passed. 34 lives lost in Kaitangata coal-mine explosion. Auckland-Hamilton railway line completed. Sir Hercules Robinson assumes office as Governor.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1880-1899

1880

First steam train service in Christchurch between Cathedral Square and the railway station. Te Aroha proclaimed a gold field. School of Agriculture opens at Lincoln. Sir Arthur Gordon assumes office as Governor.

1881

Wreck of SS Tararua at Waipapa Point with loss of 131 lives. First cable tramway service in Dunedin in Rattray Street. Dunedin hosts Industrial Exhibition. Auckland and Christchurch telephone exchanges open. Te Whiti arrested and Parihaka village attacked by government forces.

1882

First shipment of frozen meat leaves Port Chalmers for England aboard the Dunedin. Christchurch hosts the NZ Exhibition.

1883

NZ Shipping Company introduces direct steam ship communication between NZ and England. Te Kooti and Maori prisoners pardoned under Amnesty Act. Sir William Jervois assumes office as Governor. Opening of Auckland University College.

1884

First overseas tour by a rugby team results in wins in all eight games in New South Wales. Unemployed demonstrate in Auckland. Sale of alcohol in King Country forbidden by Government Proclamation. Visit of the Maori King to England.

1885

Introduction of mail service between NZ and Pacific Islands.

1886

Tarawera eruption destroys Pink and White Terraces, taking more than 100 lives. Oil discovered in Taranaki. Opening of School of Mines, Thames.

1887

Kermadec Islands annexed. Reefton becomes first town to have electricity. Francis Redwood created Archbishop and Metropolitan of NZ. Mountain tops of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu presented to the nation as a National Park in a deed signed by Te Heuheu Tukino IV. First inland parcel post service.

1888

Cook Islands proclaimed a British Protectorate. Visit of General William Booth of the Salvation Army. Nelson brothers open the country's first freezing works in Gisborne. Auckland and Wellington streets lit with electricity.

1889

Plural voting abolished. Dunedin hosts NZ and South Seas Exhibition. First NZ-built locomotive completed at Addington. The Earl of Onslow assumes office as Governor.

1890

Great Maritime strike. First election under one-man-one-vote system.

1891

Land and Income Tax Act passed.

1892

Polynesian Society's first meeting in Wellington. The Earl of Glasgow assumes office as Governor.

1893

Franchise extended to women. Introduction of Licensing Poll. Bank Note Issue Act passed making banknotes legal tender. Death of Te Kooti.

1894

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act passed, making NZ the first country to introduce compulsory arbitration. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatua Te Wherowhero elected Maori King.

1895

Soup kitchen for unemployed opens in Dunedin. Government purchases the Hermitage, Mt Cook. Family Homes Protection Act passed.

1896

67 deaths in Brunner mine explosion. General census puts population at 703,360.

1897

Founding of Victoria University, Wellington. Pigeongram service introduced between Auckland and Great Barrier Island. Stamps for this service were issued the following year. The Earl of Ranfurly assumes office as Governor.

1898

Old Age Pensions Act passed, the first of its kind in the world.

1899

First celebrations of Labour Day commemorating the eight-hour day. First of ten NZ Contingents sent to South Africa.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1900-1919

1900

Public Health Act passed.

1901

Penny postage adopted. Cook Islands and Niue annexed. Population 815,853 in census. Visit of Duke and Duchess of York.

1902

Pacific Cable operates between NZ, Australia and Fiji. First Chatham Islands Maori Council opened by Maui Pomare.

1903

Empire Day proclaimed. State Fire Insurance Act passed. Lord Kitchener visits NZ. Maori King Mahuta Te Wherowhero appointed to Legislative Council.

1904

Probable flight of R W Pearse near Timaru. Christchurch Cathedral consecrated and opened. Lord Plunket assumes office as Governor.

1905

Workers Dwelling Act passed. NZ representative in London becomes known as High Commissioner. Hon W P Reeves first to hold the post. First All Black team tours Great Britain. Old Age Pension increased to £26 per annum.

1906

Christchurch hosts NZ International Exhibition. Census puts population at 888,578.

1907

NZ constituted a Dominion. Fire destroys Parliament Buildings. Study of the Tuhoe tribal history by Elsdon Best completed after 12 years. Hon Sir Joseph Ward called to the Privy Council.

1908

Wellington-Auckland rail link completed. Departure of Sir Ernest Shackleton on Antarctic Expedition.

1909

Introduction of compulsory military training. First regular express train between Auckland and Wellington. Stamp-vending machine invented and manufactured in NZ.

1910

National Provident Fund Act passed. Introduction of the Order of St John in NZ. Dunedin Hocken Library opened by Lord Plunket. Halley's Comet sighted. Departure of Captain Scott's last Antarctic expedition from Port Chalmers aboard *Terra Nova*. Lord Islington assumes office as Governor.

1911

Introduction of wireless telegraphy. Widow's Pension Act passed. First poll taken on National Prohibition. Census puts population at 1,058,308.

1912

Public Service placed under control of a commissioner. Foundation stone of new Parliament Buildings laid. Miners strike at Waihi. The Earl of Liverpool assumes office as Governor.

1913

Extensive strikes, beginning with a lock-out of watersiders at Wellington.

1914

Loss of 43 lives in Huntly coal mine disaster. NZ Advance Expeditionary Force leaves for Egypt. Lake Coleridge hydro-electric scheme begins.

1915

NZers engaged in fighting in Gallipoli. National war cabinet formed, consisting of 6 Reform, 6 Liberal and a Maori representative. Contingent of 500 Maori soldiers sails from Wellington. British government announces intention to purchase all NZ meat exports for the duration of the war.

1916

NZ Division transfers to the Western Front. Compulsory enrolment of men for war service. Formation of NZ Labour Party.

1917

Gazetting of National Efficiency Board to advise on war matters. 3,700 men lost in NZ Division's otherwise successful attack at Messines. Conscription extended to include Maori. Lord Liverpool becomes first Governor-General. 6 o'clock closing introduced.

1918

Beginning of great influenza epidemic which caused nearly 7,000 deaths. NZ Division involved in the Battle of the Somme. A petition containing 242,001 signatures for prohibition of the sale of liquor presented to Parliament Establishment of Repatriation Board, consisting of four cabinet ministers and a chief executive.

1919

Prime Minister Massey attends Peace Conference. Women eligible for parliamentary election. Reform Government succeeds wartime Coalition. George Bolt and Leo Walsh make first official airmail flight from Auckland to Dargaville.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1920-1939

1920

Visit of HRH Prince of Wales. Anzac Day constituted. NZ receives United Nations mandate to administer Western Samoa. Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa assumes office as Governor-General.

1921

NZ Aero Transport, a forerunner of Mt Cook Airlines, makes first flight between Invercargill and Auckland.

1922

Meat export trade placed under control of a board.

1923

Otira Tunnel opens. Ross Dependency proclaimed by Order in Council of the British government.

1924

Rail strike. Introduction of Motor Vehicles Act. Pensions for blind persons introduced. Wanganui created a city. Introduction of two-way radio communication with England. Sir Charles Fergusson assumes office as Governor-General.

1925

First radio broadcast in NZ from 1YA, Auckland.

1926

Family Allowances Act passed.

1927

First Trentham National Yearling Sales. Visit of Duke and Duchess of York. Introduction of daylight saving (lasted only from 6 November until 4 March 1928).

1928

Kingsford-Smith's first successful Tasman crossing in 14 hours and 25 minutes.

1929

17 deaths in Murchison-Karamea earthquake. Visit of HRH the Prince of Wales. Auckland War Memorial Museum opens.

1930

Legislation passed for relief of unemployment. Palmerston North becomes a city. Viscount Bledisloe assumes office as Governor-General.

1931

Hawke's Bay earthquake causes massive destruction in Napier and Hastings with loss of 255 lives. Wages and salaries reduced by 10 per cent. Three deaths at Wairoa in NZ's first fatal air accident. Introduction of airmail postage stamps.

1932

Reductions in pensions, salaries of State employees, rentals, interest rates and other fixed charges under the National Expenditure Adjustment Act. Rioting by unemployed in Auckland and Dunedin.

1933

Introduction of Sales Tax. NZ silver coinage introduced. Koroki Mahuta Te Wherowhero elected Maori King.

1934

Introduction of official trans-Tasman airmail. Visit of George Bernard Shaw.

1935

Labour government assumes office for the first of four successive terms. M J Savage first Labour Prime Minister. Cook Strait Air Services begin operations. Viscount Galway assumes office as Governor-General.

1936

NZ elected to league of Nations Council. Inauguration of inter-island truck air services. Introduction 40-hour week. Introduction of guaranteed basic prices for cheese and butter. Inaugural flight on Union Airways of NZ Ltd from Dunedin to Palmerston North. Jean Batten becomes first woman to fly solo from Great Britain to NZ. Introduction of commercial broadcasting.

1937

Formation of Federation of Labour. Flight of Pan Am flying boat from San Francisco to Auckland.

1938

Social Security Act passed.

1939

War with Germany results in recruitment of Second NZ Expeditionary Force commanded by Major-General Freyberg. Britain to purchase NZ farm produce for duration of War. Introduction of social security for hospital patients. Battle of the River Plate in which HMNZS *Achilles* took part in the destruction of the *Admiral Graf Spee*.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1940-1959

1940

Introduction of ballots for military service. Death of Prime Minister Savage, succeeded by Fraser. Sinking of HMS *Niagara* off NZ coast by enemy mine. Most of gold on board salvaged following year. Founding of Tasman Empire Airways (TEAL). German mines laid across Hauraki Gulf.

1941

Mobilisation of Territorial Forces after declaration of War with Japan. Introduction of pharmaceutical and general medical benefits. Sir Cyril Newall assumes office as Governor-General.

1942

Complete mobilisation of military forces and conscription into Emergency Reserve Corps of all male British subjects in NZ between the ages of 18 and 45. Introduction of rationing and control of industrial manpower. Mobilisation of women for essential work.

1943

21 deaths in Cromwell-Dunedin Express derailment. NZ Expeditionary Force involved in action against Japan in the Pacific. Loss of 49 lives in Japanese prisoner-of-war riot at Featherston Camp. Mrs E R Kingston of Auckland becomes NZ's first jurywoman. The *Wahine* sinks the mine-sweeper *South Sea* off Point Halswell, Wellington.

1944

Introduction of Australia-NZ Agreement providing for collaboration on matters of mutual interest. Formation of CORSO.

1945

End of war in Europe and Pacific. Opening of South Island main trunk railway, establishing connection from Picton to Bluff. NZ signs United Nations Charter at San Francisco.

1946

Family benefit of £1 a week made universal. Sir Bernard Freyberg assumes office as Governor-General.

1947

Appointment of Local Government Commission. Mabel Howard becomes first woman cabinet minister. Parliament adopts Statute of Westminster. Grounding of TSMV *Wanganella* on Barretts Reef, Wellington. Refloated 18 days later. 41 deaths in fire at Ballantyne's store, Christchurch. Polio epidemic closes schools.

1948

Appointment of Licensing Control Commission. Re-introduction of petrol rationing. Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe in simultaneous eruption. Meat rationing ends. Maori to be excluded from All Black team for South Africa in NZ Rugby Union ruling.

1949

Referendum agrees to compulsory military training. Arrival at Auckland of NZ Navy's first four frigates. Violent 8 day eruption of Ngauruhoe. Labour Government defeated. Sidney Holland becomes Prime Minister.

1950

Petrol and butter rationing ends. Departure of K Force and three Royal Navy frigates for Korea. Auckland hosts British Empire Games. Relaxation of sterling funds and securities controls.

1951

Prolonged waterfront dispute; state of emergency proclaimed. Signing of Pacific Security Treaty by Australia, NZ, US (ANZUS) which comes into force following year. K Force sees action in Korea. *Wahine* wrecked in the Arafura Sea en route to Japan.

1952

Yvette Williams wins gold medal for record-breaking long jump at Helsinki Olympics. Rimutaka tunnel collapse; one life is lost. Sir Willoughby Norrie assumes office as Governor-General. Population passes two million.

1953

Tangiwai rail disaster claims 51 lives. Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing conquer Mt Everest. Godfrey Bowen establishes world record by shearing 456 sheep in nine hours. Visit of US Vice-President Richard Nixon.

1954

Centennial of parliamentary government. NZ takes seat on United Nations Security Council. Four-minute mile broken by Roger Bannister in three minutes and 59.4 seconds. Franz Josef Hotel destroyed by fire.

1955

Kawerau Pulp and Paper Mill in operation.

1956

Roxburgh and Whakamaru power stations in operation. Census figures: 2,036,911 Europeans, 137,341 Maori. Visit by Duke of Edinburgh.

1957

Court of Appeal constituted; first sitting 1958. NZ Antarctic Expedition established at Scott Base, McMurdo Sound. Dairy produce given unrestricted duty-free access into Britain for ten years. Lord Cobham assumes office as Governor-General. Fire destroys the Hermitage, Mt Cook.

1958

Introduction of PAYE tax system. Generation of geothermal steam power at Wairakei. Sir Edmund Hillary reaches South Pole, travelling overland from Scott Base. Visit by HM the Queen Mother. First shipment of beef cattle to the USA. First heart-lung machine in operation at Green Lane Hospital, Auckland.

1959

Opening of Auckland Harbour Bridge. Distinguished Maori, C M Bennett, appointed High Commissioner to Malaya. Precision approach radar operational at Wellington airport, the first in the world.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1960-1979

1960

Peter Snell and Murray Halberg win Olympic gold medals. Beginning of regular television transmission from Auckland. Government Service Equal Pay Act passed. Murray Halberg sets world record for three miles (4.827 km) at Auckland in 13 minutes and 11.4 seconds. Two deep earthquakes recorded, centred 600 km north of Taranaki.

1961

Tasman Empire Airways becomes wholly NZ-owned and is later re-named Air NZ. Population reaches 2,417,543. A H Reed walks from North Cape to Bluff at the age of 85. Formation of Outward Bound Trust.

1962

First Cook Strait ferry, *Aramoana*, in service between Wellington and Picton. Maori Education Foundation campaign opens. Opening of Taranaki gas well. Sir Bernard Fergusson assumes office as Governor-General. Royal tour by King Bhumipol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand. Sir Guy Powles becomes first Ombudsman. Independence of Western Samoa. Peter Snell established mile (1.609 km) world record at Wanganui in 3 minutes and 54.4 seconds and half-mile (804 km) world record at Christchurch in one minute and 45.1 seconds.

1963

Indecent Publications Act passed. Tour by Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. Barrie Davenport becomes first European swimmer to conquer Cook Strait in 11 hours and 13 minutes. First regular flight of Operation Deep Freeze between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound in Antarctica.

1964

Opening of Marsden Point oil refinery, Whangarei. Opening of Christchurch-Lyttelton road tunnel. Auckland population reaches half a million. Beatles pop group tours NZ. Peter Snell wins Olympic 800 and 1500 metres gold medals.

1965

Negotiation of Limited Free Trade Agreement with Australia (NAFTA). Cook Islands become self-governing. Prime Minister Holyoake announces NZ support for US in Vietnam.

1966

NZ's labour force reaches one million. 29 deaths in sinking of collier *Kaitawa*. Opening of international airport at Mangere, Auckland.

1967

NZ's first roll-on-roll-off ship, *Hawera*, arrives. Sir Arthur Porritt takes office as Governor-General. Introduction of decimal currency. Denis Hulme wins world motor-racing championship. Illegal flight by Captain Fred Ladd in his amphibian under Auckland Harbour Bridge. Introduction of breath and blood tests for suspected drinking drivers. Referendum results in hotel hours extended to 10 pm.

1968

TEV *Wahine* sinks in severe storm in Wellington Harbour with the loss of 51 lives. \$10,000 gold recovered by divers from the wreck of the *Elingamite*. Inangahua earthquake causes three deaths, injuries and land upheaval. Tour by Duke of Edinburgh.

1969

First output of steel from Glenbrook Mill. Voting age lowered to 20. Oil strike offshore at Taranaki.

1970

Protests at visit of US Vice-President Spiro Agnew. Departure of All Black rugby team for South Africa draws protests. State visit by King and Queen of Tonga. Kaimai tunnel collapse, four deaths. Visit of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

1971

Bluff aluminium smelter in operation. Warkworth satellite station opens.

1972

Containerised shipping operations between Auckland and Wellington and the UK. Sir Denis Blundell assumes office as Governor-General. Collapse of JBL Group of Companies.

1973

NZ joins Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Introduction of colour television. First step of Equal Pay Act effective.

1974

Christchurch hosts 10th British Commonwealth Games. Death of Prime Minister Norman Kirk.

1975

Trade deals established with Middle East countries, Japan and USSR. John Walker becomes first man to break the 3 minute 50 second mile barrier, running 3 minutes 49.4 seconds at Goteborg, Sweden, in August.

1976

Subsidies on bread, egg, butter and flour abolished. Subsidies on electricity, rail and Post Office charges cut. EEC import quotas for NZ butter set till 1980. Introduction of metric system of weights and measures. NAFTA extended to 10 years. African nations walk out of Montreal Olympics over NZ's sporting links with South Africa. Introduction of Subscriber Toll Dialling (STD). Visit of nuclear warship USS *Truxton* prompts protests.

1977

Visit by Queen and Duke of Edinburgh as part of Silver Jubilee celebrations. Gleneagles Agreement signed on Commonwealth ties with South Africa. New National Superannuation scheme in operation. Inflation and unemployment become major issues. Sir Keith Holyoake assumes office as Governor-General. Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act passed, establishing 20-mile economic zone.

1978

Merger of Air NZ and NAC. 25,000 registered unemployed. Government approves production of methanol from Maui gas. 2,000 evacuated in Taiere Plain floods.

1979

Price surveillance scheme replaces price control of many commodities and services. Severe landslip at Abbotsford. 257 deaths in Air NZ DC10 crash on Mt Erebus, Antarctica. Wellington hosts 25th Commonwealth Conference. Introduction of 'Carless Day' scheme. Visit of American nuclear submarine *Haddo*. Ban on weekend petrol sales.

Selective Chronology of New Zealand History 1980-1995

1980

Rabbit farming becomes legal. Soviet Ambassador Sofinsky expelled. 80-day strike at NZ Forest Products Kinleith Mill. Marginal Lands Board row. Social Credit wins East Coast Bays by-election. Registered unemployed exceed 40,000. Saturday trading legalised. Sir David Beattie assumes office as Governor-General.

1981

Announcement of 'Freedom of Information' policy. National uproar when Australian cricket team bowls underarm to ensure victory at end of one-day international against NZ. John Walker sets new NZ mile record in three minutes and 50.58 seconds. Royal Commission Mr Justice Mahon blames Air NZ for Erebus crash. \$5 million raised by Telethon. Allison Roe wins women's section of New York marathon in a world record time of 2 hours, 25 minutes and 28 seconds. Census population 3,195,800. The ugliest riots in two generations occurred at rugby grounds and in the streets between supporters and opponents of the Springbok tour of NZ. The government ruled that politics should not interfere with sport and the police were called upon to protect the playing of games on the tour from protesters.

1982

Three per cent cut ordered in budgets of government departments. 12-month wage, price and rent freeze imposed. NZ provides 'non-combative' military support to Britain in Falklands crisis. NZ rowing team wins gold medal at world championships in Lucerne. NZ wins 5 gold medals, 8 silver and 13 bronze at Brisbane Commonwealth Games. First kohango-reo established. CER (Closer Economic Relations) agreement signed by NZ and Australian governments.

1983

Visit by HRH the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince William. Price and wage freeze extended until 1984. Chris Lewis reaches finals of men's single tennis championship at Wimbledon but is defeated by John McEnroe in three sets. Visit of nuclear-powered US Navy frigate USS *Texas* sparks off protests. NZ Party founded by Bob Jones. Official Information Act comes into force.

1984

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon calls a snap general election; Labour Party led by David Lange wins. Finance Minister Roger Douglas begins the deregulation of the economy with a policy known as 'Rogernomics'. NZ has its most successful Olympic Games ever. NZ ratifies the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Population of the Auckland region exceeds that of the South Island for the first time.

1985

NZ's new anti-nuclear policy results in US warship, USS *Buchanan*, being refused port entry as it cannot be ascertained whether or not it is nuclear-armed; the US begins cancelling ANZUS association as a result. The NZ dollar is floated. The Greenpeace

protest vessel *Rainbow Warrior* is sunk in Auckland Harbour by French government agents, causing an international row. Part-Maori writer Keri Hulme wins Britain's literary Booker Prize for her novel *Bone People*. Jim McLay replaces Sir Robert Muldoon as Leader of the Opposition. The Anglican Primate of NZ, Paul Reeves, is appointed Governor-General. The first case of locally contracted AIDS is reported.

1986

Jim Bolger replaces Jim McLay as Leader of the Opposition. Halley's Comet arrives on time but is disappointingly dim. The Queen and Prince Philip visit NZ and an egg is thrown at the monarch. The Soviet cruise ship, *Mikhail Lermontov*, sinks in the Marlborough Sounds; one crew member dies. The Homosexual Law Reform Bill is passed. French *Rainbow Warrior* terrorists Prieur and Mafart, convicted and sentenced in 1985, are handed over to the French government. NZ competitors win 38 medals at 13th Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. Goods and Services Tax (GST) introduced. NZ's KZ7 wins its way into the challengers' final for the America's Cup.

1987

NZ loses America's Cup challengers' final to *Stars and Stripes*. Share prices plummet. Government-owned Bank of NZ offers shareholding to private investors. Bay of Plenty earthquake, 6.5 on the Richter Scale; no deaths and few casualties but severe damage to industrial plant and commercial houses. NZ wins World Cup (Rugby Union), defeating France in the final at Auckland. Labour wins general election.

1988

Number of unemployed exceeds 100,000. Cyclone Bola causes enormous damage to south half of the North Island, mostly to East Coast/Poverty Bay. Government announces it will return Bastion Point land, Auckland, to its Maori owners. Judge Silvia Cartwright delivers report on cervical cancer inquiry; damns National Women's Hospital. NZ wins 3 gold, 2 silver and 8 bronze medals at Seoul Olympics. Richard Hadlee gets his 374th test wicket for a new world record.

1989

Goods and Service Tax (GST) rises from 10% to 12.5%. Prime Minister David Lange resigns and is replaced by Geoffrey Palmer with Helen Clark first woman Deputy Prime Minister. An annual balance of payments surplus is achieved for the first time ever since 1973. Sunday trading begins. TV3 goes to air.

1990

Prince Edward opens the XIVth Commonwealth Games in Auckland. Dame Catherine Tizard appointed Governor-General. Earthquake in Hawke's Bay, 6.5 on the Richter Scale. One- and two-cent coins no longer legal tender. Telecom sold for \$4.25 million. Geoffrey Palmer resigns as Prime Minister and is replaced by Mike Moore. NZ yachts finish first and second in Whitbread Round the World Race. General election and National Party has landslide victory with 37 seat majority; Jim Bolger is Prime Minister. David Gray shoots and kills 13 people in Aramoana, before being killed by the police.

1991

NZ sends a contingent of 111 from the armed forces to the Gulf. Thousands of NZ's demonstrate in protest to the Employment Contracts Bill. The Consumers Price Index has the lowest quarterly increase for 25 years (0.1 per cent). Finance Minister Ruth Richardson announces further welfare cuts. *Auckland Star* closes down after 121 years. Entertainer Billy T James dies. Number of unemployed exceeds 200,000 for the first time. An avalanche on Mt Cook reduces its height by 10.5 m. NZ is defeated by the ultimate tournament winners, Australia, in a World Rugby Cup semi-final.

1992

NZ and Australia successfully host the World Cricket Cup and the NZ team surprises by reaching the semi-finals, losing to Pakistan, the eventual tournament winners. The year begins with murders at the rate of one a day which sparks national debate. The National Government narrowly holds the Tamaki seat from the newly formed Alliance Party in a by-election resulting from the resignation in 1991 of Sir Robert Muldoon. The nation is shocked by two multiple murders within families, one in South Auckland and one in Masterton. In San Diego, California, NZ is beaten in the sail-off against Italy for the right to challenge the US for the America's Cup. The government makes the first moves towards a new public health system, based more on user-pays.

1993

19 people die in rail-crossing accidents. Department of Labour figures show frozen wages for 54 per cent of workers. Tough anti-drink driving laws, including compulsory breath-testing and random stopping, introduced. Jane Campion becomes first female director to win best film prize (jointly) at Cannes for *The Piano*. Dame Silvia Cartwright becomes NZ's first female High Court judge. Winston Peters launches NZ First Party. An American consortium buys NZ Rail for \$400 million. Colin McCahon painting fetches \$460,000, the highest price for a NZ work of art. The General Election gives National 49 seats, Labour 46, and the Alliance and NZ First win two seats each, with no party having an absolute majority. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) representation wins the electoral referendum. Helen Clark replaces Mike Moore as leader of Labour Party.

1994

Auckland faces water crisis with lowest rainfall for 36 years. US gives assurance that warships visiting NZ will not be nuclear-armed. NZ share market reaches highest level since 1987 crash. The country's two largest meatworks close their doors with the loss of 4,300 jobs. Peter Blake and Robert Knox-Johnston win Jules Verne Trophy sailing round the world in 74 days and 22 hours to break 10 world records, while *NZ Endeavour*, skippered by Grant Dalton wins Whitbread Round the World Race. The budget shows its first surplus for 17 years. Biggest housing boom for a decade. NZ Rail's fast ferry makes first crossing of Cook Strait in 90 minutes (half the conventional time). Tainui Maori accept Crown's \$170 million offer to settle Treaty of Waitangi claims. Jim Anderton resigns as leader of Alliance (only to make a comeback six months later). New parties, such as ACT and ROC, formed in preparation for first MMP election.

1995

Maori groups overwhelmingly reject government's fiscal envelope proposal for a \$1 billion cap on Treaty of Waitangi claims. Waitangi Day proceedings are abandoned for the first time ever following disruptions. Number of Maori land occupations around the

country. Landmark visit of PM Jim Bolger to US and meeting with President Clinton. Auditor-General Jeff Chapman charged with fraud. Team NZ's 'Black Magic' boat wins America's Cup, but All Blacks lose the World Cup to the Springboks. 14 die in West Coast Cave Creek disaster when a Department of Conservation viewing platform collapses. Ansett Dash-8 on a commercial domestic flight crashed near Palmerston North, killing four. MPs defected from both National and Labour parties in a bid for survival as the first MMP elections loomed and the number of electorates was reduced. Members unlikely to gain selection for electorates sought the middle ground with parties they thought would be influential in MMP coalitions.

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GORDON MCLAUCHLAN

Gordon McLauchlan, one of New Zealand's best known writers and broadcasters, was born in Dunedin, educated at various primary schools and at Wellington College, Wellington.

He worked on a number of country and provincial newspapers before becoming a special writer for Wilson and Horton Ltd, publishers of the *New Zealand Herald*, the country's largest daily. He is now books editor of the *New Zealand Herald*, and he writes a weekly column for the *Herald* called "The Way We Are", which is syndicated to other newspapers. He also writes a beer column for Auckland's monthly *Metro* magazine.

His specific areas of interest are the historical, social and political life of New Zealanders; New Zealand literature, agriculture, tourism and media. He has been a Frank Sargeson Trust board member for several years, was for two years (1995-96) president of the New Zealand Society of Authors, and was the founding president of the Travel Communicators of New Zealand.

Books: *The Passionless People*, a best-selling social commentary on New Zealanders (1975); *The Farming of New Zealand*, a history of NZ agriculture (1981); *The Acid Test*, an anthology of NZ humour (1984, revised 1987, 1991, revised and expanded 1995); *A History of New Zealand Humour* (1988); *The Big Con* (1992), a political commentary; *The Story of New Zealand Beer* (1995).

McLauchlan has hosted two New Zealand television magazine shows. He was presenter of a six-part documentary series on the United States called "American Pie" (1987), the same year he was named "Presenter of the Year" for his live, weekly 90-minute magazine programme, "Weekend".

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HELP - I WANT TO ...

[I want to print a topic or an illustration](#)

[I want to just look at the photos](#)

[I want to see all the videos](#)

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[I want to add my own notes to a topic](#)

[I want to place a bookmark](#)

[I want to stop the mouse click sounds](#)

HELP - I HAVE A PROBLEM ...

I cannot hear the sound clips

The video won't play

I find the text hard to read

Everything I have tried hasn't fixed my problem!

HELP - ANNOTATIONS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bannotat.dib}

Adding an annotation

Click on the annotation symbol (at the bottom of your screen) to add your own notes to the topic currently displayed. The annotation marker {ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !ptannot.bmp} will appear in the title area of any topic where an annotation has been made.

Accessing annotations

To view your annotations, click on the annotation symbol or on the annotation marker that appears in the annotated topics.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - BOOKMARKS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bookmark.dib}

Adding bookmarks

Click on the bookmark symbol (at the bottom of your screen) to place a bookmark in the topic displayed.

Locating bookmarks

Click on the bookmark symbol at any time to locate and move to any topic marked with a bookmark.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - COPYING

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bcopy.dib}

Copying text from a topic to a document in a word processing application

Click on the copy symbol (at the bottom of your screen) to copy the current topic to the clipboard. Then use the paste option within your word processor. You can also press the Control-C key or use the right mouse button to copy a topic.

Copying photographs to another Windows application

Right mouse click on the photograph you wish to copy. Select copy image or copy photograph from the popup menu. Paste the copied photograph to your application. The best quality image will be obtained by copying the enlarged fullscreen photograph.

The standard Microsoft® Windows™ instructions for copying and pasting apply within this product.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - ILLUSTRATIONS

Topic Illustrations

A small image of a topic's first illustration is displayed between the topic title and the first paragraph of text for each illustrated topic.

Illustrations may be viewed in three (3) different sizes

Click on the small image to go to a gallery of illustrations for the topic (if there is only one illustration you will taken immediately to the medium sized image). From this gallery, you may view images individually at a medium size and at a full screen size. Click on the small image to display the same image at the medium size with a descriptive caption. Click on the medium size image to view the image full screen.

See also [Photo Galleries](#)

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - GALLERIES

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bgalls.dib}

There are three main galleries in the product:

[Photos](#)

[Sounds](#)

[Videos](#)

These are all accessible from the Gallery symbol. A popup menu will appear when the gallery symbol is clicked.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - PHOTO GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bgalls.dib}

There are two photo galleries in the product. **The main photo gallery** is accessed by clicking on the Gallery Icon and selecting "Photos" from the popup menu. This gallery is comprised of all the photos for topics which have a title beginning with a specific letter. Browse through the main photo gallery by selecting a letter from A to Z at the top of the screen.

At any time you may choose to view the gallery photographs individually at a medium size or full screen. Click on a small image to view it at the medium size. Click on the medium size image to view the image full screen.

The second gallery is specific to each topic. Many topics are illustrated with one image. However, some topics have as many as 30 illustrations. The gallery for each topic is accessed by clicking on the small image appearing at the top of each illustrated topic.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bgalls.dib}

There are two sound galleries. **The main sound gallery** is accessed by clicking on the Gallery Icon and selecting Sounds from the popup menu. This gallery is comprised of all the sound clips for topics which have a title beginning with a specific letter.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !cassette.dib}

Browse through the main sounds gallery by selecting a letter from A to Z at the top of the screen. A cassette icon represents each sound clip. Click on the cassette to display a slider with a caption identifying the sound. Click on the play button on the slider to play the sound.

The second gallery is specific to each topic. The sound gallery for each topic is accessed by clicking on the cassette icon appearing at the top of any topic illustrated with sound.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - VIDEO GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bgalls.dib}

There are two video galleries. **The main video gallery** is accessed by clicking on the Gallery Icon and selecting Videos from the popup menu. This gallery is comprised of all the video clips for topics which have a title beginning with a specific letter.

Browse through the main video gallery by selecting a letter from A to Z at the top of the screen. A video camera icon represents each video. A caption appears beneath each video camera identifying the video. Click on the video camera to play the video.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !videocam.dib}

The second gallery is specific to each topic. The gallery for each topic illustrated with video is accessed by clicking on the video camera icon appearing at the top of the topic.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - KEY TO ICONS AND SYMBOLS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bglobal.dib}

Access a menu listing: Introduction; Contents; Timeline; About; Credits; Settings; Print Setup; Auto Advance; Help; and Exit. You may customise the appearance and optimise the performance of the title by changing the Settings.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bmaps.dib}

Access the maps of New Zealand

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bgalls.dib}

Access the main galleries for Videos, Photos, and Sounds

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bindex.dib}

Access the alphabetical index of topics

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bsearch.dib}

Access the search menu: Text Search; Last Search Goto Next; Keywords and History. Search for specific text or search for pre-defined Keywords. History records the places you have visited in the current session - quickly return to any screen by double-clicking on the name.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bannotat.dib}

Add or find your own notes to topics

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bbookmk.dib}

Create or find a bookmark

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bcopy.dib}

Copy text, maps or illustrations to another Windows application

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bprint.dib}

Print topics, maps or illustrations

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bback.dib}

Go back to the previously displayed screen

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bprev.dib}

Display the previous topic in the browse order.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bnext.dib}

Display the next topic in the browse order

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bhelp.dib}

Display the help information

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - MAPS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bmaps.dib}

Click on the Map icon to browse through the maps of New Zealand. You can navigate from map to map using the compass that appears on the right hand side of your screen or by clicking on any portion of the representative images of the North and South Islands to the right of the screen.

Maps are hot-linked to topics in the product. The mouse cursor will turn into a hand when passed over a “hotspot”. Click on the hotspot to go directly to the topic.

In instances where a topic title is a placename, a map icon will usually appear at the top of the topic between the topic title and the first paragraph of the text. Click on this “mini-map” to view the relevant map for the topic.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - PERFORMANCE ISSUES

If your computer is not performing as well as you would like, close down other applications you do not need running.

If performance is still not acceptable, there are a number of settings which may be changed to improve the speed.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bglobal.dib}

Click on the Global icon and select **Settings** from the menu. You will see that there are a number of settings which may be changed to improve the speed of your computer while running this product (for example the transparent window setting). These settings may be altered at any time.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - PRINTING

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bprint.dib}

To print out the text of a topic or an illustration, click on the Print icon at the bottom of the screen.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - SOUNDS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !cassette.dib}

How Do I Play Sounds?

Click on the cassette icon. A slider will appear with a sound caption beneath it. To play the sound, click on the Play button on the slider.

I Can't Hear the Sound Clips!

Check your speakers are switched on and the volume is not turned down.

Check the Mixer application associated with your sound card - is a volume control slider turned down that should be turned up?

Check you have the correct sound card driver installed?

Check if you can hear sound files on other multimedia applications. If you can hear sound files on other multimedia applications but not on this product, please contact ProTech technical support for assistance.

How Do I Stop the Mouse Click Sounds?

Click on the Global icon and select **Settings** from the menu. To silence the mouse click sounds remove the check against the "Click Sounds" prompt.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - VIDEOS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !videocam.dib}

How Do I Play Videos?

Windows 95 version: Use (click on) the controls displayed beneath the television set on the VCR panel to play, stop, and rewind etc. The control to close the video is marked "off" and coloured. If you select full screen video the video will fill the whole screen. In this mode the keyboard can be used to control the video playback. You can press the ESC key to return to the normal video window from the full screen mode. You can also press "O" to turn the video off, "S" to stop the video, "P" to play the video and "R" to rewind the video.

Windows 3.x version. The video will appear embedded in a window with a slider type control bar beneath the window. You can start, stop and rewind the video.

The Videos Won't Play!

Windows 95 version: Have you installed ActiveMovie? See the installation instructions on the product packaging.

Windows 3.x version: Have you installed Video for Windows? See the installation instructions on the product packaging.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - SEARCHING

How do I find a topic?

You may find topics in several ways:

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bindex.dib}

Click on the Index Icon and select the letter between A and Z which will take you to the right index for the topic; Scroll down that index until you find the topic name. Click on the topic title to move to the topic.

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bsearch.dib}

Click on the Search icon and use the Keywords feature to list a range of topics relating to a key word. Double click on the title of the topic you wish to view.

Click on the Search icon and enter the relevant text to perform a full text search of the product. When the list of matches appears, click on the title of the topic you wish to view.

How do I find a place?

You may search for places in the same way you search for any other topic (see above).

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bmaps.dib}

Alternatively, you may use the maps to locate the places you wish to find. Click on the map icon and use the mini-maps of the North and South Island or the compass to move from one map to another.

Many places shown on the maps are linked to relevant textual topics.

You may also move from a text topic (where the topic title is a placename) to the relevant map for that place by clicking on the compressed map image that appears beneath the topic title and above the first paragraph of the text.

See Also [MAPS](#)

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - FINDING MY WAY AROUND

How do I get back to the main Contents screen?

Click on the top left corner of the screen

How do I get to the Alphabetical Index?

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bindex.dib}

Click on the Index icon

How do I move to the next topic?

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bnext.dib}

Click on the Next icon at the bottom of the screen

How do I move to the previous topic?

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bprev.dib}

Click on the Previous icon at the bottom of the screen

How do I go back to the last screen I was in?

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !back.dib}

Click on the Back icon at the bottom of the screen

See Also [Key to Icons and Symbols](#)

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - TEXT SETTINGS

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, !bglobal.dib}

I find the text hard to read

You can change the settings for the text to suit your own preferences. Click on the Global icon and select **Settings**. You may alter the zoom factor of the text from 25% to 200% at any time. You may also switch off the transparent graphical background behind the text and the illustrations.

Helpful Hints:

Press F1 at any dialog box for further help information

Click your right mouse button for access to a menu of helpful features

HELP - MORE HELP

Everything I have tried hasn't fixed my problem - I need MORE help!

Please contact ProTech International Ltd for further assistance. ProTech's contact details are:

ProTech International Ltd

P O Box 324
NELSON 7015
New Zealand

Telephone: +64-3-5464688

Fax: +64-3-5486547

Email: protech@xtra.co.nz

Please note that technical support on this product is only available to registered users. Have you sent in your registration card?

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SOUND GALLERY

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("A0 420W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>A soldier remember s the build-up to Alamein</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("A0 430W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Wandering Albatross</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("A1 550W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>First Cook Strait flight</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B04 00W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Aunt Daisy</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B04 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Bastion Point demonstrations</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B04 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Jean Batten</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B06 60W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Bellbird chorus</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B08 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Grey Warbler or Riroriro</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B09 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Australasi an Bittern</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B09 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Blackbird</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B10 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Blue Reef Heron</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B15 00W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Brown Creeper</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E,</pre>			
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[HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("B16 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Rosina Buckman</i>	[HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C04 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Arch Curry in Cassino</i>	[HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C12 30W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Cecil Matthews' gold medal win</i>	[HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C12 30W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Donald Jowett's gold medal win</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C18 60W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Rook</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C19 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Shining Cuckoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("C19 10W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Long- tailed Cuckoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D0 720W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Ralph's Mine explosion</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D0 730W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Murchiso n earthquak e</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D0 740W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Napier Earthquak e</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D0 770W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Ballantyne' s Fire</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D1 030W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>New Zealand Dotterel</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D1 030W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D1 030W03"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("D11 90W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("E04 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di

b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Banded Dotterel</i>	<i>Black- fronted Dotterel</i>	<i>Mallard Duck</i>	<i>Mount Erebus</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F00 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F01 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F03 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F04 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>New Zealand Falcon</i>	<i>Song of a Fantail</i>	<i>Fernbirds</i>	<i>George Tarr on Hinemoa</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F04 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F04 50W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F04 50W03"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F08 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>Greenfinc hes</i>	<i>Goldfinch</i>	<i>Chaffinch</i>	<i>Peter Fraser</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F08 90W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("F09 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("G0 030W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("G0 080W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>Sir Bernard Freyberg</i>	<i>Colony of Frigate Birds</i>	<i>Gallipoli</i>	<i>Australasi an Gannets</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA

CRO=MV Jump("G0 470W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Eastern Bar-tailed Godwits</i>	CRO=MV Jump("G0 880W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Australasi an Crested Grebe</i>	CRO=MV Jump("G1 010W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Black- backed Gulls</i>	CRO=MV Jump("H0 290W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Australasi an Harrier in flight</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("H0 660W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>James Henderso n reporting from the South Pole</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("H0 700W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>White Heron</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("H0 700W02"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>White- faced Heron</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("H0 790W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Holyoake announcin g Hillary's conquest of Everest</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("H11 50W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Anecdote about a coach incident</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 110W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>'Cobber' Kain</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 170W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Kaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 190W01"," GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Kakapo booming</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 190W02"," GALLER	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 190W03"," GALLER	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 480W01"," GALLER	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("K0 750W01"," GALLER

Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Kakapo</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>	<i>Kea</i>	<i>Norman</i>
<i>chinging</i>	<i>scrarking</i>		<i>Kirk</i>
<i>call</i>	<i>call</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("K0
800W01","	800W02","	800W03","	800W04","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>North</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Stewart</i>	<i>Great</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Island</i>	<i>Spotted</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>Kiwi</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Kiwi</i>
<i>Brown</i>	<i>captive</i>	<i>Kiwi pair</i>	
<i>Kiwi after</i>	<i>pair</i>		
<i>emerging</i>			
<i>from</i>			
<i>burrow</i>			

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("L01	Jump("L02
860W01","	880W01","	30W01","	70W01","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Several</i>	<i>Kookaburr</i>	<i>David</i>	<i>John A Lee</i>
<i>Kokako</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>Lange on</i>	
		<i>nuclear</i>	
		<i>weapons</i>	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("L08	Jump("L08	Jump("M0	Jump("M1
50W01","	50W02","	340W01","	060W01","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !	Y")] !
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}

<i>Jack Lovelock wins gold</i>	<i>Jack Lovelock</i>	<i>Australian Magpies</i>	<i>W F Massey</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("M1 600W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("M1 610W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("M2 030W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("M2 180W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>Morepork</i>	<i>Ted Morgan</i>	<i>Sir Robert Muldoon</i>	<i>NBS String Orchestra</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("M2 250W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("N0 050W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("N0 050W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("N0 550W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>Common Myna</i>	<i>Sir Walter Nash</i>	<i>VE Day Address</i>	<i>New Zealand Pigeon</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("O0 140W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("O0 380W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("O0 380W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P04 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b}
<i>Hitler opening 1936 Olympic Games</i>	<i>South Island Pied Oystercatcher</i>	<i>Variable Oystercatcher</i>	<i>Red-crowned Parakeets</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA

CRO=MV Jump("P04 20W02", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Yellow- crowned Parakeet</i>	CRO=MV Jump("P04 20W03", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Antipodes Island Parakeet</i>	CRO=MV Jump("P04 20W04", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Eastern Rosella</i>	CRO=MV Jump("P04 30W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Chukor</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P05 30W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Yellow- eyed Penguin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P05 30W02", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Blue Penguin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P05 30W03", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Fiordland- crested Penguin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P06 10W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b}
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P06 50W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Ring- necked Pheasant</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P06 90W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Rock Pigeon or Rock Dove</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P06 90W02", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Spotted or Laceneck Dove</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P07 50W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>New Zealand Pipit</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P08 20W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Spur- winged</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("P13 60W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Pukeko</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("Q0 010W01", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>Brown Quail</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("Q0 010W02", " GALLER Y") ! cassette.di b} <i>California Quail</i>

Plover

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("R00 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Wartime radio appeal</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("R00 70W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>1936 Weather report</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("R01 00W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Banded Rail</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("R10 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>New Zealand Robin</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("R12 30W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>The coxed fours win gold at the 1962 Common wealth Games</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S00 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Saddleback s</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S02 50W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Lord Baden Powell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S02 80W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Giant Petrel</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S02 80W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Fairy Prion</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S02 80W03"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Arctic Skua</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S04 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Pied Shag</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S05 20W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Flesh- footed Shearwater rs</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG
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E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S05 20W02"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Sooty Shearwat ers</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S06 90W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Silvereye</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S07 80W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Skylark</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S09 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Boer war</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S10 90W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>House Sparrows</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S11 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Royal Spoonbills</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S12 60W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Starlings</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S13 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Australasi an Pied Stilt</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S13 60W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Stitchbird</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S15 60W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Swallows</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("S15 70W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Black Swan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("T01 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Two takahe in captivity</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("T02 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>The</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("T09 40W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Pardon of</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("T10 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Song</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=MV Jump("T16 10W01"," GALLER Y")]! cassette.di b} <i>Tui</i>
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*Queen's
message
of
sympathy*

*Arthur
Allan
Thomas*

Thrush

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W0
020W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

*Turnstone
s*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W0
020W02",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

*Little
Whimbrel*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W0
030W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

*Wahine
Disaster
reported
on the
radio*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W0
030W02",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

*Wahine
Disaster
report from
the scene*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W0
650W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

Weka

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W1
030W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

Whitehead

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W1
310W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

Rock Wren

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=MV
Jump("W1
350W01",
GALLER
Y")]!
cassette.di
b}
```

Wrybill

ALAMEIN - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!a0420w01.wav}

A soldier remembers the build-up to Alamein

ALBATROSSES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!a0430w01.wav}

Wandering Albatross. Snapping sounds and calls from a chick being fed at the nest

AVIATION - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!a1550w01.wav}

Interview with Captain Dickson of the first Cook Strait flight

AVIATION - Aviation Accidents - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!e0450w01.wav}

The Morning Report giving news of the Erebus tragedy

BASHAM, Maud Ruby - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0400w01.wav}

A snippet of Aunt Daisy's breakfast show

BASTION POINT - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!b0440w01.wav}

Bastion Point demonstrations

BATTEN, Jane Gardner - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0470w01.wav}

Jean Batten

BELLBIRD - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0660w01.wav}

Bellbird chorus

BIRDS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0850w01.wav}

The song of the Grey Warbler or Riroriro

BITTERNS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0940w01.wav}

Australasian Bittern

BLACKBIRD - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0950w01.wav}

Blackbird

BLUE REEF HERON - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b1040w01.wav}

Blue Reef Heron

BROWN CREEPER - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b1500w01.wav}

Brown Creeper

BUCKMAN, Rosina - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b1620w01.wav}

Rosina Buckman singing circa 1920

CASSINO - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!c0420w01.wav}

Arch Curry in Cassino

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!c1230w01.wav}

Cecil Matthews on winning gold in the 3 Miles at the 1938 Commonwealth Games in Sydney

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!c1230w02.wav}

Donald Jowett wins gold in the 220 yards at the 1954 Olympic Games in Vancouver

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!r1230w01.wav}

The coxed fours winning gold at the 1962 Commonwealth Games in Perth

CROW - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!c1860w01.wav}

Rook

CUCKOOS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!c1910w01.wav}

Shining Cuckoo

CUCKOOS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!c1910w02.wav}

Long-tailed Cuckoo

DEPRESSION - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10270w01.wav}

John A Lee recalling the riot in Auckland during the Depression

DISASTERS - 1914 - Ralph's Mine explosion - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!d0720w01.wav}

Joseph O'Brien remembers the Ralph's Mine explosion

DISASTERS - 1929 - Murchison earthquake - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!d0730w01.wav}

Eye witnesses describe the Murchison earthquake

DISASTERS - 1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d0740w01.wav}

An eye witness describes the Napier earthquake

DISASTERS - 1947 - Ballantyne's Fire - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d0770w01.wav}

Ballantyne's Fire reported in a news reel

DISASTERS - 1953 - Tangiwai rail disaster - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!t0240w01.wav}

The Queen's message of sympathy to the families affected by the Tangiwai disaster

DISASTERS - 1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!w0030w01.wav}

Wahine disaster reported on the radio

DISASTERS - 1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!w0030w02.wav}

Wahine disaster report from the scene

DISASTERS - 1979 - Air NZ DC10 crashes into Mt Erebus - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!e0450w01.wav}

The Morning Report gives news of the Erebus tragedy

DOTTERELS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d1030w01.wav}

New Zealand Dotterel

DOTTERELS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d1030w02.wav}

Banded Dotterel

DOTTERELS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d1030w03.wav}

Black-fronted Dotterel

DUCKS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d1190w01.wav}

Mallard Duck

EARTHQUAKES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!d0730w01.wav}

Eye witnesses describe the Murchison earthquake

EARTHQUAKES - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d0740w01.wav}

An eye witness describes the Napier earthquake

EREBUS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!e0450w01.wav}

The Morning Report gives news of the Erebus tragedy

FALCONS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0040w01.wav}

New Zealand Falcon

FANTAILS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0110w01.wav}

Song of a Fantail on the wing hawking insects

FERNBIRD - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0340w01.wav}

Fernbirds

FILM MAKING - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0420w01.wav}

George Tarr talks about making New Zealand's first feature film Hinemoa

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0450w01.wav}

Greenfinches

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0450w02.wav}

Goldfinch

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0450w03.wav}

Chaffinch

FRASER, Peter - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!f0870w01.wav}

Peter Fraser addresses the nation during World War Two

FREYBERG, Bernard Cyril - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0890w01.wav}

Part of Sir Bernard Freyberg's address on the eve of departing NZ in World War Two

FRIGATE BIRDS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!f0920w01.wav}

Colony of Frigate Birds at Lesser Frigate Bird Islet, Christmas Island

GALLIPOLI - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!g0030w01.wav}

A veteran recalls Gallipoli

GANNETS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!g0080w01.wav}

Australasian Gannets

GODWITS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!g0470w01.wav}

Eastern Bar-tailed Godwits

GREBES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!g0880w01.wav}

Australasian Crested Grebe

GREY WARBLER - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!b0850w01.wav}

The song of the Grey Warbler or Riroriro

GULLS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!g1010w01.wav}

Black-backed Gulls

HARRIER - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!h0290w01.wav}

Australasian Harrier in flight

HENDERSON, James Herbert - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!h0660w01.wav}

James Henderson reporting from the South Pole

HERONS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!h0700w01.wav}

White Heron

HERONS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!h0700w02.wav}

White-faced Heron

HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!h0790w01.wav}

Prime Minister Holyoake announcing Hillary's conquest of Mt Everest

HOLYOAKE, Sir Keith Jacka - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!h0790w01.wav}

Prime Minister Holyoake announcing Hillary's conquest of Mt Everest

HORSES - Transport - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!h1150w01.wav}

Anecdote about a coach incident

KAIN, Edgar - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0110w01.wav}

'Cobber' Kain

KAKA - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup(LM'')] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0170w01.wav}

Kaka

KAKAPO - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0190w01.wav}

Kakapo booming on Arena Ridge, Stewart Island

KAKAPO - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0190w02.wav}

Kakapo chinging call in bad weather

KAKAPO - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0190w03.wav}

Kakapo scrarking call

KEA - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0480w01.wav}

Kea

KIRK, Norman Eric - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!k0750w01.wav}

Part of Norman Kirk's 1965 Christmas message

KIWIS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0800w01.wav}

North Island male Brown Kiwi after emerging from burrow

KIWIS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0800w02.wav}

Southern Brown Kiwi captive pair

KIWIS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0800w03.wav}

Calls of wild Stewart Island Brown Kiwi pair

KIWIS - SOUND 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0800w04.wav}

Great Spotted Kiwi

KOKAKO - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0860w01.wav}

Song from several Kokako at Mapara in the King Country

KOOKABURRA - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!k0880w01.wav}

A group of Kookaburras

LANGE, David Russell - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10130w01.wav}

David Lange speaking in the Oxford Union Debate on nuclear weapons

LEE, John Alfred Alexander - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10270w01.wav}

John A Lee recalling the riot in Auckland during the Depression

LOVELOCK, John Edward - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10850w01.wav}

Commentary on Lovelock's gold medal win at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin

LOVELOCK, John Edward - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10850w02.wav}

Jack Lovelock

MAGPIES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!m0340w01.wav}

Australian Magpies

MASSEY, William Ferguson - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!m1060w01.wav}

W F Massey talking about "The British Empire"

MOREPORK - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!m1600w01.wav}

Morepork

MORGAN, Edward - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!m1610w01.wav}

Ted Morgan speaks about his boxing career including the 1928 Olympic Games

MULDOON, Sir Robert David - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!m2030w01.wav}

Sir Robert Muldoon's 1980 state of the nation speech referring to the so-called "Think Big" projects

MUSIC - Radio studio orchestras - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!m2180w01.wav}

National Broadcasting Service String Orchestra in 1945

MYNA - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!m2250w01.wav}

Common Myna

NAPIER - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!d0740w01.wav}

Napier Earthquake eye witness

NASH, Sir Walter - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!n0050w01.wav}

Sir Walter Nash on the meaning of ANZAC Day in 1945

NASH, Sir Walter - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!n0050w02.wav}

Sir Walter Nash, VE (Victory in Europe) Day Address

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!n0550w01.wav}

New Zealand Pigeon

OLYMPIC GAMES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!o0140w01.wav}

Hitler opening the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin

OLYMPIC GAMES - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!10850w01.wav}

Commentary on Lovelock's gold medal win at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin

OLYMPIC GAMES - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!10850w02.wav}

Jack Lovelock

OLYMPIC GAMES - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!m1610w01.wav}

Ted Morgan speaks about his boxing career including the 1928 Olympic Games

OYSTERCATCHERS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!o0380w01.wav}

South Island Pied Oystercatcher

OYSTERCATCHERS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!o0380w02.wav}

Variable Oystercatcher

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0420w01.wav}

Adult Red-crowned Parakeet with an immature, Kermadec Islands

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0420w02.wav}

Yellow-crowned Parakeet

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0420w03.wav}

Antipodes Island Parakeet

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - SOUND 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0420w04.wav}

Eastern Rosella

PARTRIDGES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0430w01.wav}

Chukor

PENGUINS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0530w01.wav}

Yellow-eyed Penguin

PENGUINS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0530w02.wav}

Blue Penguin

PENGUINS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0530w03.wav}

Fiordland-crested Penguin

PETRELS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0610w01.wav}

Black Petrel

PHEASANTS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0650w01.wav}

Ring-necked Pheasant

PIGEONS AND DOVES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0690w01.wav}

Rock Pigeon or Rock Dove

PIGEONS AND DOVES - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0690w02.wav}

Spotted or Laceneck Dove

PIPITS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0750w01.wav}

New Zealand Pipit

PLOVERS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p0820w01.wav}

Spur-winged Plover

PUKEKO - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!p1360w01.wav}

Pukeko

QUAIL - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!q0010w01.wav}

Brown Quail

QUAIL - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!q0010w02.wav}

California Quail

RADIO BROADCASTING - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!r0070w01.wav}

Wartime radio appeal

RADIO BROADCASTING - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!r0070w02.wav}

1936 weather report on 1ZB

RADIO BROADCASTING - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!b0400w01.wav}

A snippet of Aunt Daisy's breakfast show

RADIO BROADCASTING - SOUND 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!h0660w01.wav}

James Henderson reporting from the South Pole

RAILS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!r0100w01.wav}

Banded Rail

ROBINS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!r1050w01.wav}

New Zealand Robin

ROWING - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!r1230w01.wav}

The coxed fours win gold at the 1962 Commonwealth Games in Perth

SADDLEBACKS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0010w01.wav}

Saddlebacks

SCOUTS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!s0250w01.wav}

Lord Baden Powell on the Scout movement

SEA BIRDS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0280w01.wav}

Giant Petrel

SEA BIRDS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0280w02.wav}

Fairy Prion

SEA BIRDS - SOUND 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0280w03.wav}

Arctic Skua

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0470w01.wav}

Pied Shag

SHEARWATERS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0520w01.wav}

Flesh-footed Shearwaters

SHEARWATERS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0520w02.wav}

Sooty Shearwaters

SILVEREYES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0690w01.wav}

Silvereye

SKYLARK - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s0780w01.wav}

Skylark

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!s0970w01.wav}

The first NZ regiment to see overseas service

SPARROWS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1090w01.wav}

House Sparrows

SPOONBILLS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1170w01.wav}

Royal Spoonbills

STARLINGS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1260w01.wav}

Starlings

STILTS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1340w01.wav}

Australasian Pied Stilt

STITCHBIRD - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1360w01.wav}

Stitchbird

SWALLOWS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1560w01.wav}

Swallows

SWANS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!s1570w01.wav}

Black Swan

TAKAHE - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!t0110w01.wav}

Two takahe in captivity

TANGIWAI - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!t0240w01.wav}

The Queen's message of sympathy for the families affected by the Tangiwai disaster

THOMAS, Arthur Allan - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!t0940w01.wav}

Prime Minister Muldoon informs the public of Arthur Allan Thomas' pardon

THRUSHES - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!t1010w01.wav}

Song Thrush

TUI - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!t1610w01.wav}

Tui

WADERS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w0020w01.wav}

A flock of Turnstones

WADERS - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w0020w02.wav}

Little Whimbrel

WAHINE - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!w0030w01.wav}

Wahine Disaster reported on the radio

WAHINE - SOUND 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RS")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI, MVMCI, [autostart][stdcontrol]!w0030w02.wav}

Wahine Disaster report from the scene

WEKA - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w0650w01.wav}

Weka

WHITEHEAD - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w1030w01.wav}

Whitehead

WRENS - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyrigt.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w1310w01.wav}

Rock Wren

WRYBILL - SOUND 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("LM")] !copyright.dib}

{ewc MVMCI,MVMCI,[autostart][stdcontrol]!w1350w01.wav}

Wrybill

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("C12	Jump("C12	Jump("C12
30W01","	30W02","	30W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>Cecil</i>	<i>Donald</i>	<i>The coxed</i>
<i>Matthews'</i>	<i>Jowett's</i>	<i>fours</i>
<i>gold</i>	<i>gold medal</i>	<i>winning</i>
<i>medal win</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>gold in the</i>
		<i>1962</i>
		<i>Commonw</i>
		<i>ealth</i>
		<i>Games</i>

CUCKOOS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("C19	Jump("C19
10W01","	10W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Shining</i>	<i>Long-</i>
<i>Cuckoo</i>	<i>tailed</i>
	<i>Cuckoo</i>

DISASTERS - 1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("D0	Jump("D0
800W01","	800W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Wahine</i>	<i>Wahine</i>
<i>Disaster</i>	<i>Disaster</i>

DOTTERELS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("D1	Jump("D1	Jump("D1
030W01","	030W02","	030W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>New</i>	<i>Banded</i>	<i>Black-</i>
<i>Zealand</i>	<i>Dotterel</i>	<i>fronted</i>
<i>Dotterel</i>		<i>Dotterel</i>

EARTHQUAKES - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("E00	Jump("E00
30W01","	30W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Napier</i>	<i>Murchison</i>
<i>Earthqua</i>	<i>earthquake</i>
<i>ke</i>	

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("F04	Jump("F04	Jump("F04
50W01","	50W02","	50W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>Greenfinch</i>	<i>Goldfinch</i>	<i>Chaffinch</i>
<i>hes</i>		

HERONS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("H0	Jump("H0
700W01","	700W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>White</i>	<i>White-</i>
<i>Heron</i>	<i>faced</i>
	<i>Heron</i>

KAKAPO - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("K0
190W01","	190W02","	190W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>Kakapo</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>
<i>booming</i>	<i>chinging</i>	<i>scrarking</i>
	<i>call</i>	<i>call</i>

KIWIS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("K0	Jump("K0
800W01","	800W02","	800W03","	800W04","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>North</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Stewart</i>	<i>Great</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Island</i>	<i>Spotted</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>Kiwi</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Kiwi</i>
<i>Brown</i>	<i>captive</i>	<i>Kiwi pair</i>	
<i>Kiwi after</i>	<i>pair</i>		
<i>emerging</i>			
<i>from</i>			
<i>burrow</i>			

LOVELOCK, John Edward - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("L08	Jump("L08
50W01", "	50W02", "
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Jack</i>	<i>Jack</i>
<i>Lovelock</i>	<i>Lovelock</i>
<i>wins gold</i>	

NASH, Sir Walter - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("N0	Jump("N0
050W01","	050W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Sir Walter</i>	<i>VE Day</i>
<i>Nash</i>	<i>Address</i>

OLYMPIC GAMES - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("O0	Jump("O0	Jump("O0	Jump("O0
140W01","	140W02","	140W03","	140W04","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Hitler</i>	<i>Jack</i>	<i>Jack</i>	<i>Ted</i>
<i>opening</i>	<i>Lovelock's</i>	<i>Lovelock</i>	<i>Morgan</i>
<i>1936</i>	<i>wins gold</i>		
<i>Olympic</i>			
<i>Games</i>			

OYSTERCATCHERS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("O0	Jump("O0
380W01","	380W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>South</i>	<i>Variable</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>Oystercatc</i>
<i>Pied</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>Oystercat</i>	
<i>cher</i>	

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("P04	Jump("P04	Jump("P04	Jump("P04
20W01","	20W02","	20W03","	20W04","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Red-</i>	<i>Yellow-</i>	<i>Antipodes</i>	<i>Eastern</i>
<i>crowned</i>	<i>crowned</i>	<i>Island</i>	<i>Rosella</i>
<i>Parakeets</i>	<i>Parakeet</i>	<i>Parakeet</i>	

PENGUINS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("P05	Jump("P05	Jump("P05
30W01","	30W02","	30W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>Yellow-</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Fiordland-</i>
<i>eyed</i>	<i>Penguin</i>	<i>crested</i>
<i>Penguin</i>		<i>Penguin</i>

PIGEONS AND DOVES - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("P06	Jump("P06
90W01","	90W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Rock</i>	<i>Spotted or</i>
<i>Pigeon or</i>	<i>Laceneck</i>
<i>Rock</i>	<i>Dove</i>
<i>Dove</i>	

QUAIL - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("Q0	Jump("Q0
010W01",	010W02",
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Brown</i>	<i>California</i>
<i>Quail</i>	<i>Quail</i>

RADIO BROADCASTING - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("R00	Jump("R00	Jump("R00	Jump("R00
70W01","	70W02","	70W03","	70W04","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}	b}
<i>Wartime</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>Aunt Daisy</i>	<i>James</i>
<i>radio</i>	<i>Weather</i>		<i>Henderson</i>
<i>appeal</i>	<i>report</i>		<i>reporting</i>
			<i>from the</i>
			<i>South Pole</i>

SEA BIRDS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("S02	Jump("S02	Jump("S02
80W01","	80W02","	80W03","
GALLER	GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}	b}
<i>Giant</i>	<i>Fairy</i>	<i>Arctic Skua</i>
<i>Petrel</i>	<i>Prion</i>	

SHEARWATERS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("S05	Jump("S05
20W01","	20W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Flesh-</i>	<i>Sooty</i>
<i>footed</i>	<i>Shearwate</i>
<i>Shearwat</i>	<i>rs</i>
<i>ers</i>	

WADERS - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("W0	Jump("W0
020W01","	020W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Turnstone</i>	<i>Little</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>Whimbrel</i>

WAHINE - SOUND GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAG	MVIMAG
E,	E,
[HOTMA	[HOTMA
CRO=MV	CRO=MV
Jump("W0	Jump("W0
030W01","	030W02","
GALLER	GALLER
Y")]!	Y")]!
cassette.di	cassette.di
b}	b}
<i>Wahine</i>	<i>Wahine</i>
<i>Disaster</i>	<i>Disaster</i>

TELEVISION NEW ZEALAND LTD

Te Reo Tātaki

TVNZ is a commercially successful broadcaster operating two nationwide, advertising-supported, free-to-air TV networks serving a very wide range of viewers by offering complementary schedules. The two networks screen the best of New Zealand-made and international entertainment, sport, children's, drama, documentary, news and current affairs programmes. TVNZ also operates a group of regional advertiser-funded TV stations which offer regional information programmes and international product. TVNZ plays a leading role in the community in acceptance of its role as a major national media organisation.

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HISTORY OF TVNZ

June 1960	New Zealand Broadcasting Service begins transmitting on one channel from Auckland for two hours per night, two nights per week.
August 1960	Television licence fee of four pounds is introduced.
October 1960	Transmission extended to five nights per week.
April 1961	Television advertising introduced. Transmission is extended to 28 hours per week.
June 1961	Transmission begins in Christchurch.
July 1961	Transmission begins in Wellington.
July 1962	Transmission begins in Dunedin. New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation (NZBC) created.
1964	Transmission extended to 50 hours per week.
1968	A combined radio and television fee is introduced.
1969	Permanent national network link up is established.
1970	New Zealand Broadcasting Authority inquiry about the need for a second channel. Transmission hours extended to 65 hours per week.
1971	Warkworth satellite station opens. Conversion to PAL colour system begins.
1972	The new Labour Government awards the warrant for a second channel to the NZBC.
October 1973	Colour television is officially introduced. Transmission hours reduced to conserve energy.
March 1975	The television centre at Avalon, Lower Hutt is opened.
April 1975	NZBC dissolved and replaced by Television One, Television Two and Radio New Zealand.

- June 1975 Television Two opens in Auckland and Christchurch.
- June 1976 Television Two becomes known as South Pacific Television.
- 1979 Television sets in 95% of New Zealand homes.
- 1980 TV One and TV Two merge under a single corporation - Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand.
- 1988 BCNZ is disestablished into separate State Owned Enterprises. Its largest division, Television New Zealand becoming TVNZ Ltd, an autonomous commercial television company.
- TVNZ Pacific Service is established to provide programming to Pacific Island countries.
- 1989 New Broadcasting Act deregulates the New Zealand market and opens up the sale of UHF television frequencies to private enterprise. This Act allows commercials on Sundays after midday, and sees the commencement of NZ On Air and the Broadcasting Standards Authority.
- The Television Centre in Auckland is opened by Her Majesty The Queen.
- TVNZ takes a 35% stake in pay TV operator, Sky Network Television.
- Network Two is given a new image and is renamed Channel 2.
- 1990 PeopleMeters rating system introduced.
- TVNZ takes a 25% stake in a consortium of leading companies to establish Clear Communications Limited.
- Sky Network Television goes to air in Auckland with three subscription channels - Sports, News, Movies - distributed by BCL via wireless UHF.
- 1991 The National Government allows 100% foreign ownership of TV and radio.
- TVNZ reduces stake in Sky Network Television to 16.3%.

- 1992 Liquor advertisements are seen on television for the first time.
- eTV launches Television Learning with the Auckland Institute of technology.
- 1993 eTV increases its hours from 2.5 hours per week to 6 hours and doubles its audience.
- TVNZ Pacific Service extends its service to Western Samoa, taking to six the number of customers.
- TVNZ launches Asia Business News (ABN) in Singapore with US media companies, Dow Jones and Telecommunications Inc.
- 1994 Channel 2 goes to air 24 hours, seven days a week.
- Sky Network Television adds another two channels - Discovery and Orange.
- TVNZ subsidiary BCL is the first broadcast and telecommunications company in Australasia to be certified with the internationally recognised ISO 9001 quality standard.
- March 1995 Horizon Pacific Television Limited (HPTV) established and launches four regional television stations in Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton and Dunedin.
- May 1995 TVNZ initiates the Red Socks campaign to help bring the America's Cup to New Zealand.
- June 1995 TVNZ sells its 29.5 percent share in the Asia Business News (ABN).
- Launch of global satellite network with Channel 9, Australia.
- November 1995 HPTV purchases CTV in Christchurch.
- 1996 TVNZ's world wide web site is launched, attracting up to 20,000 hits per day in its first six months.

The Maori name for TVNZ, "Te Reo Tatāki", means 'the challenging sounds and images'.

MAIN LOCATIONS

Auckland

Registered Office
Television Centre
100 Victoria Street West
PO Box 3819, Auckland
Tel: 64 9 3770630
Fax: 64 9 3750900

South Pacific Pictures
59 View Road
PO Box 35656, Glenfield
Tel: 64 9 4443000
Fax: 64 9 4435900

Moving Pictures
165 Target Road, Glenfield
Tel: 64 9 4446694
Fax: 64 9 4446670

BCL
15th floor Quay Towers
20 Custom Street West
PO Box 2495, Auckland
Tel: 64 9 3671400
Fax: 64 9 3792895

Horizon Pacific Television/
ATV Television
Coopers and Lybrand Tower, Albert Street
PO Box 4094, Auckland
Tel: 64 9 3779220
Fax: 64 9 3779559

Hamilton

Sales & Marketing
533 Angelsea Street
PO Box 889, Hamilton
Tel: 64 7 8381298
Fax: 64 7 8381295

Coast to Coast Television
1 Bryce Street
PO Box 19309, Hamilton
Tel: 64 7 8397839
Fax: 64 7 8397938

Wellington
Sales & Marketing
97-99 Courtenay Place
PO Box 1752, Wellington
Tel: 64 4 8018399
Fax: 64 4 8018160

TVNZ News & Current Affairs
86-90 Lambton Quay
PO Box 1910, Wellington
Tel: 64 4 4999777
Fax: 64 4 4950043

Avalon Studios
Percy Cameron Street
PO Box 30945, Lower Hutt
Tel: 64 4 6190600
Fax: 64 4 6190888

BCL
147 Tory Street
PO Box 98, Wellington
Tel: 64 4 3826000
Fax: 64 4 3826066

Capital City Television
7-14 Allen Street
PO Box 9087, Wellington
Tel: 64 4 3853002
Fax: 64 4 8017742

Christchurch
Clear Centre

155 Worcester Street
PO Box 1945, Christchurch
Tel: 64 3 3792680
Fax: 64 3 3718222

CTV
334 Manchester Street
PO Box 3741, Christchurch
Tel: 64 3 3655505
Fax: 64 3 3655773

Dunedin
TVNZ Natural History
Garrison Hall, 10 Dowling Street
PO Box 474, Dunedin
Tel: 64 3 4799799
Fax: 64 3 4799916

Southern Television
8 Dowling Street
PO Box 585, Dunedin
Tel: 64 3 4772207
Fax: 64 3 4772933

Sydney, Australia
BCL (Australia)
Level 4, 16 O'Connell Street, Sydney
Tel: 61 2 2471744
Fax: 61 2 2472286

International Rights Sales
Hit Entertainment plc
The Pumphouse
13-16 Jacobs Well Mews, London
Tel: 44 171 2241717
Fax: 44 171 2241719

TVNZ OPERATING DIVISIONS

TVNZ TELEVISION

TVNZ's two national free-to-air channels, TV ONE and TV2, broadcast 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The programming, sales and marketing, news, sport and Maori programmes departments for the two channels are based at the Television Centre in Auckland, with offices throughout New Zealand.

Horizon Pacific Television's regional stations are located in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

eTV is TVNZ's educational television service, broadcasting on TV ONE for around two hours each morning.

TVNZ PRODUCTION

TVNZ's production facilities are based in four centres. Drama is produced by South Pacific Pictures in Auckland; children's programmes in Christchurch; and natural history in Dunedin; and a variety of magazine and lifestyle shows at Lower Hutt's Avalon Studios.

Specialist areas such as the New Zealand Television Archive and the outside broadcast unit, Moving Pictures, are also part of this division.

TVNZ DISTRIBUTION

BCL is TVNZ's signal distribution company, providing transmission services to all New Zealand's TV broadcasters, most radio stations and a number of other clients.

Satellite Services runs an international programme delivery satellite network and the Pacific Service supplies programming to Pacific Island countries.

TVNZ GROUP

A small corporate office in Auckland provides financial, human resources, planning and legal services to the whole group of companies.

Contact: Alastair Carthew, Manager Public Affairs

Internet: acarthew@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3794907

Together We're ONE

TV ONE is the most popular TV channel in New Zealand. The ten top programmes of the first six months of 1996 all appeared on TV ONE. It's the country's leader for news, sport, current affairs and information programmes, and it also plays top New Zealand, British and Australian dramas and comedies.

TV ONE is on air 24 hours, seven days a week, broadcasting in stereo.

TV ONE appeals to a broad audience.

2 Too Cool

TV2 attracts a slightly younger audience than TV ONE with a top-rating mix of comedies, dramas and TV specials from New Zealand, the US and Australia. All the top movies of 1995 screened on TV2. It's the home of New Zealand's top drama *Shortland Street* which plays every weeknight at 7.00pm.

TV2 is New Zealand's second highest rating channel, just behind TV ONE. It also broadcasts in stereo 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

AVALON STUDIOS

Avalon Studios Ltd is New Zealand's leading single production centre for television, having been built in 1975.

All aspects of television are catered for at Avalon Studios and its customers include TVNZ and many international production companies.

The main activities include:

KOTUKU PRODUCTIONS

is the production nerve centre of Avalon Studios, the creative source which has given rise to some of New Zealand television's most successful programmes, including *Fair Go*, *Crimewatch*, *Country Calendar*, *Agritech 2000*, *Good Morning*, and *Air New Zealand Holiday*.

Operating in much the same way as an independent production company, Kotuku's core staff have extensive background in all aspects of television production and management.

The Kotuku team originates and/or develops concepts, seeks approval from broadcasters and subsequent funding from NZ On Air, as well as from other commercial sources as appropriate. The Kotuku team therefore includes specialist marketing executives, and has the ability to put together skilled project teams at short notice.

Productions span a wide range of subjects and styles, from studio-based entertainment specials, pre-recorded and packaged health and education series, lifestyle programmes, Inflight entertainment, tourism and consumer shows to dramas, documentaries, sitcoms and feature films.

The flexibility of Kotuku is such that it can manage production challenges from one-day projects through to extended production shoots involving several New Zealand or overseas locations. Co-production, in association with other established programme makers either from New Zealand or overseas, is another specialist capability.

While the company is proud to continue with its popular stable of productions, Kotuku is always keen to explore new areas of expansion, and is currently investigating interactive children's programmes, and new tourism shows.

ENVISAGE

provides studios, field crews and design for television and film productions, corporate video and television commercial work. Programmes range from *Telebingo* and *Fair Go* through to live events such as the *Election Special* and *Tourism Awards*. Crews are provided for location shoots and outside broadcasts. Envisage also has a thriving

business in event management, ranging from design and set construction through to scripting presenters and choreography of performers.

PLANET GO

is a team of designers and computer programmers specialising in interactive design in 3D realtime graphics for a range of electronic media. These include award winning websites and weather presentation packages, kiosks, CDRoms, computer-based training packages and marketing tools like real time advertising. With its origins in the television industry, Planet Go is best placed to ensure that new media communications designed specifically for the active screen are involving and tell a good story.

THE FILM UNIT

is responsible for laboratory processing of 16 and 35mm film used in TV productions, feature films and TV commercials. It also carries out full sound post-production work with two Dolby stereo mixing suites. The Film Unit can provide six hour turnaround for rushes and transmit these via satellite to film companies around the world.

It also carries out full sound post-production work with two Dolby stereo mixing suites and with the recent purchase of an Otair Premiere mixing desk, this is the only sound facility in New Zealand capable of six track digital output.

FITTING IMAGES

produces corporate and communications videos and television commercials. They are a specialist of producers, writers and directors who deal directly with corporate and agency clients. Fitting Images also manages the Lotto Draw for the New Zealand Lotteries Commission.

ORIGIN TV

is a television origination service that puts the programmes to air for TV ONE. This involves editing overseas material and coordinating all on-air material including videotape, live-to-air feeds and commercials. Origin also originates the *Trackside* programme for TAB and four pay television channels for First Media (Telecom).

GO POST

is an electronic post-production business which edits raw footage into the finished ready-to-air product. The business has a mix of on and off-line edit suites, sound post-production, computer graphics and special effects capabilities. Go Post production also has a telecine machine for converting film to tape. Go Post has a Quantel digital editing facility.

Contact: Lindsay Childers, Communications Executive

Internet: childerl@tvnz.co.nz

Managing Director: Rod Cornelius

Percy Cameron Street, PO Box 30945, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand

Phone: 64 4 6190600. Fax: 64 4 6190888

BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED (BCL)

BCL is a signal distribution company, providing transmission services to New Zealand's television companies and most AM and FM radio stations. Despite New Zealand's huge range of geographic and climatic conditions, BCL's 500-site transmission network provides virtually 100 percent coverage of the country for TV ONE and TV2.

BCL also operates the Maritime Operations Centre in Wellington for the Maritime Safety Authority.

BCL Australia provides engineering services to the National Transmission Agency in Australia, which manages the design, construction and maintenance of the ABC and SBS networks.

BCL's work in Asia includes consultancy services for a large-scale wireless telephone service in Malaysia; a GSM digital cellphone network in the Philippines; analogue cellular in Indonesia and broadcast transmission in Fiji.

BCL is divided into two major business units, Design & Build and Networks. The ISO 9001-certified company is a wholly owned subsidiary of TVNZ.

Contact: Geoff Lawson, Managing Director

Internet: glawson@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750940

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

TVNZ's children's programmes are produced by the Children's Programmes unit based in Christchurch. Over 200 hours of television come out of the children's unit per year, catering for an audience from pre-schoolers to 12 year olds.

Pre-school show *Chatterbox* and the long-running *Son of a Gunn* came out of Studio 4 in Christchurch and *What Now?* continues to be produced there.

New series for 1996 include *Get Real* - an environmentally based magazine programme shot entirely on locations throughout New Zealand. *Get Real* is made by young people for young people.

Another new series for 1996 is *Mai Time* which is a popular entertainment series promoting youth culture and music.

Contact: Janine Morrell, Executive Producer

Internet: jmorrell@tvnz.co.nz

Television House, 155 Worcester Street, PO Box 1945, Christchurch, New Zealand

Phone: 64 3 3792680. Fax: 64 3 3718222

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Each year TVNZ commits a substantial amount of free airtime to Community Support. This enables charitable organisations to communicate their message in a powerful way to a vast audience through television advertising. Community Support messages can be used to promote awareness of a cause or to ask for donations.

The purpose of Community Support is to help those organisations in the community that are working hard to make a difference in people's lives. As the leading public broadcaster, TVNZ can reach a larger audience than any other medium.

Community Support is run through an annual application process which allows TVNZ to plan the year ahead and work towards scheduling airtime at the time that best suits the organisation. Airtime can be scheduled in a block over an appeal period or intermittently, depending on the community organisation's requirements. Community Support messages are scheduled on both TV ONE and TV2.

To be eligible for Community Support, organisations must be non-profit making and have official status. Their work must be apolitical and related to health, the environment or education. Organisations must be able to demonstrate that they will make a significant contribution to the New Zealand community.

Contact: Kaye Wilson, Sponsorship & Event Manager

Internet: kwilson@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750979

eTV

eTV - TVNZ Education Television - broadcasts a range of quality educational programmes within the morning schedule on TV ONE.

Most of the programmes are targeted at the lifelong learning needs of the adult audience and the service is not designed as Schools Broadcasting.

However many of the programmes also have relevance to the school curricula and the teacher professional development. eTV also works with the Ministry of Education and a number of public sector agencies to develop educational projects.

TV Open Learning is used to describe the tertiary-level distance learning courses using television which are incorporated within eTV and offered in conjunction with tertiary institutions.

In 1997 Auckland Institute of Technology will offer courses in Marketing and Management, Child Development, Statistics and language programmes in Modern Standard Chinese, Spanish and French.

The University of Waikato offered courses in Maori language and Global Economics.

Further options for TV Open Learning courses are constantly under evaluation.

eTV plans its week-day programme schedule on daily themes, so that Monday focuses on business and Asia; Tuesday on education, environmental and social issues; Wednesday on themes of self-development and relationships; Thursday on science and technology; and Friday on culture and humanities.

On Sundays, New Zealand On Air funds two series produced for eTV: *Asia Dynamic* focuses on the lives and culture of New Zealanders of Asian descent and eTV also screens a series of programmes produced for the *4 in 10* New Zealanders who suffer some disability.

eTV is for everyone interested in expanding their range of interests or improving their qualifications.

Contact: Justine St John, Publicist

Internet: jstjohn@tvnz.co.nz

Director: Robert Boyd-Bell

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750860

HORIZON PACIFIC TELEVISION

Horizon Pacific's regional television stations in Auckland, Waikato/Bay of Plenty, Wellington and Dunedin went to air in March 1995. [In November 1995, Christchurch's CTV also joined the group.]

Already they have attracted a high profile for their coverage of local news and issues and their high quality dramas, documentaries and specials.

This year the stations have further expanded their news coverage with a half hour bulletin at 5.30pm dedicated entirely to local coverage. *BBC World News* screens at 6pm, followed by *One Network News*. The local bulletin is then updated and repeated at 7pm.

The stations broadcast similar schedules but are not networked together.

ATV, Coast to Coast, Capital City, CTV and Southern TV each have their own news and sales teams and small production crews. Programme buying and national sales and marketing are coordinated from Horizon Pacific, the parent company, in Auckland.

Horizon Pacific is 100%-owned by TVNZ.

Horizon Pacific Television and ATV

HPTV Chief Executive: Trevor Egerton

ATV General Manager: Wilson Owen

Coopers and Lybrand Tower, Albert Street, PO Box 4094, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3779220. Fax: 64 9 3779559

Coast to Coast Television

Contact: Michael Kelly, General Manager

1 Bryce Street, PO Box 19309, Hamilton, New Zealand

Capital City Television

Contact: Alister Shennan, General Manager

7-14 Allen Street, PO Box 9087, Wellington, New Zealand

Phone: 64 4 3853002. Fax: 64 4 8017742

Canterbury Television

Contact: Liz Whiteford, General Manager

202 Gloucester Street, PO Box 3741, Christchurch, New Zealand

Phone: 64 3 3655505. Fax: 64 3 3655773

Southern Television

Contact: Bevan Rickerby, General Manager

8 Dowling Street, PO Box 585, Dunedin, New Zealand

Phone: 64 3 4772207. Fax: 64 3 4772933

INTERNATIONAL SALES

Not a division of TVNZ, HIT Entertainment is, in fact, the company' international programme distributor. Based in London, HIT markets TVNZ's programmes to TV telecasters around the world and works with TVNZ production units to secure co-production partners.

In 1995 sales of TVNZ programmes were made to over 80 countries, including major markets such as the USA, UK, Germany, Italy and France. The most successful programmes internationally continue to be TVNZ Natural History's *Wild South* films and the extensive catalogue of children's drama produced by TVNZ and South Pacific Pictures.

Contact: Charlie Caminada, Director of Sales

Managing Director: Peter Orton

The Pumphouse, 13-16 Jacobs Well Mews, London W1H 5PD, UK

Phone: 44 171 2241717. Fax: 44 171 2241719

LIFESTYLE UNIT

TVNZ's Lifestyle Unit produces TV ONE's popular lifestyle magazine shows *Maggie's Garden Show* and *Town And Country*.

Presented by Maggie Barry, *Maggie's Garden Show* is now in its fifth year on screen. For the first time this year, the show has an uninterrupted 44-week run, instead of the usual two series of 11 episodes each. The show rates consistently high.

The first series of *Town And Country* screened earlier this year to ratings success and excellent viewer feedback. In 1997 there will be two series of *Town And Country*. The hour-long show replaced and expanded upon the Lifestyle Unit's half hour *Open Home* programme, which had a successful four year run, prior to *Town and Country*. The presenters of *Town and Country* are Jude Dobson, Jim Hickey, Dave Cull And Ngaire Coley.

As well as making *Maggie's Garden Show* and *Town And Country*, the Lifestyle Unit also produces re-packaged garden shows for an American Home And Garden Cable Network called HGTV.

The unit has also recently made the NZ On Air-funded documentary *A Summer Place*, about the past, present and future of the classic Kiwi bach which will screen later in 1996. The presenter is Maggie Barry.

The Lifestyle Unit's output is likely to increase significantly in 1997. The Executive Producer of the unit is Irene Gardiner, who also looks after TVNZ's in-house entertainment unit.

Contact: Irene Gardiner, Executive Producer

Internet: igardine@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750904

MAORI PROGRAMMES

Maori Programmes has developed a strong reputation for the quality and durability of its core weekly programmes:

- *Waka Huia*, which records Maori elders telling their own stories in Maori;
- *Marae*, a Maori issues magazine programme; and
- *Tagata Pasifika*, a Pacific cultures magazine show.

All screen on Sunday mornings on TV ONE.

The department also produces the nightly news programme *Te Karere*, and this year, youth show *Mai Time*.

Contact: *Ngaire Coley*

Internet: *ncoley@tvnz.co.nz*

General Manager, Maori Programmes: *Whai Ngata*

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750555 or 64 9 3750628

MOVING PICTURES

Moving Pictures is the outside broadcast unit of TVNZ. It provides live coverage of sports and major events for all New Zealand's TV broadcasters, using its fleet of production vehicles equipped with cameras, link equipment and mobile studios.

Moving Pictures is also called in by overseas TV companies when they need live pictures sent from New Zealand. With the development of compact, light, easily transported outside broadcast vans, Moving Pictures will also increasingly be able to offer OB facilities to international broadcasters in their own markets.

Contact: Mick Tindill, National Sales Manager

Internet: mick@tvnz.co.nz

General Manager: Jeff Latch

165 Target Road, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 4446694. Fax: 64 9 4446670

NEW ZEALAND TELEVISION ARCHIVE

The New Zealand Television Archive is the largest repository of moving images in New Zealand. For over 30 years, since the beginning of television broadcasting in this country, TVNZ has collected and preserved its documentaries, news, current affairs, entertainment and drama programmes. It also holds the National Film Unit collection which recorded New Zealand's history and progress from 1940-1972, as well as independently produced television programmes. Most locally produced programmes screened on New Zealand television are in the New Zealand Television Archive.

The New Zealand Television Archive is the custodian of TVNZ's intellectual property and has a comprehensive understanding of copyright and ownership issues. Material is released to the customer under licence.

New Zealand Television Archive's state of the art computer-based archiving management system has the ability to easily and readily research, locate and supply specifically requested items.

There is a wide variety of footage supplied to its clients, being advertising agencies and production companies, both in New Zealand and overseas as well as servicing TVNZ's internal departments like News and Sport. They also provide a service to corporate clients and members of the public who require News and Current Affairs items or programmes of interest to them.

Television Music, the extensively resourced music library within TVNZ also forms part of the New Zealand Television Archive services. Television Music supply the needs of TVNZ's producers wanting music to build into their productions and can select from a variety of commercial and production music, ranging from rare and hard to find New Zealand pop albums to the latest sound effects.

Organisations should contact the New Zealand Television Archive for a copy of its promotional booklet and showreel.

Contact: Vanessa Hills, Sales Manager

Internet: vhills@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750872

NEWS & CURRENT AFFAIRS

News & Current Affairs produces a large range of news and current affairs programming, including the nightly *ONE Network News* at 6.00pm, which regularly tops the ratings every week of the year. [In international terms it is unusual for news programmes to head the ratings like this or for one TV news service to maintain such clear leadership over its rivals.] There are two other editions of *ONE Network News* - *Midday* and *Tonight* at 9.40pm

The department also produces the nightly *Holmes*, weekly investigative programme *Assignment*, current affairs programme *60 Minutes*, sports news show *Sportsnight*, and current affairs programme *Meet the Press*.

Contact: Mike Farman, Assistant to the Managing Editor

Internet: mfarman@tvnz.co.nz

Managing Editor: Shaun Brown

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3093248

TVNZ NATURAL HISTORY

Over the past 15 years TVNZ Natural History has grown to become one of the largest and most successful commercial producers of natural history in the world.

Their commitment is to films of world class quality. Our scope has expanded beyond New Zealand to encompass the entire Pacific Rim, Australasia, Asia, Antarctica, and across the South Pacific to South America.

As the top natural history production house in the southern hemisphere, TVNZ Natural History produce blue-chip one hour documentaries, as well as series such as *Deep Blue*, stories of adventure and diving in the South Pacific.

TVNZ Natural History underwater work is second to none, and the expertise of their divers is supported by their own purpose-built remote operated vehicle which can film at depths greater than 2000 feet (600 metres).

The natural history research and development department designs and builds the equipment to put film-makers at the leading-edge of technology.

Specialist production teams with a wide range of finely-tuned skills are supplemented by international experts to make high quality films.

It's not only the equipment that has to be tough - our crews film in some of the most testing environments on the planet, from the sub-zero temperatures of Antarctica to the baking heat of arid deserts, from the depths of the deepest caves to the tops of erupting volcanoes, from the icy chill beneath the pack ice to the steamy humidity of the rain forest, and from sunken coral reefs to towering snow-capped mountains.

TVNZ Natural History programmes are watched by more than 400 million viewers in over 130 countries. Co-producers include The Discovery Channel, National Geographic, Turner Broadcasting, WNET and PBS in the US, the BBC and Channel 4 in the UK, NDR Germany, NHK Japan, Rai Italy, WildMedia.

Different versions of films are created for different markets, and more than 80 films have been translated and reversioned for NHK. TVNZ were the first company to do this for NHK outside Japan.

Contact: Jane Hyde, PR Liaison

Internet: jhyde@tvnz.co.nz

Managing Director: Michael Stedman

Garrison Hall, 10 Dowling Street, PO Box 474, Dunedin, New Zealand

Phone: 64 3 4799799. Fax: 64 3 4799916

TVNZ ONLINE ... <http://www.tvnz.co.nz>

TVNZ Online is a World Wide Web site on the Internet.

TVNZ sees the Internet as a dynamic, cost-effective tool in communicating with key customers - viewers, advertisers and shareholders.

A key emphasis for the site is to reflect TV ONE and TV2 content online and it includes up-to-the-minute news from the *ONE Network News* newsroom; *News Now*; *Dunlop Sportsnight*; *60 Minutes*; weather; programme information and schedules - *What's On* and a TV Shop - *Electric Cat*(alogue). **TVNZ Online** also features business-to-business information in *@TVNZ* and an advertising and marketing forum in *Marketplace*.

TVNZ Online offers New Zealand browsers New Zealand information sourced from a brand that is known for its credibility and reliability. *News Now* uses the same resources and journalistic guidelines as *ONE Network News*. Programme information comes directly from TVNZ programmers.

All sections of **TVNZ Online** have an interactive feedback function, giving browsers an additional tool for communicating with the Company.

TVNZ recognises that the Internet, and in particular the World Wide Web, provides a new element in the marketing mix. For our advertising clients the combination of television - which provides a mass audience and established audience demographics - with the Internet - in-depth, interactive information - can be a very powerful tool.

TVNZ PACIFIC SERVICE

The TVNZ Pacific Service supplies programming and consultancy services to Pacific Island countries and New Zealand's Chatham Islands. In most cases, the Service has advised and/or assisted to develop the respective television stations through to the operational stage.

Fiji TV Ltd is the largest Pacific Service client, a television operation comprising, in addition to a free-to-air channel, the region's first pay television operation which consists of two channels. The Pacific Service is responsible for programme supply for all three of Fiji TV's services. TVNZ owns 5% of Fiji TV Ltd.

In addition to tape supplied programmes, TVNZ's comprehensive satellite network is used to deliver up-to-the-minute programme material throughout the Pacific region. TVNZ's strengths in the areas of satellite delivery and sports programmes provide a considerable contribution to the marketing ability and success of the Pacific Service.

Contact: Christine Fenby, General Manager

Internet: cfenby@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3750711. Fax: 64 9 3750435

SALES & MARKETING

TVNZ relies on revenue from advertisers to purchase and commission quality local and international programmes, employ skilled staff and perform all the other functions that make TVNZ a commercially successful broadcaster.

TVNZ's Sales & Marketing department works closely with over 400 advertisers and their agencies, such as Saatchi & Saatchi, Mojo, The Campaign Palace, Young & Rubicam, Bates, Total Media, Gestro Horne and many others, to make television work as a successful advertising medium for their products and brands.

With a total staff of approximately 120, TVNZ Sales & Marketing has sales offices in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Australia.

Contact:

Auckland: Stephen Smith, Group Manager - Northern Sales

Internet: stephens@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3090098. Fax: 64 9 3750513

Wellington: Sue Chapman, Group Manager - Southern Sales

Internet: schapman@tvnz.co.nz

Olympic House, 97-99 Courtenay Place, PO Box 1752, Wellington, New Zealand

Phone: 64 4 8018399. Fax: 64 4 8018160

TVNZ SATELLITE SERVICES

Satellite Services operates a private, end to end itinerant broadcast programme delivery network -

- within the Asia-Pacific region on POR 180
- from London to Perth on IOR 57 (as JV partner with Nine Network Australia in Gennet)
- in total, a near global network from London across the Indian Ocean interconnecting with the Asia-Pacific region through Perth.

TVNZ Satellite Services have full time uplinks in London, Perth, Hong Kong, Sydney, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Auckland

TVNZ Satellite Services interconnect to other networks at London, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Brewster, Hong Kong, Sydney

TVNZ Satellite Services' current activity includes the carriage of television programming for TVNZ - an anywhere-to-anywhere service; and also for third parties - casual carriage between specified points; and contracted carriage between specified points

TVNZ Satellite Services' success to date is largely attributable to its broadcaster to broadcaster one stop shop focus.

TVNZ Satellite Services provide:

- tails as required
- backup circuits as required
- fulltime dedicated or temporary circuits
- personalised service and 24 hour access to staff
- proactive and reactive staff - phone bookings
- easily understood, fixed price rate card
- broadcasting for broadcasters

TVNZ Satellite Services presently utilises around 44% of its available capacity. In comparison, Intelsat utilisation is less than 20% and Keystone 10-20% on international services.

TVNZ Satellite Services present customers include BBC, BSkyB (UK), ABN (Singapore), Reuters (UK), Star TV (Hong Kong), CNN, NBC, ITN, RTM Malaysia.

Contact: Sam Fairhall, General Manager

Internet: sfairhal@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3750890. Fax: 64 9 3750710

SOUTH PACIFIC PICTURES

South Pacific Pictures is the most prolific producer of drama in New Zealand and Australia.

In the six years since its inception, the company has produced over 900 hours of film and television programming.

South Pacific Pictures produces quality drama for television and cinema for its domestic market, for international sale and as a co-production partner.

The company has worked with a variety of partners, including Atlantis Films (Canada), Grundy Television (Australia), Beyond Productions (Australia), HTV (Wales), Central Television (UK), Anglia Television (UK), fProductions (France), Ravensburger Film and TV (Germany), and Universal MCA (USA).

It has projects in development with Gaumont (France), CLT (Germany), Ellipse (France), UFA (Germany) and ABC (Australia).

The company built its reputation as a producer of family drama, but over the past three years it has successfully moved into adult drama in the form of primetime mini-series, telemovies and feature films.

Some familiar titles on the South Pacific Pictures production record include *Shortland Street*, *City Life*, *Marlin Bay*, *Plainclothes*, *Deepwater Haven*, *The End of the Golden Weather*, and *The Boy From Andromeda*.

South Pacific Pictures is a subsidiary of TVNZ.

Contact: John Barnett, Managing Director

Internet: kate@tvnz.co.nz

59 View Road, PO Box 35656, Glenfield, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 4443000. Fax: 64 9 4435900

SPONSORSHIP

International research shows that sponsorship is the fastest growing element in the advertising and marketing mix of large corporations. TVNZ sponsors a wide range of organisations both nationally and regionally on an annual basis.

TVNZ forms sponsorship partnerships with organisations which fit our philosophy and vision and have strong business ethics and integrity. TVNZ aims to sponsor organisations which its viewers are interested in, sponsorships which are newsworthy, current, topical and unique.

TVNZ has a role to fulfil as a good corporate citizen and also a responsibility to support causes which are related to the television industry like the arts, cultural activities, film, marketing and advertising. TVNZ's sponsorships must benefit viewers through positive associations with organisations which either directly help or help to enhance the lives of New Zealanders today.

Most of TVNZ's sponsorships are in the form of airtime for charitable and arts organisations to. Among the organisations sponsored by TVNZ are the Variety Club, the NZ Symphony Orchestra, Opera NZ, the Young Achievers Awards and the Ellerslie Flower Show.

TVNZ's sponsorship committee carefully evaluates all proposals it receives to ensure they meet objectives and give benefits that fit the TVNZ profile. The sponsorship department works with all sponsorship recipients to evaluate sponsorships, ensuring benefits are maximised and TVNZ fulfils its role as a good corporate citizen in the community.

Contact: Kaye Wilson, Sponsorship & Event Manager

Internet: kwilson@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750979

SPORT

Sports programmes always top the year's ratings in New Zealand - five of last year's top 10 programmes were sport, all of them produced by TVNZ.

But the reputation of the TVNZ sports team, especially *ONE World of Sport*, goes beyond New Zealand. TVNZ's coverage of the America's Cup last year earned praise from many overseas broadcasters, especially for the animated graphics developed for the Cup. As a result, TVNZ was awarded the contract to cover yachting at the Atlanta Olympic Games in July of this year as part of the host broadcast team. TVNZ's coverage of the Atlanta Games was the subject of much praise in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands; also in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Vietnam where local channels relied on TVNZ for their Games coverage.

TVNZ has also been appointed co-host broadcaster of the 1998 Commonwealth Games in Kuala Lumpur.

And TVNZ sent a core team to provide a portion of the international coverage of the cricket World Cup in Sri Lanka in February and March 1996.

Contact: Murray Needham, Deputy Director

Internet: mneedham@tvnz.co.nz

Director: John Knowles

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750730

TELETEXT

Teletext, TVNZ's free-to-air news and information service, broadcasts 24 hours a day and reaches around 40% of New Zealand homes.

Teletext broadcasts up-to-the-minute international, national and sports news, financial information, weather reports, leisure information, travel and home shopping.

Teletext's subtitling department produces subtitles to help deaf and hearing-impaired viewers enjoy up to 50 hours of TV programmes a week on TV ONE, TV2 and TV3. The service can be accessed by selecting page 801 on Teletext.

The Teletext Caption Centre provides subtitles for TV commercials, community notices, educational and training videos.

Contact: Mark Brokenshire, General Manager

Internet: mbrokens@tvnz.co.nz

Television Centre, 100 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750902.

TVNZ TELEVISION ENTERPRISES

Enterprises is the 'value added' division of TVNZ Television. It specialises in the licensing and merchandising of TVNZ-owned and third-party properties. It's a small team of professionals with promotional and marketing expertise across a wide range of activities, including: licensing and merchandising; video production and marketing; publishing of TV tie-in books and magazines; marketing of multimedia products; and events promotion.

Enterprises ...

- Represented *Team New Zealand* (America's Cup victors 1995) as worldwide licensing agents, including management of the *Lucky Red Socks* campaign (IABC Gold quill award 1995).
- Managed merchandising of the *HM Bark Endeavour* visit to New Zealand.
- Produces top-selling videos for retail distribution including *All Blacked Out - 1996 All Black South African Tour*; *Move It - Suzy Aitken*; *Thingee's ABC*; *New Zealand Naturally*; *America's Cup '95*; *Suzy Aiken Fit Kits*; *Black Magic, the Team New Zealand Story* and in association with the New Zealand Film Commission launched the top selling Children's videos - *Margaret Mahy*; *Hairy MacLeary Stories*.
- Enterprises is the exclusive licensing agent in New Zealand for *Thingee* - a popular TVNZ children's character and the Australian TV children's character *Humphrey the Bear*.
- Co-produces *TV2 Mega Days*, Auckland's annual youth expo attracting over 23,000 visitors over three days.
- Published major TV tie-in titles, including the *Garden Show Book*; *Open Home*; *Black Magic*; *New Zealand at War*; *The Way We Were*; and originated *Shortland Street: The Official Magazine*.
- Co-produced New Zealand's first top-selling CD-Rom the *TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia*.

Contact: Roger Masters, General Manager, Enterprises

Internet: rmasters@tvnz.co.nz

Rainger House, 150 Victoria Street West, PO Box 3819, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: 64 9 3770630. Fax: 64 9 3750989

VIDEO GALLERY

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,5,3,1)]! bs16.dib} <i>The first aircraft designed for topdressin g</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,3,3,1)]! br01.dib} <i>Cattle being judged at an agricultura l show</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,4,3,1)]! br03.dib} <i>An Air New Zealand 767 lands at Auckland's Internation al Airport</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,5,3)]! nw07.dib} <i>Royal Albatross</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,2,2,1)]! bs20.dib} <i>The homecomi ng parade in Auckland after Team New Zealand won the America's Cup</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(9,3,0,1)]! bs17.dib} <i>Peter Blake making a speech after the homecomi ng parade</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(5,5,3,1)]! bs19.dib} <i>Peter Blake and Russell Coutts carrying the America's Cup</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,0,8)]! ak01.dib} <i>Auckland - New Zealand's largest city</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr</pre>
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op(2,0,0,12)]! ak03.dib} <i>Auckland is the world's largest Polynesia n city</i>	op(2,0,0,8))]! ak05.dib} <i>Auckland is Japan's largest supplier of fresh fruit and vegetables</i>	op(1,1,0,5))]! bs22.dib} <i>Racing at Ellerslie (NZ Cup)</i>	op(2,10,6,2)]! br04.dib} <i>TEAL DC6</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,1,3,4))]! ba03.dib} <i>The 'hole in the rock' in the Bay of Islands</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1))]! nw26.dib} <i>Kiwi</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,4,4,3))]! nw12.dib} <i>Sheep farming on the Canterbur y Plains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1))]! nw19.dib} <i>Gannets at Cape Kidnapper s</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,0,4,3))]! ba06.dib} <i>A view from Cape Reinga's lighthouse</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,0,3,4))]! ba04.dib} <i>Cape Reinga and Ninety Nile Beach</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1))]! br06.dib} <i>NZ cyclists winning in 1990</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,3,4,2))]! br07.dib} <i>Graham Millar (cyclist) being awarded the gold medal</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG

");VideoCr op(4,3,3,1)]! br10.dib} <i>Richard Hadlee bowling</i>	");VideoCr op(2,0,0,2)]! nw04.dib} <i>Doubtful Sound</i>	");VideoCr op(2,0,4,2)]! nw03.dib} <i>Lake Manapouri Power Station</i>	");VideoCr op(3,0,5,4)]! ba02.dib} <i>Recreation of the arrival of Europeans to New Zealand and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,4,2)]! nw01.dib} <i>Mitre Peak</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,6,0,1)]! bs02.dib} <i>Logging trucks in Rotorhang a's main street in the 1940's</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,0,1)]! nw23.dib} <i>Thermal activity at Rotorua</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,10,3,4)]! ea02.dib} <i>Locals enjoy a variety of water sports at Wainui Beach, Gisborne</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,2,4,1)]! ko02.dib} <i>White Heron (Kotuku)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,3,0,5)]! ea01.dib} <i>Mount Hikurangi is reputedly the first place in New Zealand to</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,5,3,0)]! bs09.dib} <i>Prime Minister Holland with the Queen in 1953</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,3,0,0)]! br13.dib} <i>Homer Tunnel</i>
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*see the
morning
sun*

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,0,1)]! nw22.dib} <i>Huka Falls</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,6,0,1)]! bs05.dib} <i>Driving through Huntly in the 1940's</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,7,3)]! ss02.dib} <i>Invercargil</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,3,1)]! nw18.dib} <i>Sperm whales off the Kaikoura Coast</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,4,3)]! ba05.dib} <i>A karanga welcomes visitors onto a marae</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1)]! nw14.dib} <i>Kea</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,2,4,1)]! br08.dib} <i>Picking kiwifruit</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,0,4,4)]! ba01.dib} <i>A waiata being performed</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,4,4,1)]! br11.dib} <i>Sir Walter Nash making a speech</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,2)]! nw13.dib} <i>New Zealand Wood Pigeon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,4,2)]! nw08.dib} <i>Yellow- eyed Penguin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,2,1)]! pv03.dib} <i>Para- sailing above Queenstow n</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,2,3,0)]! br15.dib} <i>Rowing - women's fours</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,3,0,1)]! bs21.dib} <i>Auckland v Waikato in the Rugby Super 12's competitio n</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,4,2)]! nw05.dib} <i>Hooker Sealion</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,2,4,1)]! pv02.dib} <i>Rafting the Shotover River</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,1,2)]! ss01.dib} <i>Water sports in Southland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,0,3)]! ko03.dib} <i>Spoonbill</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,1,2)]! ss08.dib} <i>Stewart Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,2,2,1)]! pv01.dib} <i>Under the water at Waikoropu pu Springs</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,6,0,1)]! bs03.dib} <i>Cars in Te Awamutu' s main street in the 1940's</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,0,7)]! ak04.dib} <i>Dame Kiri Te Kanawa</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,5,2,2)]! ea05.dib} <i>Trout fishing</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,1,2)]! ss09.dib} <i>Tui</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG
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E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,1,4,4)]! nw20.dib} <i>Waitomo Caves</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,3,3,1)]! br16.dib} <i>Woodchop ping contest</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(3,2,1,3)]! ss05.dib} <i>Spinning wool</i>	E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1)]! br12.dib} <i>Steinlager 2 leaving Auckland in the Whitbread race</i>
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AERIAL TOPDRESSING - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,5,3,1)] !bs16.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

The first aircraft designed for topdressing

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,3,1)] !br01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Cattle being judged at an agricultural show

AIR NEW ZEALAND - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,4,3,1)] !br03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

An Air New Zealand 767 lands at Auckland's International Airport

ALBATROSSES - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,5,3)] !nw07.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Royal Albatross

AMERICA'S CUP - VIDEO GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,2,2,1)]! bs20.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(9,3,0,1)]! bs17.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(5,5,3,1)]! bs19.dib}
{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}
<i>The homecomi ng parade in Auckland after Team New Zealand won the America's Cup</i>	<i>Peter Blake making a speech after the homecomi ng parade</i>	<i>Peter Blake and Russell Coutts carrying the America's Cup</i>

AUCKLAND - VIDEO GALLERY

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,0,8)]! ak01.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,0,12)]! ak03.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,0,0,8)]! ak05.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,4,3,1)]! br03.dib}</pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG , MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("ACP")] ! copyrig t.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG , MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("ACP")] ! copyrig t.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG , MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("ACP")] ! copyrig t.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG , MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}</pre>
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<p><i>Auckland - New Zealand's largest city</i></p>	<p><i>Auckland is the world's largest Polynesian city</i></p>	<p><i>Auckland is Japan's largest supplier of fresh fruit and vegetables</i></p>	<p><i>An Air New Zealand 767 lands at Auckland's Internation al Airport</i></p>
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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
oOpen("vi
deos.MPG
");VideoCr
op(4,2,2,1)
]!
bs20.dib}
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{ewc
MVIMG
,
MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
```

"NZVT"
)!
copyrig
t.dib}

*The
homecomi
ng parade
in
Auckland
after
Team New
Zealand
won the
America's
Cup*

AUCKLAND RACING CLUB - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(1,1,0,5)] !bs22.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Racing at Ellerslie (NZ Cup)

AVIATION - Commercial Aviation - VIDEO GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,10,6,2)]! br04.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(4,4,3,1)]! br03.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(6,5,3,1)]! bs16.dib}
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{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}
---	---	---

*TEAL
DC6*

*An Air
New
Zealand
767 lands
at
Auckland's
Internation
al Airport*

*The first
aircraft
designed
for
topdressin
g*

BAY OF ISLANDS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,1,3,4)] !ba03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

The 'hole in the rock' in the Bay of Islands

BIRDS - Endangered Birds - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,1)] !nw26.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Kiwi

BLAKE, Peter James - VIDEO GALLERY

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
oOpen("vi
deos.MPG
");VideoCr
op(9,3,0,1)
]!
bs17.dib}
```

```
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'
MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*Peter
Blake
making a
speech
after the
homecomi
ng parade*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
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oOpen("vi
deos.MPG
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```

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'
MVIMA
GE,
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Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
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t.dib}
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*Peter
Blake and
Russell
Coutts
carrying
the
America's
Cup*

CANTERBURY - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,4,4,3)] !nw12.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Sheep farming on the Canterbury Plains

CAPE KIDNAPPERS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,1)] !nw19.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Gannets at Cape Kidnappers

CAPE REINGA - VIDEO GALLERY

```
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MVIMAG
E,
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deos.MPG
");VideoCr
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ba06.dib}
```

```
{ewc
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'
MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"FN")]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*A view
from
Cape
Reinga's
lighthouse*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
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deos.MPG
");VideoCr
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```
{ewc
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'
MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
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Popup(
"FN")]!
copyrig
t.dib}
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*Cape
Reinga and
Ninety Nile
Beach*

CITIES - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,0,8)] !ak01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ACP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland - New Zealand's largest city

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Auckland 1990 - VIDEO GALLERY

```
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MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
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deos.MPG
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br06.dib}
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG
```

```

MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*NZ
cyclists
winning
in 1990*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
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deos.MPG
");VideoCr
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br07.dib}
```

```
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MVIMG
```

```

MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*Graham
Millar
(cyclist)
being
awarded
the gold
medal*

CRICKET - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,3,1)] !br10.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Richard Hadlee bowling

CYCLING - VIDEO GALLERY

```
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MVIMAG
E,
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CRO=Vide
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deos.MPG
");VideoCr
op(2,2,4,1)
]!
br06.dib}
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG
```

```

MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*NZ
cyclists
winning
in 1990*

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
oOpen("vi
deos.MPG
");VideoCr
op(2,3,4,2)
]!
br07.dib}
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG
```

```

MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
```

*Graham
Millar
(cyclist)
being
awarded
the gold
medal*

DOUBTFUL SOUND - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,0,2)] !nw04.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Doubtful Sound

ELECTRIC POWER - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,4,2)] !nw03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Lake Manapouri Power Station

EUROPEAN REDISCOVERY - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

Recreation of the arrival of Europeans to New Zealand and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi

FIORDLAND - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,4,2)] !nw01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Mitre Peak

FORESTRY - History - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,6,0,1)] !bs02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Logging trucks in Otorohanga's main street in the 1940's

FRUITGROWING - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ACP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland is Japan's largest supplier of fresh fruit and vegetables

GANNETS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,1)] !nw19.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Gannets at Cape Kidnappers

GEYSERS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,0,1)] !nw23.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Thermal activity at Rotorua

GISBORNE - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,10,3,4)] !ea02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("EK")] !copyrigt.dib}

Locals enjoy a variety of water sports at Wainui Beach, Gisborne

HADLEE, Sir Richard John - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,3,1)] !br10.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Richard Hadlee bowling

HAWAIIKI - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,0,4,3)] !ba06.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view from Cape Reinga's lighthouse

HERONS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,2,4,1)] !ko02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WH")] !copyright.dib}

White Heron (Kotuku)

HIKURANGI - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,3,0,5)] !ea01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("EK")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Hikurangi is reputedly the first place in New Zealand to see the morning sun

HOLLAND, Sir Sidney George - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,5,3,0)] !bs09.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Prime Minister Holland with the Queen in 1953

HOLLYFORD VALLEY - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,0,0)] !br13.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Homer Tunnel

HOMER TUNNEL - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,0,0)] !br13.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Homer Tunnel

HORSES - Horse-Racing - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(1,1,0,5)] !bs22.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Racing at Ellerslie (NZ Cup)

HUKA FALLS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,0,1)] !nw22.dib}

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Huka Falls

HUNTLY - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,6,0,1)] !bs05.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Driving through Huntly in the 1940's

INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Export Products - VIDEO 1

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Auckland is Japan's largest supplier of fresh fruit and vegetables

INVERCARGILL - VIDEO 1

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Invercargill

JERSEY CATTLE - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Cattle being judged at an agricultural show

KAIKOURAS - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Sperm whales off the Kaikoura Coast

KARANGA - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

A karanga welcomes visitors onto a marae

KEA - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,1)] !nw14.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Kea

KIWIFRUIT - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,2,4,1)] !br08.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Picking kiwifruit

KIWIS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,1)] !nw26.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Kiwi

MANAPOURI - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,4,2)] !nw03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Lake Manapouri Power Station

MAORI LANGUAGE - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,0,4,4)] !ba01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyrigt.dib}

A waiata being performed

MARAE - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,4,3)] !ba05.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

A karanga welcomes visitors onto a marae

MITRE PEAK - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,4,2)] !nw01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Mitre Peak

NASH, Sir Walter - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,4,4,1)] !br11.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Sir Walter Nash making a speech

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,4,2)] !nw13.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

New Zealand Wood Pigeon

NINETY MILE BEACH - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,0,3,4)] !ba04.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

Cape Reinga and Ninety Nile Beach

OTOROHANGA - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,6,0,1)] !bs02.dib}

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Logging trucks in Otorohanga's main street in the 1940's

PENGUINS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,4,2)] !nw08.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Yellow-eyed Penguin

POLYNESIANS - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ACP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland is the world's largest Polynesian city

QUEENSTOWN - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Para-sailing above Queenstown

ROTORUA - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,0,1)] !nw23.dib}

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Thermal activity at Rotorua

ROWING - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,2,3,0)] !br15.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Rowing - women's fours

RUGBY UNION - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,3,0,1)] !bs21.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Auckland v Waikato in the Rugby Super 12's competition

RUSSELL - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,0,5,4)] !ba02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyrigt.dib}

Recreation of the arrival of Europeans to New Zealand and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi

SEALS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,4,2)] !nw05.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Hooker Sealion

SHEEP FARMING - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,4,4,3)] !nw12.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Sheep farming on the Canterbury Plains

SHOTOVER RIVER - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,2,4,1)] !pv02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Rafting the Shotover River

SOUTHLAND - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,1,2)] !ss01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ILT")] !copyright.dib}

Water sports in Southland

SPIRITS BAY - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,0,4,3)] !ba06.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

A view from Cape Reinga's lighthouse

SPOONBILLS - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,0,3)] !ko03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Spoonbill

STEWART ISLAND - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ILT")] !copyright.dib}

Stewart Island

TAKAKA - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,2,2,1)] !pv01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Under the water at Waikoropupu Springs

TE AWAMUTU - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(6,6,0,1)] !bs03.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Cars in Te Awamutu's main street in the 1940's

TE KANAWA, Dame Kiri Janette - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,0,0,7)] !ak04.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ACP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Kiri Te Kanawa

TREATY OF WAITANGI - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,0,5,4)] !ba02.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyright.dib}

Recreation of the arrival of Europeans to New Zealand and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi

TROUT - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,5,2,2)] !ea05.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("EK")] !copyright.dib}

Trout fishing

TUI - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,1,2)] !ss09.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ILT")] !copyright.dib}

Tui

WAIATA - VIDEO 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FN")] !copyrigt.dib}

A waiata being performed

WAIKOROPUPU - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,2,2,1)] !pv01.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Under the water at Waikoropupu Springs

WAITOMO CAVES - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,1,4,4)] !nw20.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Waitomo Caves

WATER - VIDEO GALLERY

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
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CRO=Vide
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");VideoCr
op(2,4,4,3)
]!
nw12.dib}
```

```
{ewc
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[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"NZVT"
)]!
copyrig
t.dib}
Sheep
farming
on the
Canterbur
y Plains
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAG
E,
[HOTMA
CRO=Vide
oOpen("vi
deos.MPG
");VideoCr
op(2,2,1,2)
]!
ss01.dib}
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG
'
MVIMA
GE,
[HOTM
ACRO=
Popup(
"ILT")]!
copyrig
t.dib}
Water
sports in
Southland
```

WHALING - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(2,2,3,1)] !nw18.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Sperm whales off the Kaikoura Coast

WOODCHOPPING - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(4,3,3,1)] !br16.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NZVT")] !copyright.dib}

Woodchopping contest

WOOL - VIDEO 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=VideoOpen("videos.MPG");VideoCrop(3,2,1,3)] !ss05.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("ILT")] !copyright.dib}

Spinning wool

YACHTING - VIDEO GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(2,2,4,1)]! br12.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(9,3,0,1)]! bs17.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAG E, [HOTMA CRO=Vide oOpen("vi deos.MPG ");VideoCr op(5,5,3,1)]! bs19.dib}
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{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}	{ewc MVIMG MVIMA GE, [HOTM ACRO= Popup("NZVT")]! copyrig t.dib}
---	---	---

Steinlager 2 leaving Auckland in the Whitbread race	<i>Peter Blake making a speech after the homecomi ng parade</i>	<i>Peter Blake and Russell Coutts carrying the America's Cup</i>
--	---	--

Welcome to the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia 2nd Edition

The Bateman New Zealand Encyclopedia was first published as a book in 1984 by David Bateman Ltd of Auckland. It was an instant success, eagerly sought by parents, school teachers, librarians and others needing a digest of information about New Zealand in handy reference form.

Gordon McLauchlan, the well-known author and journalist, took on the demanding job of Editor-in-Chief and, together with a team of expert specialists in various fields, successfully completed the onerous task of selecting the most important of thousands of topics available for inclusion. Obviously, all could not be included and all the requirements and needs met. However, their work has stood the test of time for, because of the demand for more copies, it was necessary to reprint it several times, and it is now in its fourth edition, having sold well over 100,000 copies (a massive figure in book publishing terms for our small population). It is now a familiar reference tool in very many homes, schools, libraries and offices throughout the land.

In 1994, the first CD-ROM version was published. Voted "Best New Zealand Software" in 1995 by the readers of PC World magazine, the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia proved extremely popular.

We are delighted to now present the 2nd edition of the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia. This new revised, enhanced and extended version is testament to the popularity of the first. Technology and history have marched on since October 1994 and this new product is not a minor upgrade. This CD-ROM incorporates over 2,600 topics, 2,300 illustrations, 54 maps, 77 minutes of sound clips, and 20 minutes of video.

The 2nd edition of the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia CD-ROM is an essential addition to every multimedia equipped home, school, library and business in New Zealand. It will make a superb present for New Zealand expatriates, overseas visitors to New Zealand and foreign relatives. The developers of and contributors to this 2nd edition of the TVNZ New Zealand Encyclopedia trust you enjoy the results of our work.

ABBOTSFORD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0010pa.bmp")] !a0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Scene of the Abbotsford landslide, August 1979

ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0020pa.bmp")] !a0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Split Apple Rock in Abel Tasman National Park

ACHERON, HMSV - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0060pa.bmp")] !a0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

HMS Acheron 1848, *an ink and monochrome wash drawing by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P059006-C -CT

ACHESON, Frank Oswald Victor - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0090pa.bmp")] !a0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tuwharetoa the Arawa at the post of peace. *Frontispiece, by Harry Rountree to Plume of the Arawas by Frank O V Acheson (Auckland, 1930). The New Zealand National Bibliography, Vol. II: 1890 - 1960 (Wellington, 1969), describes this as a "novel based on the Ngati-Tuwharetoa separation from Arawa and their occupation of Taupo-nui-a-Tia. An interesting and sympathetic account by a Maori Land Court Judge in which the narrative is marred by a formal stilted dialogue".*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 11

ACHILLES, HMS/HMNZS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0100pa.bmp")] !a0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Crowds in Lambton Quay, Wellington, welcoming the crew of the HMS Achilles. 2 April 1940

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 49251-1/4

ACLAND, John Barton Arundel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0110pa.bmp")] !a0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Hon John Barton Arundel Acland (1823-1904) in his study at Mt Peel station.

Webster Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 99855-1/2

ADAMS, Arthur Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0125pa.bmp")] !a0125pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Arthur Henry Adams (1872-1936) - journalist, poet and playwright. c1900

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2694-1/2

ADDINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0160pa.bmp")] !a0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Addington Racecourse is situated in a Christchurch suburb

ADDINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0160pb.bmp")] !a0160pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Addington Racecourse, Christchurch. 1903

Tourist Department Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 21324-1/1

ADMIRALTY BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0170pa.bmp")] !a0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Abel Tasman anchored in Admiralty Bay, Christmas 1642. It was named in 1770 by Captain Cook

AERIAL TOPDRESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0180pa.bmp")] !a0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Helicopter topdressing on the West Coast

AERIAL TOPDRESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0180pb.bmp")] !a0180pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Helicopter taking off after reloading with fertiliser on the West Coast

AERIAL TOPDRESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0180pd.bmp")] !a0180pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

An aerial topdressing plane working in an area of restricted access on the west coast of the South Island

AERIAL TOPDRESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0180pe.bmp")] !a0180pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Topdressing near Waiouru. c1950s

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 60913-1/2

AERO CLUBS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0190pa.bmp")] !a0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canterbury Aero Club in Christchurch

AERO CLUBS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pf.bmp*a0190p02.ply")] !a1550pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

English aviator Francis Chichester buying a ticket in the "Aviation" art union. These raffles raised money for aero clubs. Art Union no.2 "Aviation" was drawn in February 1930 and raised £13,676 0s 4d for the Wellington and Wairarapa Clubs.

1930

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32432-1/4

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0200pa.bmp")] !a0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Parade of Clydesdales, thoroughbreds and harness horses at a Wanganui A&P Show. c1910

Tesla Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 16436-1/1

AGRICULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0210pa.bmp")] !a0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Farming near Wanaka

AGRICULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0210pb.bmp")] !a0210pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A potato crop on the fertile Canterbury Plains

AGRICULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0210pc.bmp")] !a0210pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A field of corn near Blenheim

AGRICULTURE - Maori Agriculture - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0220pa.bmp")] !a0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of an ordinary New Zealand pa with potato plantations around it. *Watercolour by Cyprian Bridge (1808-1883) painted in 1845.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P079031-A -CT

AGRICULTURE - Agriculture in the 19th century - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0230pa.bmp")] !a0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sheep grazing on a Wairarapa run. *This watercolour was painted by William Mein Smith (1799-1869) in the 1840s. In July 1839 William Mein Smith was engaged by the New Zealand Company as their first surveyor. He arrived in Wellington in January 1840 on the Cuba and in that year laid out the towns of Petone and Wellington. In 1845 Smith and his family moved to the Wairarapa and settled at Huangarua. With Samuel Revans he took up farming, helping to establish the area's wool industry. He continued surveying and also served on the Legislative Council and the Wellington Provincial Council.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P062022-B -CT

AGRICULTURE - Agriculture in the 19th century - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1810pa.bmp*a0230p02.ply")] !b1810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Diary entry for 3 May 1820 by the Reverend J G Butler which reads "...the agriculture plough was for the first time put into the Land of New Zealand at the Kiddi Kiddi [Keri Keri] and I felt much pleasure holding it..."

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1591-1/2 -MNZ

AGRICULTURE - Beef Cattle - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0240pa.bmp")] !a0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Beef cattle in North Canterbury

AGRICULTURE - Beef Cattle - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0240pb.bmp")] !a0240pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Negotiating around cattle is a common hazard for motorists in New Zealand

AGRICULTURE - Beef Cattle - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0240pc.bmp")] !a0240pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

This New Zealand Meat Producers Board handout encouraging the eating of beef was published in 1924.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 117587-1/2 -CT

AGRICULTURE - Goat Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0250pa.bmp")] !a0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Domestic goats

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0260pb.bmp")] !a0260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rape is used mostly as cattle fodder

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0260pa.bmp")] !a0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

An Aveling & Porter single-cylinder traction engine driving a threshing mill in the Canterbury area. c1910

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 4147-1/1

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0260pc.bmp")] !a0260pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Haymaking is done in the summer to provide feed for animals over the winter

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0260pd.bmp")] !a0260pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Wheat growing on the Canterbury Plains

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0270pa.bmp*a0260p05.ply")] !b0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Barley ready to harvest

AGRICULTURE - Horticulture - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0270pa.bmp")] !a0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Longview Vineyard in Whangarei

AGRICULTURE - Horticulture - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0270pc.bmp")] !a0270pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Braeburn apples

AGRICULTURE - Horticulture - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0270pd.bmp")] !a0270pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marlborough has quickly established itself as a leading wine producing region

AGRICULTURE - Citrus Fruit - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0280pa.bmp")] !a0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lemons - Van Meyer variety

AGRICULTURE - The New Era - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0290pa.bmp")] !a0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Free range poultry farming is proving a popular alternative to established factory farming

**AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF - Research and
Advisory Services - PHOTOGRAPH 1**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0350pa.bmp")] !a0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Agricultural Research Centre at Massey University

AIR NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0370pb.bmp")] !a0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Air New Zealand's Number 1 hangar with a United States Hercules undergoing maintenance

AIR NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0370pd.bmp")] !a0370pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

An Air New Zealand Boeing 767 taking off from Christchurch Airport

AIR NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0370pa.bmp")] !a0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Passengers leaving TEAL's flying-boat Awatere at Mechanics Bay, Auckland, after a flight from Sydney.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38270-1/2

AKAROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0400pb.bmp")] !a0400pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A quaint settlement of French reflection; home to endangered Hector's Dolphins, and to wineries and European style cheeses

AKAROA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0400pc.bmp")] !a0400pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Langlois-Eteveneaux house in Akaroa is regarded as the oldest house in Canterbury

AKAROA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0400pa.bmp")] !a0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nouvelle-Zélande, presqu'île de Banks état de la petite colonie française d'Akaroa vers 1845 - Voyage du Rhin. *Etching) of Akaroa by Charles Meryon (1821-1868. Meryon was born in Paris and attended the French Naval School at Brest. He was commissioned to the corvette Le Rhin on which he made a voyage around the world. The vessel was stationed at Akaroa for some time and he made a number of pencil drawings of the area. When he returned to France he devoted himself to etching, and published Voyage à la Nouvelle Zélande...sur le navire Le Rhin... in 1866.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P014005-B -CT

AKAROA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0230pa.bmp*a0400p04.ply")] !b0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

Akaroa Harbour.

1930s

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8657-1/2

AKEAKE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0410pa.bmp")] !a0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Akeake is a small tree some forms of which are cultivated

AKEAKE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0410pb.bmp")] !a0410pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Akeake

ALAMEIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0420pa.bmp")] !a0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J C Pattle

27 Battery, 5 Forward Regiment of the New Zealand Army at Alamein. October 1942

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 10732

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0430pa.bmp")] !a0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Northern Royal Albatross in flight near the Otago Peninsula

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0430pb.bmp")] !a0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A Royal Albatross about to take off

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0430pc.bmp")] !a0430pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Albatross and chick on the Otago Peninsula

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0430pd.bmp")] !a0430pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Wandering Albatross

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0430pf.bmp")] !a0430pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Yellow-nosed Mollymawks have black bills with a yellow strip only along the top

ALBERTLANDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0440pa.bmp")] !a0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Oruawharo township, October 21, 1862. *An illustration by Edwin Stanley Brookes from The Albertlanders by Sir Henry Brett and H Hook (Auckland, 1927) p74.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 333-1/4 -MNZ

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0140pa.bmp*a0480p01.ply")] !n0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NL")] !copyright.dib}

The National Library Building which houses the AlexanderTurnbull Library

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0480pa.bmp")] !a0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer unknown

Bibliophile Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull (1868-1918) (seated right), who bequeathed his collection of books, manuscripts and pictures to the Government "to form the nucleus of a New Zealand National Collection". With him are, left to right, his brother Robert Thorburn Turnbull, the founder of the firm Turnbull & Jones, and E F Hadfield, the son of the Rev Octavius Hadfield. They are sitting in the billiard room at 'Elibank', the Turnbull family home on The Terrace, Wellington. In 1916 Alexander had a home especially built to house his collection. The Government bought it and until 1972 it held the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2608-1/2

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0660pa.bmp*a0480p03.ply")] !a0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library from 1918 to 1937, Johannes Carl Andersen (1873-1962).
1928*

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 14277

ALEXANDRA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0490pa.bmp")] !a0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Alexandra services a stone-fruit and sheep-rearing district

ALEXANDRA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0490pb.bmp")] !a0490pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Alexandra. c1860s

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2665-1/4 -

ALFONSINO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0500pa.bmp")] !a0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

An Alfonsino being removed from a net off the coast of Kaikoura

ALGAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0510pa.bmp")] !a0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Algae coating rocks at Goat Creek, Westland

ALGAE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0510pb.bmp")] !a0510pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The seaweeds of the coastline are members of the algae family

ALL BLACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pa.bmp")] !a0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The All Blacks playing France at Lancaster Park, Christchurch

ALL BLACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0795pa.bmp*a0520p02.ply")] !0795pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Twenty-year-old All Black wing Jonah Lomu scattering the Wallaby defence during a Bledisloe Cup game

ALL BLACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pb.bmp")] !a0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cartoon from an English paper illustrating incidents in the test match played on 2 December 1905 at Crystal Palace in which New Zealand beat England by 15 points to nil.

Duncan McGregor scored all the All Blacks' points - his four tries in a test match set a long-standing New Zealand record. The muddy conditions meant that W J Wallace was unable to kick any conversions. On one occasion the English player J Braithwaite touched down behind his own goal line to prevent New Zealand captain David Gallaher from scoring.

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1015-1/4 -MNZ

ALL BLACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pc.bmp")] !a0520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Kelley

The All Blacks who toured the United Kingdom in 1905-06.

*Back row: J Corbett, W Johnston, W Cunningham, F Newton, G Nicholson, C Seeling, J O'Sullivan, A McDonald,
Duncan McGregor, J Duncan.*

*Middle row: E Harper, William Joseph Wallace, J W Stead (Vice-Captain), G H Dixon (Manager), David
Gallaher (Captain), J Hunter, G Gillett, F Glasgow, W Macknell.*

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1035-1/4 -MNZ

ALLEN, Frederick Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0530pa.bmp")] !a0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*All Black captain, and later selector-coach, Frederick Richard Allen (1920-)
1949*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 51757-1/2

ALLEN, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*a0540p01.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

ALLEN, Stella Henderson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0550pa.bmp")] !a0550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Stella May Henderson (1870-1962), the first woman to graduate LLB, and the first woman parliamentary correspondent and political leader-writer for a daily newspaper. In 1900 she married Edwin Frank Allen, a senior leader-writer for the Evening Post. They moved to Australia where Stella continued her newspaper writing.

Photograph published in The White Ribbon June 1898, p1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 72264-1/2

ALLEY, Rewi - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0560pa.bmp")] !a0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rewi Alley and the Chinese children. 21.10 1979. *Oil painting presented to the National Library of NZ by the artist Deng Bang-Zheng.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 480-G -CT

ALLEY, Rewi - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0560pb.bmp")] !a0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Wilson

Geoffrey Alley when Director of the National Library Service, a position he held from 1945 to 1964. After the establishment of the National Library of New Zealand in 1965 he became the first National Librarian, holding the position until 1967.

26 April 1948.

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 33978-1/2

ALLUM, Sir John Andrew Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0570pa.bmp")] !a0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Auckland Mayor John Andrew Charles Allum (1889 - 1972) accompanying General B L Montgomery (in New Zealand to discuss defence issues) at a reception at the Town Hall, August 1947. Allum was born in London and came to New Zealand in 1909. In 1922 he founded Allum Electrical Company, in Auckland. He was Mayor of Auckland from 1941 to 1953, was made a CBE in 1946, and was knighted in 1950.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22269

ALPERS, Oscar Thorwald Johan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0590pa.bmp")] !a0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Judge Oscar Thorwald Johan Alpers
c1920

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number :F- 18308-1/1

AMERICA'S CUP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0600pa.bmp")] !a0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The ticker-tape parade held for the victorious Team New Zealand in Auckland

AMON, Christopher - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0610pa.bmp")] !a0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Bruce Davis

Chris Amon driving his Ferrari at Levin.

1968

Bruce Davis Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 756-35MM -F

ANAKIWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0640pa.bmp")] !a0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Anakiwa, 'the cave of Kiwa', is the site of the Cobham Outward Bound School.

ANCHOVY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0655pa.bmp")] !a0655pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Anchovy

ANDERSEN, Johannes Carl - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0660pa.bmp")] !a0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library from 1918 to 1937, Johannes Carl Andersen (1873-1962).
1928*

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 14277

ANDREW, Brigadier Leslie Wilton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0710pa.bmp")] !a0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Lt Colonel Leslie Andrew VC, Commanding Officer 22 Battalion (left), with Lt Colonel James Hargest and General Bernard Freyberg at Helwan.
1941*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 13918-1/2 -DA

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0720pa.bmp")] !a0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

George French Angas, aged 21, 1844, *oil painting by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 117524-1/2 -

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1060pa.bmp*a0720p02.ply")] !a1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangihaeata's celebrated house on the island of Mana, called 'Kai-Tangata' (Eat Man). *Tinted lithograph by George French Angas (1822 - 1886), plate 4 in his The New Zealanders illustrated (London, 1847). In 1819 Ngati Toa leader Te Rangihaeata (? - 1855) joined Te Rauparaha on a joint war expedition which brought them to the west coast of the southern North Island. He later moved, with Te Rauparaha, to Kapiti Island and in the 1830s he lived on Mana Island.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 1-BK -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1300pa.bmp*a0720p03.ply")] !a1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River. *George French Angas (1822-1886) painted this watercolour of Benjamin Ashwell's home, about 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196027-A -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0250pa.bmp*a0720p04.ply")] !n0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nene or Tamati Waka. Chief of Hokianga. *Hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles, from the original painting by George French Angas (1822-1886). During the 1840s Nene acted as an adviser to the Governors and accompanied Grey when he went to Wanganui in 1847.*

Plate 17 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London, T McLean, 1847)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/17 -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0570pb.bmp*a0720p05.ply")] !t0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Heu Heu & Hiwakau, Tanpo [*sic*], 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 57 (left side) in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Mananui Te Heuheu Tukino II (?-1846) is described by the artist as "the principle [*sic*] chief of all Taupo, and one of the most remarkable, as well as influential, of the chiefs of New Zealand". With him is his younger brother, Iwikau Te Heuheu Tukino III (?-1862), who succeeded Mananui as the Ngati Tuwharetoa leader. The painting was done at Te Rapa and Lake Taupo can be seen in the distance.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/57 -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0690pb.bmp*a0720p06.ply")] !t0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tamihana Te Rauparaha 1852, watercolour by George French Angas (1822-1886). Tamihana Te Rauparaha (?-1876) was the son of Ngati Toa leader Te Rauparaha and Te Akau. He took the name Tamihana when he was baptised by Octavius Hadfield in 1841. In 1850 he went to England with Jane and William Williams, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1852, returning to Otaki later that year.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P114001-C -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0720pa.bmp*a0720p07.ply")] !t0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Werowero [sic], or Potatau. The principal chief of all Waikato, 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 44 (left side) in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, accepted the kingship at Ngaruawahia in 1858. He was succeeded by his son Tawhaio.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/44 -CT

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pa.bmp*a0720p08.ply")] !v0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822 - 1886). Plate 10 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/28 -CT

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0730pc.bmp")] !a0730pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Saint Paul's Cathedral - Dunedin

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0730pd.bmp")] !a0730pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The oldest church in New Zealand is the Anglican Church in Russell

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0960pa.bmp*a0730p03.ply")] !m0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Landing of the Rev S Marsden in New Zealand, Dec 19, 1814, *by Samuel Williams (1788-1853). Engraving published as the frontispiece to Annals of the diocese of New Zealand, edited by Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn (London, 1847). Shows Samuel Marsden (1765-1838) and his party (including Thomas Kendall, William Hall and John King) landing on one of the small islands near Whangaroa, Northland*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 542-1/4 -MNZ

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0720pa.bmp*a0730p04.ply")] !b0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Frederick Augustus Bennett (1871-1950) with his second wife, Arihia Rangioue Pokiha. The couple were married in 1911. Bennett was ordained into the Anglican Church in 1897, and on 2 December 1928 he was consecrated bishop of Aotearoa, the first Maori bishop. c1912

Williams Family Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29586-1/2

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0630pa.bmp*a0730p05.ply")] !k0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Old Church, Remuera. *This watercolour of St Marks Church by John Kinder (1819-1903) was painted about 1857. Designed by Frederick Thatcher, the church was built in 1847. In 1859 it was moved to another site and a larger church was built. Reverend John Kinder was minister of St Marks from 1860 to 1863, and helped to pay for the building of the new church.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P210017-A -CT

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0390pb.bmp*a0730p06.ply")] !s0390pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

George Augustus Selwyn, 1849, *watercolour by George Richmond (1809-1896)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016019-C -CT

ANGUS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0740pa.bmp")] !a0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Angus cattle south of Waiouru

ANSETT NZ - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0770pa.bmp")] !a0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Ansett New Zealand Whisper Jet taxis down a runway at Christchurch Airport

ANTARCTICA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0780pa.bmp")] !a0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The International Antarctic Centre in Christchurch

ANTARCTICA - Exploration - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0220pa.bmp*a0790p01.ply")] !s0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herbert George Ponting

Captain Robert Falcon Scott in his den.

7 October 1911

Scott Album. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 11384-1/2

ANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0830pa.bmp")] !a0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ants

ANZAC - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0840pa.bmp")] !a0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber 1876-1948

Anzac Day commemoration at Petone, 25 April 1916. This was the first anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In 1920 the observance of Anzac Day on 25 April was enforced by an act of Parliament declaring the day a public holiday.

A P Godber Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 589-1/2 -APG

ANZAC - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0030pa.bmp*a0840p02.ply")] !g0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Anzac Cove, the historic landing place of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, 25 April 1915.
Colour photolithograph of a painting by Horace Millichamp Moore-Jones (1868-1922). Published London, 1916.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P057004-C/2 -CT

ANZAC - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0190pa.bmp*a0840p03.ply")] !n0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Carillon dedication, Anzac day.

25 April 1933

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20293-1/1

ANZ BANKING GROUP (NZ) LTD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0860pa.bmp")] !a0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The ANZ Bank, Cathedral Square, Christchurch

AORERE VALLEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0880pa.bmp")] !a0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aorere, Golden Bay, c1843. *Watercolour by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P030019-C -CT

APHIDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0920pa.bmp")] !a0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aphids are a major horticultural pest

APPLE AND PEAR MARKETING BOARD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0930pa.bmp")] !a0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Golden Delicious apples

ARAHURA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0960pa.bmp")] !a0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arahura River. Greenstone is found in the area

ARAMOANA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0970pa.bmp")] !a0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Scene of the Aramoana massacre, 1990

ARAPUNI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0980pa.bmp")] !a0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber 1876-1948

*Construction of the Arapuni Hydroelectric Station, showing the spillway & transformer station.
c1928*

A P Godber Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1001-1/2 -APG

ARATIATIA RAPIDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0990pa.bmp")] !a0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aratiatia Rapids

ARAWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0090pa.bmp*a1000p01.ply")] !a0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tuwharetoa the Arawa at the post of peace. *Frontispiece, by Harry Rountree to Plume of the Arawas by Frank O V Acheson (Auckland, 1930). The New Zealand National Bibliography, Vol. II: 1890 - 1960 (Wellington, 1969), describes this as a "novel based on the Ngati-Tuwharetoa separation from Arawa and their occupation of Taupo-nui-a-Tia. An interesting and sympathetic account by a Maori Land Court Judge in which the narrative is marred by a formal stilted dialogue".*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 11

ARAWATA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1010pa.bmp")] !a1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Arawata River flows from the Southern Alps into Jackson Bay, South Westland

ARAWATA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1010pb.bmp")] !a1010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

William O'Leary - known as 'Arawata Bill'
1938. (1865-1947).

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8751-1/2

ARCHAEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1480pa.bmp*a1030p01.ply")] !m1480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Skeletons of the dinornis in the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand. *Engraving published in the Illustrated London News, 8 February 1868. The accompanying article notes that Dr T Haast, FRS, the Government geologist of Canterbury, made extensive excavations in a peat swamp at Glenmark, obtaining bones of more than 100 specimens belonging to about 12 species of the dinornis. From these, 'with the able assistance of Mr Fuller the taxidermist, six complete or nearly complete skeletons were articulated for the Canterbury Museum...These form a most interesting feature in the museum which has just been opened to the public.' The engraving is based on a photograph by Daniel L Mundy.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : S-L 6

ARCHITECTURE - Maori Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1060pa.bmp")] !a1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangihaeata's celebrated house on the island of Mana, called 'Kai-Tangata' (Eat Man). *Tinted lithograph by George French Angas (1822 - 1886), plate 4 in his The New Zealanders illustrated (London, 1847). In 1819 Ngati Toa leader Te Rangihaeata (? - 1855) joined Te Rauparaha on a joint war expedition which brought them to the west coast of the southern North Island. He later moved, with Te Rauparaha, to Kapiti Island and in the 1830s he lived on Mana Island.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 1-BK -CT

ARCHITECTURE - Maori Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1060pb.bmp")] !a1060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pataka shows the Maori style of architecture before European settlement became widespread

ARCHITECTURE - Maori Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0860pa.bmp*a1060p03.ply")] !w0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Whare or Maori dwelling

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pf.bmp")] !a1070pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Kodak building in Christchurch is a classic example of modern architecture

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pg.bmp")] !a1070pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Art Deco A & B Building in Napier

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pi.bmp")] !a1070pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

This cob house near Blenheim is an excellent example of early European architecture in New Zealand

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pa.bmp")] !a1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Lydia Williams (wife of the photographer) and their dog 'Pogs' in the garden of their Napier home. Lydia and William lived in this house in Carlyle Street from 1886 to 1891. The simple weatherboard cottage, with its built-in lean-to at the back, was typical of its era.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25644-1/1

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pb.bmp")] !a1070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Ashby Hargreaves 1854-1946.

Huts on the East Coast, North Island

Before they built homes in permanent materials, or while working in the railways or timber camps many people lived in huts. They were built with whatever was available - walls of wood, stone or sod; roofs thatched with such things as nikau, toetoe or manuka twigs, or manufactured products such as canvas, tarred cloth and corrugated iron. Earth floors were common. The danger of fire meant that fireplaces and chimneys were built with a wall around them and their own roof, which sloped upwards away from the house.

c1910

F A Hargreaves Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 24134-1/2

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pc.bmp")] !a1070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adam MacLay

'Farnworth', Christchurch, a typical single-bay villa.

c1908

Adam MacLay Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 23931-1/1

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pd.bmp")] !a1070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*St Paul's Cathedral, Mulgrave Street, Wellington, designed by Frederick Thatcher and completed in May 1866.
This photograph was taken about 1867 before the south transept was added to the church in 1868.*

Dorset Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21154-1/2

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pe.bmp")] !a1070pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Duncan Winder.

*Futuna Chapel, a Roman Catholic retreat house in Karori, Wellington, was designed in 1958 by John Scott and built by the voluntary labour of the fathers assisted by the architect.
1960s.*

Duncan Winder Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 191-1/2 -DW

ARNOLD RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1140pb.bmp")] !a1140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Part of the Arnold River Hydroelectric Power Station, the smallest in the national network

ARNST, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1160pa.bmp")] !a1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*World champion sculler Richard Arnst
c1910*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 30592-1/2

ARROWTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1180pa.bmp")] !a1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Autumn Festival held in Arrowtown at Easter time

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1190pa.bmp")] !a1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The head of a Chief of New Zealand, the face curiously tataowd [sic], or mark'd according to their manner. *Colour engraving from a drawing by Sydney Parkinson (1745?-1771). Plate XVI in A journal of a voyage to the South Seas, by Sydney Parkinson (London, 1784). Anne Salmond in Two worlds: first meetings between Maori and Europeans 1642-1772 (Auckland, 1991), believes this is very likely to represent one of the men who visited Cook on the Endeavour off Whareongaonga (East Coast) on 11 October 1769.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-6/16 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1520pc.bmp*a1190p02.ply")] !c1520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Map of the coast of New Zealand discovered in the years 1769 and 1770 by J Cook, Commander of His Majesty's Bark 'Endeavour'. *Colour engraving by B Longmate from Cook's map, plate XXV in A journal of a voyage to the South Seas, by Sydney Parkinson (London, 1784).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-6/25 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0010pa.bmp*a1190p03.ply")] !e0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Meeting of the artist and Hongi at the Bay of Islands, November 1827, *an oil painting by Augustus Earle (1793-1838) showing him meeting Hongi Hika.*
Oil on canvas, 575 x 865mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 707-G -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0900pa.bmp*a1190p04.ply")] !k0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kororadika beach. 1827. *This painting, by Augustus Earle (1793-1838), shows the settlement at Kororareka, which later became part of the town of Russell.*

Coloured lithograph. Plate 6 in *Sketches illustrative of nature, inhabitants and islands of New Zealand* (London, 1838) by Augustus Earle.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-13/6 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0030pa.bmp*a1190p05.ply")] !q0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

View in Queen Charlottes Sound, New Zealand, February 1777, by *John Webber (1751-1793)*. *Aquatint (hand coloured), published in London, 1809. Painted on Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The original oil painting on which this print is based is now held in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P098015-B -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0570pb.bmp*a1190p06.ply")] !t0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Heu Heu & Hiwakau, Tanpo [*sic*], 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 57 (left side) in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Mananui Te Heuheu Tukino II (?-1846) is described by the artist as "the principle [*sic*] chief of all Taupo, and one of the most remarkable, as well as influential, of the chiefs of New Zealand". With him is his younger brother Iwikau Te Heuheu Tukino III (?-1862) who succeeded Mananui as the Ngati Tuwharetoa leader. The painting was done at Te Rapa and Lake Taupo can be seen in the distance.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/57 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0690pb.bmp*a1190p07.ply")] !t0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tamihana Te Rauparaha 1852, watercolour by George French Angas (1822-1886). Tamihana Te Rauparaha (?-1876) was the son of Ngati Toa leader Te Rauparaha and Te Akau. He took the name Tamihana when he was baptised by Octavius Hadfield in 1841. In 1850 he went to England with Jane and William Williams, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1852, returning to Otaki later that year.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P114001-C -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0720pa.bmp*a1190p08.ply")] !t0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Werowero [sic], or Potatau. The principal chief of all Waikato, 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 44 (left side) in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, accepted the kingship at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. He was succeeded by his son Tawhaio.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/44 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1230pa.bmp*a1190p09.ply")] !t1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Boats of the Friendly Islands. *This view of Tonga is based on paintings and drawings made by John Webber (1751-1793) on James Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The expedition visited Tonga from May to mid-July 1777.*

Hand-coloured aquatint published as the frontispiece to Views of the South Seas, by John Webber (London: Boydell, 1820).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-16 -CT

ART - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pa.bmp*a1190p10.ply")] !v0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822 - 1886). Plate 10 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/28 -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1200pa.bmp")] !a1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mt Egmont from the Southward. *Sept? 1840, watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025008-C -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0400pa.bmp*a1200p02.ply")] !a0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nouvelle-Zélande, presqu'île de Banks état de la petite colonie française d'Akaroa vers 1845 - Voyage du Rhin. *Etching of Akaroa by Charles Meryon (1821-1868). Meryon was born in Paris and attended the French Naval School at Brest. He was commissioned to the corvette Le Rhin on which he made a voyage around the world. The vessel was stationed at Akaroa for some time and he made a number of pencil drawings of the area. When he returned to France he devoted himself to etching, and published Voyage à la Nouvelle Zélande...sur le navire Le Rhin... in 1866.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P014005-B -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1010pa.bmp*a1200p03.ply")] !b1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Terraces. 1888. *Oil painting by Charles Blomfield (1848-1926)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 472-G -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1050pb.bmp*a1200p04.ply")] !b1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Bluff harbour, 1877, *lithograph of painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Plate V (no.3) in C D Barraud's New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... (London, 1877).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 158618-1/2

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1340pa.bmp*a1200p05.ply")] !b1340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View looking down Hawkestone Street, Wellington, with Mr Brees' cottage, *hand-coloured engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 4 (no. 13) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-4/13-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pa.bmp*a1200p06.ply")] !c0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canterbury Plains - Waimakiriri, 1850, *watercolour by Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823-1891)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P269011-A -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0940pa.bmp*a1200p07.ply")] !c0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush. *Coloured steel engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 21 (no.63) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). With his cousin, William Vavasour, Charles Clifford (1813-1893) came to New Zealand in 1842, settling in Wellington. They bought property on the Wellington to Porirua road, as shown in the painting (the cottage was built by Mr Skipwith). In 1844 they leased land in the Wairarapa and drove 600 breeding ewes around the coast from Wellington. They later took leases on land in Marlborough and Canterbury.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :D-P BK-4/21 -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0570pa.bmp*a1200p08.ply")] !d0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Waro. *Lithograph by L Haghe of a painting by Joseph Jenner Merrett (1816-1881). Frontispiece to Travels in New Zealand by Ernst Dieffenbach (London, 1843) vol. 2. It shows Te Waro accusing his daughter of murder in front of Captain W C Simons, Chief Magistrate, in Auckland (far left). Ernst Dieffenbach wears broad-brimmed hat.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-9 -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1020pb.bmp*a1200p09.ply")] !g1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. *1862, watercolour by John Gully (1819-1888)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P096004-C -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0030pa.bmp*a1200p10.ply")] !h0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

Interior of Otake [sic] Church, New Zealand. This Church which is 80 feet long and 36 feet broad and 40 feet high has been erected entirely by the voluntary labour of the Maori, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Hadfield and the Rev H Williams. The timber for the building was carefully selected from the forest and brought a distance of several miles. The ridge pole which is made of one solid totara tree 86 feet long, was brought a distance of 12 miles. The building was commenced in the year 1849 and opened in the year 1851, and is a noble specimen of native workmanship.

Physical Description: Hand-coloured lithograph by R K Thomas from an original by C D Barraud, 460 x 320mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P080021-B-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0520pa.bmp*a1200p11.ply")] !h0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Artist, surveyor, explorer, politician and soldier, Charles Heaphy VC (1828-1881).
c1867*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 3062-1/2

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0600pa.bmp*a1200p12.ply")] !h0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Joseph Jenner Merrett 1816-1881

The warrior chieftains of New Zealand. Harriett, Heki's wife - Heki - Kawiti. 1846.

Physical Description: Pencil & watercolour, 558 x 460mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P012019-C-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 13

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0610pa.bmp*a1200p13.ply")] !h0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Fox 1812-1893

At Helensville (McLeods), Kaipara, NZ. 1863?

Physical Description: Watercolour, 250 x 280mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P 9-WC-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 14

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0920pa.bmp*a1200p14.ply")] !h0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Felix H Man

Frances Mary Hodgkins (1869-1947) at Corfe Castle. 1945

Felix Man Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F-335-35mm -A

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 15

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0950pa.bmp*a1200p15.ply")] !h0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Heaphy 1820-1881

View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River, *December 1839*

Physical Description: Watercolour, 410 x 540mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P025020-C-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 16

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1070pa.bmp*a1200p16.ply")] !h1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Barry

The Rev Thomas Kendall, and the Maori chiefs Hongi Hika and Waikato. *1820.*
Painted while the chiefs were visiting England with Kendall.

Physical Description: Oil, 720 x 920mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P618-G-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 17

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp*a1200p17.ply")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, *5 April 1862*.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 18

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1440pa.bmp*a1200p18.ply")] !h1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Christopher Aubrey fl 1870s-1900s

Upper Hutt, with railway station, *1890*.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 345 x 550mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P030030-C-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 19

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pa.bmp*a1200p19.ply")] !k0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaikoura, 1870s, *watercolour by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P029035-A -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 20

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0570pa.bmp*a1200p20.ply")] !k0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands. 1858, *watercolour over pencil by John Kinder (1819-1903). Shows the stone store and Kemp House, on the foreshore.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113027-A

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 21

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0960pa.bmp*a1200p21.ply")] !0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

View of Lyttelton Harbour from Governor's Bay, Banks Peninsula, by *Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

Chromolithograph published in *New Zealand: graphic and descriptive...* by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p28.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/28-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 22

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0070pa.bmp*a1200p22.ply")] !m0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A winter's day at Macetown 1887, watercolour by William Mathew Hodgkins (1833-1898)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P312017-EQ -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 23

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0160pa.bmp*a1200p23.ply")] !m0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lands, *a caricature of Sir John McKenzie (1839-1901), Minister of Lands from 1891 to 1900, by A Vyvyan Hunt (1854-1929). c1890s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P122004-A -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 24

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1510pa.bmp*a1200p24.ply")] !m1510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tomika Te Mutu - Chief Motuhoa Island, 1865, *watercolour by Horatio Gordon Robley (1840-1930). Robley sent a detailed drawing of this moko to James Cowan for help in identifying the patterns.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P033028-A -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 25

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp*a1200p25.ply")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato by *Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*
Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruahoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 26

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pa.bmp*a1200p26.ply")] !m1920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill, *by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

*Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p10*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/10-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 27

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pb.bmp*a1200p27.ply")] !n0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf, New Zealand, including a part of the site of the intended town of Nelson, 1841. *Watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Heaphy came to Wellington in 1839 as draughtsman to the New Zealand Company. This is one of a series of paintings he made during the company's second expedition in 1841. A lithograph of this view was included in his promotional pamphlet Narrative of a residence in New Zealand. The first three immigrant ships Will Watch, Whitby and Arrow can be seen on the harbour with their flags flying.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025015-C -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 28

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0250pa.bmp*a1200p28.ply")] !n0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nene or Tamati Waka. Chief of Hokianga. *Hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles, from the original painting by George French Angas (1822-1886). During the 1840s Nene acted as an adviser to the Governors and accompanied Grey when he went to Wanganui in 1847.*

Plate 17 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London, T McLean, 1847)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/17 -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 29

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pa.bmp*a1200p29.ply")] !n0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia, 1864. *Watercolour by William Fox 1812-1893. Shows the palace of Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, who accepted the kingship, at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. In 1864 William Fox, then Colonial Secretary (with responsibility for Native Affairs), spent much of his time touring Maori districts.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 29-WC -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 30

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1100pa.bmp*a1200p30.ply")] !p1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Chalmers. 1877. *Chromolithograph from a painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p33. Taken from the hills north of the harbour, a few miles from the port, and above the line of railway connecting it with Dunedin.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P BK-14/33-CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 31

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0820pa.bmp*a1200p31.ply")] !r0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles Yates Fell (1854-1918)

Artist and art teacher Dorothy Kate (Dolla) Richmond (1861-1935) (sitting) with her sister Anne Elizabeth (Alla) Richmond (who married Edmund Tudor Atkinson), the eldest daughters of Mary Smith and James Crowe Richmond. c1881

Fell Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 75498-1/2

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 32

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0500pa.bmp*a1200p32.ply")] !s0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The picnic ground, Auckland Domain 1877, *watercolour by Alfred Sharpe (1836-1908). This painting was one of seven that Sharpe exhibited in November 1877 in the Auckland Society of Artists fourth exhibition.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126001-C -CT

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH 33

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pq.bmp*a1200p33.ply")] !w0680pq.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of a part of the town of Wellington, New Zealand, looking towards the south-east, comprising about one-third of the water-frontage in September 1841, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881), draughtsman to the New Zealand Company, showing the Te Aro area of Wellington with Lambton Quay in the foreground and Willis Street centre right.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025009-C -CT

ART GALLERIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1240pa.bmp")] !a1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Robert McDougall Art Gallery in Christchurch

ARTHURS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1250pa.bmp")] !a1250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arthur's Pass township lies five kilometres south of the Pass

ARTHURS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1250pb.bmp")] !a1250pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Devils Punchbowl Falls, Arthur's Pass National Park

ARTHURS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1250pd.bmp")] !a1250pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Coach on Arthur's Pass. c1910

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 118253-1/2

ASHBURTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1280pb.bmp")] !a1280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Baring Square with the Methodist Church in Ashburton

ASHBURTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1280pa.bmp")] !a1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

East Street, Ashburton.

c1915

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 57312-1/2

ASHTON-WARNER, Sylvia - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1290pa.bmp")] !a1290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Educator and author Sylvia Ashton-Warner c1967. Born Sylvia Constance Ashton-Warner in Stratford in 1908, she trained as a teacher and after the birth of her three children taught with her husband Keith Henderson in several Maori schools. While teaching at Fernhill in Hawkes Bay Ashton-Warner developed her Key Vocabulary as a method of teaching reading by concentrating on words that are meaningful to individual children. After the death of her husband in 1969 she left New Zealand and in 1971 was appointed Professor of Education at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver. She returned to New Zealand in 1973.

Sylvia Ashton-Warner Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 15948

ASHWELL, Benjamin Yates - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1300pa.bmp")] !a1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River. *George French Angas (1822-1886) painted this watercolour of Benjamin Ashwell's home, about 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196027-A -CT

ASTROLABE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1320pa.bmp")] !a1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

L'Astrolabe dans la Passe des Français (Nouvelle Zélande). *This hand-coloured lithograph of a painting by Louis Auguste de Sainson, shows Dumont d'Urville's ship Astrolabe in French Pass. It was published in Voyage de la corvette L'Astrolabe...1826-1829 sous le commandement de M. Jules Dumont d'Urville. (Paris, 1833).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P052004-B -CT

ATHLETICS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0850pa.bmp*a1340p01.ply")] !0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Edward (Jack) Lovelock (1910-1949)

c1933

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 51288-1/2

ATIAMURI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1350pa.bmp")] !a1350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Atiamuri Dam and Power Station on the Waikato River

ATKINSON, Sir Harry Albert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1360pb.bmp")] !a1360pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Built in 1855, Hurworth Cottage was the home of Sir Harry Atkinson. The cottage, built by the young Harry himself, epitomises the simple home of a pioneer farmer

ATKINSON, Sir Harry Albert - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1360pa.bmp")] !a1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Atkinson family at 'Fairfield', Nelson, the home of A S & J M Atkinson. On left: Arthur Samuel Atkinson (1833-1902), his wife Jane Maria (Richmond)(1824-1914) to his right in white cap; Lady Amelia Jane (Annie) Atkinson (in black bonnet) with her husband Sir Harry Atkinson (1831-1892); also in the group are Arthur and Jane's daughters (L-R) Ruth, Mabel and Edith, and Edie and C Y Fell's children Phyllis (on her grandfather's knee) and Richmond.

1886

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 23109-1/2

AUBERT, Mary Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1380pa.bmp")] !a1380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Advertisement for Mother Mary Joseph Aubert's herbal remedies, published in Fairplay 1 October 1894, p7.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16663

AUBERT, Mary Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0150pa.bmp*a1380p02.ply")] !j0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frank J Denton 1869-1963

*View of Jerusalem from the Wanganui River: The second St Joseph's Catholic Church (completed 1892) can be seen at the centre of the photograph. To its left is the convent of The Daughters of Our Lady of Compassion, the community started by Mother Mary Joseph Aubert in 1883.
c1910*

F J Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 23314-1/1

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390pb.bmp")] !a1390pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TA")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aerial view of Auckland

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390pc.bmp")] !a1390pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TA")] !copyrigt.dib}

One Tree Hill - Auckland

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390pd.bmp")] !a1390pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Auckland is known as the City of Sails

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390pf.bmp")] !a1390pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

One Tree Hill

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390ph.bmp")] !a1390ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TA")] !copyright.dib}

Auckland City with the marina in the foreground

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1390pa.bmp")] !a1390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland, New Zealand (*from the new wharf*): *Queen Street, and foot of Shortland Street; Market House, Wesleyan Chapel and College. Lithograph of a painting by Patrick Joseph Hogan (1805-1878), made about 1852.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P010020-C -CT

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1450pa.bmp*a1390p07.ply")] !a1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: O Petersen

Hundreds of cars crossed the Auckland Harbour Bridge after the official opening. This view from the Curran Street approach was taken half an hour after the opening.

30 May 1959

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 66931-1/2

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0010pc.bmp*a1390p08.ply")] !c0010pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cabbage trees growing in a swamp, *c1880, watercolour and chinese white painting by John Philemon Backhouse (1845-1908), showing Mt Eden from near the site of the present-day Eden Park.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P052015-EQ -CT

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0530pa.bmp*a1390p09.ply")] !d0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

*Cheltenham Beach, Devonport, Auckland.
c1910*

W Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 664-1/2

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0670pa.bmp*a1390p10.ply")] !g0670pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir John Eldon Gorst (1835-1916) (centre left) with Sir John Logan Campbell at the Veteran's Home in Auckland during Gorst's visit to New Zealand.
c1906*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3153-1/1

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1870pa.bmp*a1390p11.ply")] !m1870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

The crater of Auckland's Mount Eden

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1930pa.bmp*a1390p12.ply")] !m1930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Victoria, Devonport, Auckland

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 13

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0500pa.bmp*a1390p13.ply")] !s0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

The picnic ground, Auckland Domain 1877, *watercolour by Alfred Sharpe (1836-1908). This painting was one of seven that Sharpe exhibited in November 1877 in the Auckland Society of Artists fourth exhibition.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126001-C -CT

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 14

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0060pb.bmp*a1390p14.ply")] !u0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Auckland University from the Domain.
c1910

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 2884-1/1

AUCKLAND - European Settlement - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1410pa.bmp")] !a1410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Queen Street, Auckland.

July 1949

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 84856-1/2

AUCKLAND CITY ART GALLERY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1440pa.bmp")] !a1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Wellesley Street, Auckland, showing Queen Street corner and the Auckland City Art Gallery in centre back.
c1880s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 590-1/1

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1450pb.bmp")] !a1450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland Harbour Bridge

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1450pc.bmp")] !a1450pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TA")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Auckland Harbour Bridge

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1450pa.bmp")] !a1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: O Petersen

*Hundreds of cars crossed the Auckland Harbour Bridge after the official opening. This view from the Curran Street approach was taken half an hour after the opening.
30 May 1959*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 66931-1/2

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1460pa.bmp")] !a1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Auckland War Memorial Museum with the cenotaph in front and Robbie Burns's statue to the left. A competition held for the design of the museum was won by Auckland architects Grierson, Aimer and Draffin, and the building was opened in 1929. Plaques on the main building commemorate World War I battles. On the 1960s additions to the back of the building (which incorporate the Museum Library) are remembered battles of World War II.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22271

AUCKLAND ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0190pa.bmp*a1470p01.ply")] !g0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wreck of the General Grant on the Auckland Islands, *published in* The Illustrated London News, *18 April 1868*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38214-1/2

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pc.bmp")] !a1550pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

The famous Warbirds over Wanaka airshow attracts large crowds to the shores of Lake Wanaka for a glimpse of aviation history

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pe.bmp")] !a1550pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

*The New Zealand Fighter Pilots Museum in Wanaka houses working planes that are flown in the Warbirds over
Wanaka airshow*

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pa.bmp")] !a1550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*The first trans-Tasman airmail service. Charles Ulm, with his Avro 10, VHUXX, Faith in Australia, at Ninety-Mile Beach loading mail for Sydney. Constable Percy Clements on guard on right.
February 1934*

Northwood Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10683-1/1

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pf.bmp")] !a1550pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

English aviator Francis Chichester buying a ticket in the "Aviation" art union. These raffles raised money for aero clubs. Art Union no.2 "Aviation" was drawn in February 1930 and raised £13,676 0s 4d for the Wellington and Wairarapa Clubs.

1930

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32432-1/4

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0490pa.bmp*a1550p05.ply")] !p0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyright.dib}

Replica of Richard Pearse's first aircraft

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0440pa.bmp*a1550p06.ply")] !w0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur N Breckon

A Walsh Brothers plane at Papakura.

February 1911

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2066-1/2 -MNZ

AVIATION - Commercial Aviation - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0370pa.bmp*a1560p01.ply")] !a0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Passengers leaving TEAL's flying-boat Awatere at Mechanics Bay, Auckland, after a flight from Sydney.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38270-1/2

AVIATION - Commercial Aviation - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0070pa.bmp*a1560p02.ply")] !n0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Air hostess Hilary Pope advertising NAC's Viscount service. c1961

Hilary & John Hunt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22202- -CT

AVIATION - Aviation Accidents - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1590pa.bmp")] !a1590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A plaque at Kawatiri Junction commemorating a 1944 plane crash in which two people were killed

AVIEMORE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1600pa.bmp")] !a1600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aviemore Hydroelectric Dam

AYLMER, Isabella - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1610pa.bmp")] !a1610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Captain Graham addressing the natives. *Frontispiece by J Jackson from Distant home or the Graham family in New Zealand by Mrs J E Aylmer (London, 1881). The New Zealand National Bibliography volume 1: to 1889 (Wellington, 1980) describes Isabella Aylmer's book as "a Swiss-Family-Robinson-like account of immigrant life in New Zealand". It was based on letters written by her husband's cousin, Reverend William Joseph Aylmer, from Akaroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 10

AYRSHIRE CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1620pa.bmp")] !a1620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Ayrshire is the third most common dairy breed in NZ

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 1 of 12)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0010P01")]! a0010pas.dib } <i>Scene of the Abbotsford landslide, August 1979</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0020P01")]! a0020pas.dib } <i>Split Apple Rock in Abel Tasman National Park</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0060P01")]! a0060pas.dib } HMS Acheron 1848</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0090P01")]! a0090pas.dib } <i>Tuwharetoa, the Arawa, at the post of peace</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0100P01")]! a0100pas.dib } <i>Crowds welcome the crew of the HMS Achilles</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0110P01")]! a0110pas.dib } <i>Hon John Barton Arundel Acland</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0125P01")]! a0125pas.dib } <i>Arthur Henry Adams</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0160P01")]! a0160pas.dib } <i>Addington</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0160P02")]! a0160pbs.dib } <i>Addington Racecourse, Christchurch. 1903</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0170P01")]! a0170pas.dib } <i>Admiralty Bay</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0180P01")]! a0180pas.dib } <i>Helicopter topdressing</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0180P02")]! a0180pbs.dib } <i>Helicopter topdressing</i></pre>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 2 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0180P03")]! a0180pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0180P04")]! a0180pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0190P01")]! a0190pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0200P01")]! a0200pas.dib }
<i>Aerial topdressing</i>	<i>Topdressing near Waiouru</i>	<i>Canterbury Aero Club</i>	<i>Wanganui A&P Show</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0210P01")]! a0210pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0210P02")]! a0210pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0210P03")]! a0210pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0220P04")]! a0220pas.dib }
<i>A rural scene</i>	<i>Potato crop</i>	<i>A field of corn near Blenheim</i>	<i>A pa with potato plantations around it</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0230P01")]! a0230pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0240P01")]! a0240pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0240P02")]! a0240pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0240P03")]! a0240pcs.dib }
<i>Sheep grazing on a Wairarapa run</i>	<i>Beef cattle</i>	<i>Negotiating around cattle</i>	<i>New Zealand Meat Producers Board</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 3 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0250P01")]! a0250pas.dib } <i>Domestic goats</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P01")]! a0260pbs.dib } <i>Rape is used mostly as cattle fodder</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P02")]! a0260pas.dib } <i>Aveling & Porter traction engine</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P03")]! a0260pcs.dib } <i>Haymaking</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P04")]! a0260pds.dib } <i>Wheat growing on the Canterbury Plains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0270P01")]! a0270pas.dib } <i>Longview Vineyard in Whangarei</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0270P02")]! a0270pcs.dib } <i>Braeburn apples</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0270P03")]! a0270pds.dib } <i>Marlborough vineyard</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0280P01")]! a0280pas.dib } <i>Lemons</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0290P01")]! a0290pas.dib } <i>Russ Brown chickens</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0350P01")]! a0350pas.dib } <i>The Agricultural Research Centre at Massey University</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0370P01")]! a0370pbs.dib } <i>Air New Zealand's Number 1 hangar</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 4 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0370P02")]! a0370pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0370P03")]! a0370pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0400P01")]! a0400pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0400P02")]! a0400pcs.dib }
<i>Boeing 767</i>	<i>Passengers leaving TEAL's flying-boat Awatere</i>	<i>Akaroa</i>	<i>The Langlois- Eteveneaux house in Akaroa</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0400P03")]! a0400pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0410P01")]! a0410pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0410P02")]! a0410pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0420P01")]! a0420pas.dib }
<i>Etching of Akaroa by Charles Meryon (1821-1868)</i>	<i>The Akeake is a small tree</i>	<i>Akeake</i>	<i>The NZ Army at Alamein</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0430P01")]! a0430pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0430P02")]! a0430pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0430P03")]! a0430pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0430P04")]! a0430pds.dib }
<i>Northern Royal Albatross</i>	<i>A Royal Albatross about to take off</i>	<i>Albatross and chick</i>	<i>Wandering Albatross</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 5 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0430P05")]! a0430pfs.dib } <i>Yellow-nosed Mollymawk</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0440P01")]! a0440pas.dib } <i>The Oruawharo township</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0480P02")]! a0480pas.dib } <i>Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull (seated right)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0490P01")]! a0490pas.dib } <i>Alexandra</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0490P02")]! a0490pbs.dib } <i>Alexandra</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0500P01")]! a0500pas.dib } <i>Alfonsino</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0510P01")]! a0510pas.dib } <i>Algae coating rocks</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0510P02")]! a0510pbs.dib } <i>Seaweed</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0520P01")]! a0520pas.dib } <i>All Blacks</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0520P03")]! a0520pbs.dib } <i>2 December 1905 at Crystal Palace</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0520P04")]! a0520pcs.dib } <i>The All Blacks who toured the United Kingdom in 1905-06</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0530P01")]! a0530pas.dib } <i>Frederick Richard Allen</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 6 of 12)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0550P01")]! a0550pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0560P01")]! a0560pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0560P02")]! a0560pbs.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0570P01")]! a0570pas.dib }</pre>
<p><i>Stella Henderson Allen (nee Henderson)</i></p>	<p><i>Rewi Alley and the Chinese children</i></p>	<p><i>Geoffrey Alley</i></p>	<p><i>John Andrew Charles Allum</i></p>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0590P01")]! a0590pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0600P01")]! a0600pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0610P01")]! a0610pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0640P01")]! a0640pas.dib }</pre>
<p><i>Judge Oscar Thorwald Johan Alpers</i></p>	<p><i>Ticker-tape parade for Team New Zealand</i></p>	<p><i>Chris Amon driving his Ferrari at Levin</i></p>	<p><i>Anakiwa</i></p>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0655P01")]! a0655pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0660P01")]! a0660pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0710P01")]! a0710pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P01")]! a0720pas.dib }</pre>
<p><i>Anchovy</i></p>	<p><i>Johannes Carl Andersen</i></p>	<p><i>Lt Colonel Leslie Andrew, VC</i></p>	<p><i>George French Angas, aged 21</i></p>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 7 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P01")]! a0730pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P02")]! a0730pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0740P01")]! a0740pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0770P01")]! a0770pas.dib }
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<i>Saint Paul's Cathedral - Dunedin</i>	<i>The oldest church in New Zealand</i>	<i>Angus cattle</i>	<i>Ansett New Zealand Whisper Jet</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0780P01")]! a0780pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0830P01")]! a0830pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0840P01")]! a0840pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0860P01")]! a0860pas.dib }
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<i>The International Antarctic Centre in Christchurch</i>	<i>Ants</i>	<i>Anzac Day commemorati on at Petone, 25 April 1916</i>	<i>The ANZ Bank, Cathedral Square, Christchurch</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0880P01")]! a0880pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0920P01")]! a0920pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0930P01")]! a0930pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0960P01")]! a0960pas.dib }
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<i>Aorere, Golden Bay</i>	<i>Aphids</i>	<i>Golden Delicious apples</i>	<i>Arahura River</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 8 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0970P01")]! a0970pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0980P01")]! a0980pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0990P01")]! a0990pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1010P01")]! a1010pas.dib }
<i>Scene of the Aramoana massacre, 1990</i>	<i>Construction of the Arapuni Hydroelectric Station</i>	<i>Aratiatia Rapids</i>	<i>Arawata River</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1010P02")]! a1010pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1060P01")]! a1060pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1060P02")]! a1060pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P01")]! a1070pfs.dib }
<i>William O'Leary - known as 'Arawata Bill'</i>	<i>Rangihaeata' s celebrated house on the island of Mana</i>	<i>Pataka</i>	<i>Kodak building in Christchurch</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P02")]! a1070pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P03")]! a1070pis.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P04")]! a1070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P05")]! a1070pbs.dib }
<i>Art Deco A & B Building in Napier</i>	<i>Cob house near Blenheim</i>	<i>A simple weatherboard cottage</i>	<i>Huts on the East Coast, North Island</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 9 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P06")]! a1070pcs.dib } <i>'Farnworth', a typical single-bay villa. c1908</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P07")]! a1070pds.dib } <i>St Paul's Cathedral, Mulgrave Street, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P08")]! a1070pes.dib } <i>Futuna Chapel, a Roman Catholic Retreat House</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1140P01")]! a1140pbs.dib } <i>Arnold River</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1160P01")]! a1160pas.dib } <i>Champion sculler Richard Arnst c1910</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1180P01")]! a1180pas.dib } <i>The annual Autumn Festival in Arrowtown</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P01")]! a1190pas.dib } <i>The head of a Chief of New Zealand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P01")]! a1200pas.dib } <i>Mt Egmont from the Southward</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1240P01")]! a1240pas.dib } <i>Robert McDougall Art Gallery</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1250P01")]! a1250pas.dib } <i>Arthur's Pass</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1250P02")]! a1250pbs.dib } <i>Arthur's Pass</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1250P03")]! a1250pds.dib } <i>Coach on Arthur's Pass</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 10 of 12)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1280P01")]! a1280pbs.dib } Ashburton</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1280P02")]! a1280pas.dib } East Street, Ashburton. c1915</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1290P01")]! a1290pas.dib } Sylvia Ashton- Warner</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1300P01")]! a1300pas.dib } Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River</pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1320P01")]! a1320pas.dib } L'Astrolabe dans la Passe des Français</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1350P01")]! a1350pas.dib } Atiamuri Dam and Power Station</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1360P01")]! a1360pbs.dib } Hurworth Cottage</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1360P02")]! a1360pas.dib } Atkinson family at 'Fairfield', Nelson</pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1380P01")]! a1380pas.dib } Mother Mary Joseph Aubert's herbal remedies</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P01")]! a1390pbs.dib } Auckland City</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P02")]! a1390pcs.dib } One Tree Hill - Auckland</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P03")]! a1390pds.dib } Auckland is known as the City of Sails</pre>
--	--	---	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 11 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P04")]! a1390pfs.dib } <i>One Tree Hill</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P05")]! a1390phs.dib } <i>Auckland City</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P06")]! a1390pas.dib } <i>Auckland, New Zealand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1410P01")]! a1410pas.dib } <i>Queen Street, Auckland. July 1949</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1440P01")]! a1440pas.dib } <i>Auckland City Art Gallery in centre back</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1450P01")]! a1450pbs.dib } <i>Auckland Harbour Bridge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1450P02")]! a1450pcs.dib } <i>Auckland Harbour Bridge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1450P03")]! a1450pas.dib } <i>The Auckland Harbour Bridge after opening</i>
---	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1460P01")]! a1460pas.dib } <i>Auckland War Memorial Museum</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1550P01")]! a1550pcs.dib } <i>Warbirds over Wanaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1550P02")]! a1550pes.dib } <i>New Zealand Fighter Pilots Museum</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1550P03")]! a1550pas.dib } <i>The first trans-Tasman airmail service</i>
--	---	---	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - A TOPICS (Page 12 of 12)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A1550P04")	"A1590P01")	"A1600P01")	"A1610P01")
]!]!]!]!
a1550pfs.dib	a1590pas.dib	a1600pas.dib	a1610pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>English</i>	<i>Plaque in</i>	<i>Aviomore</i>	<i>Captain</i>
<i>aviator</i>	<i>memory of a</i>	<i>Hydroelectric</i>	<i>Graham</i>
<i>Francis</i>	<i>plane crash</i>	<i>Dam</i>	<i>addressing</i>
<i>Chichester</i>	<i>near</i>		<i>the natives</i>
	<i>Murchison</i>		

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"A1620P01")
]!
a1620pas.dib
}
Ayrshire cow

ADDINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0160P01") "A0160P02")
]!        ]!
a0160pas.dib a0160pbs.dib
}          }
Addington Addington
           Racecourse,
           Christchurch.
           1903
```

AERIAL TOPDRESSING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0180P01") "A0180P02") "A0180P03") "A0180P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
a0180pas.dib a0180pbs.dib a0180pds.dib a0180pes.dib
}         }         }         }
Helicopter Helicopter Aerial Topdressing
topdressing topdressing topdressing near Waiouru
```

AERO CLUBS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0190P01") "A0190P02")
]!        ]!
a0190pas.dib a1550pfs.dib
}          }
Canterbury   English
Aero Club    aviator
              Francis
              Chichester
              buying a
              ticket in the
              "Aviation" art
              union
```

AGRICULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0210P01")	"A0210P02")	"A0210P03")
]!]!]!
a0210pas.dib	a0210pbs.dib	a0210pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>A rural scene</i>	<i>Potato crop</i>	<i>A field of corn near Blenheim</i>

AGRICULTURE - Agriculture in the 19th century - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0230P01") "A0230P02")
]!        ]!
a0230pas.dib b1810pas.dib
}          }
  Sheep    Diary entry
grazing on a for 3 May
Wairarapa run 1820 by the
               Reverend J G
               Butler
```

AGRICULTURE - Beef Cattle - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0240P01")	"A0240P02")	"A0240P03")
]!]!]!
a0240pas.dib	a0240pbs.dib	a0240pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Beef cattle</i>	<i>Negotiating</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
	<i>around cattle</i>	<i>Meat</i>
		<i>Producers</i>
		<i>Board</i>

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P01")]! a0260pbs.dib } <i>Rape is used mostly as cattle fodder</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P02")]! a0260pas.dib } <i>Aveling & Porter traction engine</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P03")]! a0260pcs.dib } <i>Haymaking</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0260P04")]! a0260pds.dib } <i>Wheat growing on the Canterbury Plains</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"A0260P05")
]!
b0270pas.dib
}
*Barley ready
to harvest*

AGRICULTURE - Horticulture - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0270P01")	"A0270P02")	"A0270P03")
]!]!]!
a0270pas.dib	a0270pcs.dib	a0270pds.dib
}	}	}
<i>Longview</i>	<i>Braeburn</i>	<i>Marlborough</i>
<i>Vineyard in</i>	<i>apples</i>	<i>vineyard</i>
<i>Whangarei</i>		

AIR NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0370P01")	"A0370P02")	"A0370P03")
]!]!]!
a0370pbs.dib	a0370pds.dib	a0370pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Air New</i>	<i>Boeing 767</i>	<i>Passengers</i>
<i>Zealand's</i>		<i>leaving</i>
<i>Number 1</i>		<i>TEAL's</i>
<i>hangar</i>		<i>flying-boat</i>
		<i>Awatere</i>

AKAROA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0400P01")	"A0400P02")	"A0400P03")	"A0400P04")
]!]!]!]!
a0400pbs.dib	a0400pcs.dib	a0400pas.dib	b0230pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Akaroa</i>	<i>The Langlois-</i>	<i>Etching of</i>	<i>Akaroa</i>
	<i>Eteveneaux</i>	<i>Akaroa by</i>	<i>Harbour</i>
	<i>house in</i>	<i>Charles</i>	
	<i>Akaroa</i>	<i>Meryon</i>	
		<i>(1821-1868)</i>	

AKEAKE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0410P01") "A0410P02")
]!        ]!
a0410pas.dib a0410pbs.dib
}          }
The Akeake is   Akeake
a small tree
```

ALBATROSSES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0430P01") "A0430P02") "A0430P03") "A0430P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
a0430pas.dib a0430pbs.dib a0430pcs.dib a0430pds.dib
}          }          }          }
Northern    A Royal    Albatross and Wandering
Royal        Albatross  chick      Albatross
Albatross   about to take
off
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"A0430P05")
]!
a0430pfs.dib
}
Yellow-nosed
Mollymawk
```

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0480P01")	"A0480P02")	"A0480P03")
]!]!]!
n0140pas.dib	a0480pas.dib	a0660pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>The National</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Johannes</i>
<i>Library</i>	<i>Horsburgh</i>	<i>Carl</i>
<i>Building</i>	<i>Turnbull</i>	<i>Andersen</i>
	<i>(seated right)</i>	

ALEXANDRA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0490P01") "A0490P02")
]!        ]!
a0490pas.dib a0490pbs.dib
}          }
Alexandra Alexandra
```

ALGAE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0510P01") "A0510P02")
]!        ]!
a0510pas.dib a0510pbs.dib
}          }
Algae coating Seaweed
rocks
```

ALL BLACKS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0520P01")	"A0520P02")	"A0520P03")	"A0520P04")
]!]!]!]!
a0520pas.dib	10795pas.dib}	a0520pbs.dib	a0520pcs.dib
}	<i>Jonah Lomu</i>	}	}
<i>All Blacks</i>		<i>2 December</i>	<i>The All</i>
		<i>1905 at</i>	<i>Blacks who</i>
		<i>Crystal</i>	<i>toured the</i>
		<i>Palace</i>	<i>United</i>
			<i>Kingdom in</i>
			<i>1905-06</i>

ALLEY, Rewi - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A0560P01") "A0560P02")
]!        ]!
a0560pas.dib a0560pbs.dib
}          }
Rewi Alley  Geoffrey
and the     Alley
Chinese
children
```

ANGAS, George French - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P01")]! a0720pas.dib } George French Angas, aged 21	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P02")]! a1060pas.dib } <i>Rangihaeata'</i> <i>s celebrated</i> <i>house on the</i> <i>island of</i> <i>Mana</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P03")]! a1300pas.dib } Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P04")]! n0250pas.dib } <i>Nene or</i> <i>Tamati Waka,</i> <i>Chief of</i> <i>Hokianga</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P05")]! t0570pbs.dib } Te Heu Heu & Hiwakau, Tanpo [<i>sic</i>]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P06")]! t0690pbs.dib } Tamihana Te Rauparaha	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P07")]! t0720pas.dib } <i>Te</i> <i>Wherowhero,</i> <i>or Potatau</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0720P08")]! v0200pas.dib } The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu
---	---	---	--

ANGLICAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P01")]! a0730pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P02")]! a0730pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P03")]! m0960pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P04")]! b0720pas.dib }
<i>Saint Paul's Cathedral - Dunedin</i>	<i>The oldest church in New Zealand</i>	<i>Landing of the Rev S Marsden in New Zealand</i>	<i>Frederick Augustus Bennett with his second wife, Arihia Rangioue Pokiha</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P05")]! k0630pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A0730P06")]! s0390pbs.dib }
<i>Old Church, Remuera</i>	<i>George Augustus Selwyn</i>

ANZAC - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A0840P01")	"A0840P02")	"A0840P03")
]!]!]!
a0840pas.dib	g0030pas.dib	n0190pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Anzac Day</i>	Anzac Cove,	<i>Carillon</i>
<i>commemorati</i>	the historic	<i>dedication,</i>
<i>on at Petone,</i>	landing place	<i>Anzac day.</i>
<i>25 April 1916</i>	of the	<i>25 April 1933</i>
	Australian	
	and New	
	Zealand	
	Army Corps,	
	25 April 1915	

ARAWATA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1010P01") "A1010P02")
]!        ]!
a1010pas.dib a1010pbs.dib
}          }
Arawata   William
River     O'Leary -
          known as
          'Arawata Bill'
```

ARCHITECTURE - Maori Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A1060P01")	"A1060P02")	"A1060P03")
]!]!]!
a1060pas.dib	a1060pbs.dib	w0860pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Rangihaeata'</i>	<i>Pataka</i>	<i>Whare or</i>
<i>s celebrated</i>		<i>Maori</i>
<i>house on the</i>		<i>dwelling</i>
<i>island of</i>		
<i>Mana</i>		

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P01")]! a1070pfs.dib } <i>Kodak building in Christchurch</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P02")]! a1070pgs.dib } <i>Art Deco A & B Building in Napier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P03")]! a1070pis.dib } <i>Cob house near Blenheim</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P04")]! a1070pas.dib } <i>A simple weatherboard cottage</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P05")]! a1070pbs.dib } <i>Huts on the East Coast, North Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P06")]! a1070pcs.dib } <i>'Farnworth', a typical single-bay villa. c1908</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P07")]! a1070pds.dib } <i>St Paul's Cathedral, Mulgrave Street, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1070P08")]! a1070pes.dib } <i>Futuna Chapel, a Roman Catholic Retreat House</i>

ART - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P01")]! a1190pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P02")]! c1520pcs.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P03")]! e0010pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P04")]! k0900pas.dib }</pre>
<p>The head of a Chief of New Zealand</p>	<p>Map of the coast of New Zealand discovered in the years 1769 and 1770 by J Cook</p>	<p>Meeting of the artist and Hongi at the Bay of Islands</p>	<p>Kororadika beach</p>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P05")]! q0030pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P06")]! t0570pbs.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P07")]! t0690pbs.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P08")]! t0720pas.dib} Te</pre>
<p>View in Queen Charlottes Sound, New Zealand</p>	<p>Te Heu Heu & Hiwakau, Tanpo <i>[sic]</i></p>	<p>Tamihana Te Rauparaha</p>	<p><i>Wherowhero, or Potatau</i></p>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P09")]! t1230pas.dib}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1190P10")]! v0200pas.dib }</pre>
<p>Boats of the Friendly Islands</p>	<p>The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu</p>

ART - Early Colonial Period - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P01")]! a1200pas.dib } Mt Egmont from the Southward	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P02")]! a0400pas.dib } <i>Etching of Akaroa by Charles Meryon (1821-1868)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P03")]! b1010pas.dib } <i>White Terraces, 1888</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P04")]! b1050pbs.dib } The Bluff harbour, 1877
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P05")]! b1340pas.dib } View looking down Hawkestone Street, Wellington, with Mr Brees' cottage	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P06")]! c0170pas.dib } Canterbury Plains - Waimakiriri	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P07")]! c0940pas.dib } Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P08")]! d0570pas.dib } Te Waro
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P09")]! g1020pbs.dib } Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. 1862	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P10")]! h0030pas.dib } <i>Interior of Otake [sic] Church</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P11")]! h0520pas.dib } <i>Charles Heaphy</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P12")]! h0600pas.dib } <i>The warrior chieftains of New Zealand. Harriett, Heki's wife - Heki - Kawiti</i>
--	--	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P13")]! "A1200P13")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P14")]! "A1200P14")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P15")]! "A1200P15")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P16")]! "A1200P16")
---	---	---	---

h0610pas.dib	h0920pas.dib	h0950pas.dib	h1070pas.dib
} } Helensville	} } Frances Mary Hodgkins	} } View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River	} } Rev Thomas Kendall, and the Maori chiefs Hongi Hika and Waikato
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P17")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P18")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P19")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P20")
h1110pas.dib	h1440pas.dib	k0080pas.dib	k0570pas.dib
} } Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier	} } Upper Hutt, with railway station	} } Kaikoura, 1870s	} } Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P21")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P22")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P23")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P24")
l0960pas.dib	m0070pas.dib	m0160pas.dib	m1510pas.dib
} } View of Lyttelton Harbour from Governor's Bay	} } A winter's day at Macetown	} } Lands, <i>a caricature of Sir John McKenzie</i>	} } Tomika Te Mutu - Chief Motuhoa Island
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P25")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P26")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P27")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P28")
m1890pas.dib	m1920pas.dib	n0230pbs.dib	n0250pas.dib
} } Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato	} } Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill	} } View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf	} } Nene or Tamati Waka. Chief of Hokianga
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P29")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P30")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P31")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1200P32")

"A1200P29") "A1200P30") "A1200P31") "A1200P32")
]!]!]!]!
 n0630pas.dib p1100pas.dib r0820pas.dib s0500pas.dib
 } } } }
 Potatau's *Port* *Artist and art* The picnic
 palace, *Chalmers,* *teacher* ground,
 Ngaruawahia *1877* *Dorothy Kate* Auckland
(Dolla) Domain
Richmond
(sitting)

{ewc
 MVIMG,
 MVIMAGE,
 [HOTMACR
 O=MVJump(
 "A1200P33")
]!
 w0680pqs.dib
 }
 View of a
 part of the
 town of
 Wellington

ARTHURS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A1250P01")	"A1250P02")	"A1250P03")
]!]!]!
a1250pas.dib	a1250pbs.dib	a1250pds.dib
}	}	}
<i>Arthur's Pass</i>	<i>Arthur's Pass</i>	<i>Coach on</i>
		<i>Arthur's Pass</i>

ASHBURTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1280P01") "A1280P02")
]!        ]!
a1280pbs.dib a1280pas.dib
}          }
Ashburton East Street,
Ashburton.
c1915
```

ATKINSON, Sir Harry Albert - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1360P01") "A1360P02")
]!        ]!
a1360pbs.dib a1360pas.dib
}          }
Hurworth   Atkinson
Cottage     family at
            'Fairfield',
            Nelson
```

AUBERT, Mary Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1380P01") "A1380P02")
]!        ]!
a1380pas.dib j0150pas.dib}
}          View of
Mother Mary Jerusalem
Joseph      from the
Aubert's    Wanganui
herbal      River
remedies
```

AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P01")]! a1390pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P02")]! a1390pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P03")]! a1390pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P04")]! a1390pfs.dib }
<i>Auckland City</i>	<i>One Tree Hill - Auckland</i>	<i>Auckland is known as the City of Sails</i>	<i>One Tree Hill</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P05")]! a1390phs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P06")]! a1390pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P07")]! a1450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P08")]! c0010pcs.dib }
<i>Auckland City</i>	<i>Auckland, New Zealand</i>	<i>The Auckland Harbour Bridge opening</i>	<i>Cabbage trees growing in a swamp</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P09")]! d0530pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P10")]! g0670pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P11")]! m1870pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P12")]! bm1930pas.dib }
<i>Cheltenham Beach, Devonport</i>	<i>Sir John Eldon Gorst (centre left) with Sir John Logan Campbell</i>	<i>The crater of Auckland's Mount Eden</i>	<i>Mount Victoria, Devonport, Auckland</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P13")]! s0500pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("A1390P14")]! u0060pbs.dib }
<i>The picnic ground, Auckland</i>	<i>Auckland University from the</i>

Domain *Domain*

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"A1450P01")	"A1450P02")	"A1450P03")
]!]!]!
a1450pbs.dib	a1450pcs.dib	a1450pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Auckland</i>	<i>Auckland</i>	<i>The Auckland</i>
<i>Harbour</i>	<i>Harbour</i>	<i>Harbour</i>
<i>Bridge</i>	<i>Bridge</i>	<i>Bridge after</i>
		<i>opening</i>

AVIATION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1550P01") "A1550P02") "A1550P03") "A1550P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
a1550pcs.dib a1550pes.dib a1550pas.dib a1550pfs.dib
}         }         }         }
Warbirds New Zealand The first English
over Wanaka Fighter Pilots trans-Tasman aviator
Museum airmail Francis
service Chichester
```

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1550P05") "A1550P06")
]!        ]!
p0490pas.dib w0440pas.dib
}         }
Replica of A Walsh
Richard Brothers
Pearse's first plane at
aircraft Papakura
```

AVIATION - Commercial Aviation - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"A1560P01") "A1560P02")
]!        ]!
a0370pas.dib n0070pas.dib
}          }
Passengers Air hostess
leaving Hilary Pope
TEAL's advertising
flying-boat NAC's
Awatere Viscount
service
```

BAG MOTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0020pa.bmp")] !b0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The bag moth caterpillars feed on a wide variety of shrubs

BALCLUTHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0090pa.bmp")] !b0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A bridge over the Clutha River with Balclutha in the background

BALFOUR, James Melville - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0210pa.bmp*b0100p01.ply")] !c0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

*Farewell Spit lighthouse, designed by James Balfour.
c1890*

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 988-10X8

BALLANCE, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0120pa.bmp")] !b0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William James Harding 1826-1899

*The first premises of the Evening Herald in Campbell Place, Wanganui. Co-founder John Ballance (1839-1893)
4th from left. Ballance managed and edited the paper for many years. In 1875 he was elected to Parliament,
becoming Premier in 1891. c1867*

Harding-Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 140-1/

BALLANCE, John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp*b0120p02.ply")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

BALLANTRAE, Brigadier Lord - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0130pa.bmp")] !b0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Governor-General of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967, Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson (later Lord Ballantrae) (1911-1980) with his wife, Lady Laura Fergusson. c1962

W Hulse Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 116404- 1/2

BALLANTYNE AND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0140pa.bmp")] !b0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Fire at Ballantyne's department store, on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets, Christchurch.
November 1947*

*New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 29438-1/2*

BALLET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0160pa.bmp")] !b0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Anna Pavlova in Wellington.

1926

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19130-1/1

BALLET - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0020pa.bmp*b0160p02.ply")] !j0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morrie Hill

Rowena Jackson, as Swanhilda, and Derek Westlake, as Dr Coppelius, in a scene from the ballet Coppelia, in Wellington, in July 1957. Rowena and Bryan Jackson, then with the Royal Ballet Company under Nanette de Valois, toured New Zealand with English dancers Pearl Gaden and Derek Westlake. The programme also included dances from Les Sylphides, Sleeping Beauty and Swan Lake.

Morrie Hill Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 177263-1/2

BALLOONING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0170pb.bmp")] !b0170pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ballooning over Lake Hayes

BALLOONING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0170pa.bmp")] !b0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Isaac Jeffares

*Balloonists at The Domain, Auckland.
c1910*

Jeffares Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 77691-1/2

BANKING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0190pa.bmp")] !b0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The National Bank and Bank of New South Wales in Oamaru

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0200pa.bmp")] !b0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

This replica of a BNZ bank is found in Shantytown on the West Coast - a reconstructed 1860s gold mining town

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0200pb.bmp")] !b0200pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Sir Harold Beauchamp (1858-1939) (centre), Chairman of the Bank of New Zealand.
1914*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14628-1/1

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0490pc.bmp*b0200p03.ply")] !g0490pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Bank of New Zealand and gold office, Arthur's Point.
1864*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 594-1/1

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0890pa.bmp*b0200p04.ply")] !p0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J H Ingley (fl 1901).

The last Central Otago (Queenstown to Lawrence) gold escort changing horses at Roxburgh. Standing on the pole of the coach: Jimmie Dungay, driver. Police (left to right): Constable Charlie Bonar, Queenstown; Constable (later Inspector) Fuohy, Dunedin; Sergeant Beaumont, Alexandra; In coach: Duncan MacGregor, BNZ, Dunedin. Standing by trolley (left to right): L B Haines, manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; James Pearce, assistant-manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; T E Corkill, accountant, BNZ, Dunedin.
1901

Making New Zealand Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 1736-1/2 -MNZ

BANKS, Sir Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0220pa.bmp")] !b0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir Joseph Banks Bt. *A hand-coloured mezzotint by J R Smith, from a painting by Benjamin West (1738-1820), published London, 1788.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P017016-C -CT

BANKS PENINSULA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0230pb.bmp")] !b0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Part of Lyttelton Harbour and Banks Peninsula

BANKS PENINSULA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0230pa.bmp")] !b0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

Akaroa Harbour.

1930s

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8657-1/2

BAPTIST CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0240pa.bmp")] !b0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Baptist Church on Oxford Terrace, Christchurch

BARKER, Lady Mary Anne - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0260pa.bmp")] !b0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lady Mary Anne Barker (1831-1911) and her second husband, Frederick Napier Broome, who she married in 1865. The couple came to New Zealand soon after, purchasing Steventon station in Canterbury in 1866. Although they remained in New Zealand for only three years, Mary Anne's experiences here provided material for four of her twenty-two books. After Frederick was knighted in 1884 she changed her name to Lady Broome. Frontispiece from Lady Barker's Station amusements in New Zealand (London, 1870).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43105-1/2

BARLEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0270pa.bmp")] !b0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barley ready to harvest

BARNACLES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0280pa.bmp")] !b0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Barnacles are the most abundant permanently attached animals of the seashore

BARNICOAT, John Wallis - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0290pb.bmp")] !b0290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A plaque commemorating the survey of the Wairau area by Barnicoat

BARNICOAT, John Wallis - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0290pa.bmp")] !b0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*John Wallis Barnicoat (1814-1905), represented Nelson on the Legislative Council from 1883 to 1902.
1894*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 129-35MM -B

BARRACOUTA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0320pa.bmp")] !b0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barracouta

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pa.bmp*b0340p01.ply")] !k0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaikoura, 1870s, watercolour by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P029035-A -CT

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1050pb.bmp*b0340p02.ply")] !b1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Bluff harbour, 1877, *lithograph of painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Plate V (no.3) in C D Barraud's New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... (London, 1877).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 158618-1/2

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp*b0340p03.ply")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruahoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0960pa.bmp*b0340p04.ply")] !I0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

View of Lyttelton Harbour from Governor's Bay, Banks Peninsula, by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897).

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p28.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/28-CT

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1100pa.bmp*b0340p05.ply")] !p1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Chalmers. 1877. *Chromolithograph from a painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p33. Taken from the hills north of the harbour, a few miles from the port, and above the line of railway connecting it with Dunedin.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P BK-14/33-CT

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pa.bmp*b0340p06.ply")] !m1920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill, by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)

*Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p10*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/10-CT

BARRETT, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0350pa.bmp")] !b0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barrett's Hotel, Wellington. *Hand-coloured engraving by Henry Melville from the original watercolour by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 10, (no.30) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). Brees notes that the house was originally brought from England by Dr Evans but purchased by Richard Barrett, who opened a hotel. At the time of the painting it was kept by Mr Suisted, who built on the projecting wing, which housed a billiard room below and a Free Mason's hall above.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P109027-A -CT

BARRETT REEF - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0030pa.bmp*b0360p01.ply")] !w0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wahine on the point of capsizing in Wellington Harbour

BARRY, William Jackson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0380pa.bmp")] !b0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Poster advertising a lecture by Captain William Jackson Barry (1819-1907). Barry came to New Zealand in 1862, settling in Cromwell where he became the town's first mayor from 1866 to 1868. He published several books and travelled throughout New Zealand and to Australia and England giving lectures and public performances based on his 'colourful' life.

1895

Captain William Jackson Barry Scrapbook, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : M-S080131

BASHAM, Maud Ruby - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0400pa.bmp")] !b0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Broadcaster 'Aunt Daisy' (Maud Ruby Basham) (1879-1963)

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 35049-1/2

BASSETT, Cyril Royston Guyton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0430pa.bmp")] !b0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Cyril Royston Guyton Bassett (1892-1983), the first member of the New Zealand forces to win a Victoria Cross in World War I. It was awarded for gallantry when he kept lines of communication open to the men on Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, 7 August 1915.
1918.*

New Zealand RSA Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1993-1/2 -MNZ

BASTION POINT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0440pa.bmp")] !b0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Savage Memorial at Bastion Point in Auckland

BATHGATE, Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0450pa.bmp")] !b0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cover illustration by Percy E Spence for Sodger Sandy's bairn: life in Otago fifty years ago, a novel by Alexander Bathgate (Sydney, 1913).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 27

BATTEN, Jane Gardner - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0470pa.bmp")] !b0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Jane Gardner (Jean) Batten (1909-1982) - New Zealand aviator who made the first solo flight from England to New Zealand in October 1936.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 96821-1/2

BATTEN, Jane Gardner - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0470pb.bmp")] !b0470pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Alone in the Sky - Jean Batten

BAUGHAN, Blanche Edith - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0500pa.bmp")] !b0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Poet, journalist, and penal reformer, Blanche Edith Baughan (1870-1958) with her dog.

Mrs J Burns Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 9553

BAUME, Frederic Ehrenfried - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0200pa.bmp*b0510p01.ply")] !e0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*An educational gathering including, in the front row: F E Baume, unknown, Sir Robert Stout, Archbishop Redwood, George Hogben, unknown; in the centre row: Bevan-Brown (left), J P Firth (4th from right); and back row: Rev W A Evans (left).
c1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3112-1/2

BAXTER, James Keir - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1180pa.bmp*b0520p01.ply")] !c1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W McKaskell

*The New Zealand Writer's Conference at Canterbury University College. The group includes John Reece Cole (3rd left), James K Baxter (5th left) and Denis Glover (3rd right).
1951*

J R Cole Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31258-1/2

BAXTER, James Keir - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0520pb.bmp")] !b0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Archibald McColl Learmond Baxter (1881-1970). Conscientious objector; writer; husband of Millicent Baxter; and father of James K Baxter.

A C Barrington Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 37732-1/2

BAY OF ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0530pa.bmp")] !b0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The flagpole at Russell, the site where Hone Heke four times cut the flagpole down, showing his annoyance with the British settlers

BAY OF ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0530pb.bmp")] !b0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyright.dib}

Dolphins in the Bay of Islands

BAY OF PLENTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0540pa.bmp")] !b0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A bay between Whakatane and Opotiki in the Bay of Plenty

BAY OF PLENTY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0540pb.bmp")] !b0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Looking east towards Opotiki in the Bay of Plenty

BAY OF PLENTY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1000pa.bmp*b0540p03.ply")] !w1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyright.dib}

White Island is an active breached crater that has risen from the sea bed, 80 km off the shore in the Bay of Plenty

BEAUCHAMP, Sir Harold - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0580pb.bmp")] !b0580pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The Beauchamp family at Las Palmas on their way to England on the Niwaru.

Back row L-R: Kathleen (Katherine Mansfield), Harold, W Crow, B J Dyer, Vera.

2nd row: Chaddie (Charlotte), Annie, Leslie, Capt Fishwick (of the Niwaru), Jeanne, Belle Dyer.

16 March 1903

A L Delahenty Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 30984-1/2

BEAUCHAMP, Sir Harold - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0200pb.bmp*b0580p02.ply")] !b0200pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Sir Harold Beauchamp (1858-1939) (centre), Chairman of the Bank of New Zealand.
1914*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14628-1/1

BEECH TREES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0590pa.bmp")] !b0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Black beech

BEECH TREES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0590pb.bmp")] !b0590pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red beech

BEECH TREES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0080pa.bmp*b0590p03.ply")] !v0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Beech near the tree line

BEER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0610pa.bmp")] !b0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*Moving kegs of beer at The Old Oak Hotel, Mangonui.
c1910*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 5695-1/1

BEES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0620pa.bmp")] !b0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The beehive is 'home' for bees kept for commercial honey-making

BELL, Sir Francis Henry Dillon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

BELL BLOCK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0650pa.bmp")] !b0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bell Block, near Taranaki, *c1860, watercolour by Joseph Osbertus Hamley (1820-1911). Shows the stockade and Mt Egmont*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P047026-EQ -CT

BELLBIRD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0660pa.bmp")] !b0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Male Bellbird. Some Bellbird calls sound like small bells

BENMORE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0690pa.bmp")] !b0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Benmore at 79km² is the largest man-made lake in New Zealand

BENMORE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0690pb.bmp")] !b0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Benmore Hydroelectric Power Station was completed in 1966 and stands on the Waitaki River in North Otago

BENNETT, Dr Agnes - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0700pa.bmp")] !b0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kosmos Press (London)

Dr Agnes Bennett (1872-1960) in England during World War II. 1941

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 42974-1/2

BENNETT, Sir Charles Moihi Te Arawaka - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0710pa.bmp")] !b0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Charles Moihi Bennett (born 1913) with his wife Elizabeth May (Stewart). Bennett rose from the ranks to become lieutenant-colonel in command of the Māori Battalion during World War II, and in 1943 he was awarded the DSO. After the war he held a number of positions, including that of controller of the Maori Affairs Department. From 1959 to 1963 he was New Zealand High Commissioner to Malaya. He was the first non-Malayan to be awarded a Malaysian knighthood.

1957

*New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 20153*

BENNETT, Frederick Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0720pa.bmp")] !b0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Frederick Augustus Bennett (1871-1950) with his second wife, Arihia Rangioue Pokiha. The couple were married in 1911. Bennett was ordained into the Anglican Church in 1897, and on 2 December 1928 he was consecrated bishop of Aotearoa, the first Maori bishop. c1912

Williams Family Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29586-1/2

BENT, Kimble - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0740pa.bmp")] !b0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Kimble Bent (1837-1916). Illustration from Adventures of Kimble Bent by James Cowan (1911).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21816-1/2

BERRY, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0750pa.bmp")] !b0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*James Berry (1906-1979) designing a US 3c stamp
November 1952*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22294

BEST, Elsdon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0760pa.bmp")] !b0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Ethnographer and writer Elsdon Best (1856-1931) and his wife Mary Adelaide (Wylie). The couple met when Elsdon was rescued and cared for by Adelaide after he broke his leg falling from his horse. They married in 1903.

March 1930

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43389-1/2

BIDI-BIDI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0780pa.bmp")] !b0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Burrs (fruit) of bidi-bidi on head of sheep

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0820pa.bmp")] !b0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

Championship billiard finals, Canterbury. 1909

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 9261-1/1

BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1480pa.bmp*b0850p01.ply")] !m1480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Skeletons of the dinornis in the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand. *Engraving published in the Illustrated London News, 8 February 1868. The accompanying article notes that Dr T Haast, FRS, the Government geologist of Canterbury, made extensive excavations in a peat swamp at Glenmark, obtaining bones of more than 100 specimens belonging to about 12 species of the dinornis. From these 'with the able assistance of Mr Fuller the taxidermist, six complete or nearly complete skeletons were articulated for the Canterbury Museum...These form a most interesting feature in the museum which has just been opened to the public.' The engraving is based on a photograph by Daniel L Mundy.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : S-L 6

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1310pa.bmp*b0870p01.ply")] !h1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gerrard Keulemans 1842-1912

Huia (male and female) Heteralocha acutirostris

Physical Description: Chromolithograph, 273 x 200mm

Plate II from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: D-PBK-2/2-CT

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0170pa.bmp*b0870p02.ply")] !k0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nestor hypopolius [Kaka]. *Hand-coloured lithograph by John Gould (1804-1881) published in his Birds of Australia and New Zealand (London: The Author, 1848)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-12 -CT

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0480pa.bmp*b0870p03.ply")] !k0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Kea parrot - Nestor notabilis.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XVIII from W L Buller's *A history of the birds of New Zealand*, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/18 -CT

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0190pa.bmp*b0870p04.ply")] !k0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kakapo or owl parrot. Stringops habroptilus.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XIX from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/19 -CT

BITTERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0940pa.bmp")] !b0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Australasian Bittern

BLACKBIRD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0950pa.bmp")] !b0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Female Blackbird sunbathing

BLAKE, Peter James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0970pa.bmp")] !b0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

'Captain Red Socks', Peter Blake, salutes the crowd during the ticker-tape parade held for Team New Zealand

BLDISLOE, Viscount Charles Bathurst - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0980pa.bmp")] !b0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Governor-General TheRight Honourable Charles Bathurst, First Baron Bledisloe (1867-1958), and Lady Alina Bledisloe with the Duke of Gloucester (right) at the Memorial flagpole at Waitangi. In 1932 the Bledisloes purchased the Busby estate at Waitangi (including the Treaty House) and presented it to the nation.
1934*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19071-1/4

BLenheim - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pa.bmp")] !b0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

The Forum is the focal point of retailing in Blenheim

BLenheim - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pb.bmp")] !b0990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Seymour Square is home to a memorial clock tower, fountain, and gardens in the centre of Blenheim

BLLENHEIM - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pc.bmp")] !b0990pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pollard Park boasts beautiful gardens, a play area, and golf course in Blenheim

BLenheim - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pe.bmp")] !b0990pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

*Market Square, Blenheim.
c1920*

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6823-1/2

BLenheim - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pf.bmp")] !b0990pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blenheim's Clock Tower and Band Rotunda

BLLENHEIM - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0990pg.bmp")] !b0990pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyrigt.dib}

St Mary's Church in Blenheim

BLENHEIM - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pi.bmp*b0990p07.ply")] !a1070pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

This cob house near Blenheim is an excellent example of early European architecture in New Zealand

BLOMFIELD, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1010pa.bmp")] !b1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Terraces. 1888. *Oil painting by Charles Blomfield (1848-1926)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 472-G -CT

BLUE BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1020pa.bmp")] !b1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Common Blue Butterfly

BLUENOSE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1030pa.bmp")] !b1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Bluenose live in rocky areas around New Zealand at depths of 100-300 metres

BLUFF - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1050pa.bmp")] !b1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Bluff Harbour and township

BLUFF - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1050pb.bmp")] !b1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Bluff harbour, 1877, *lithograph of painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Plate V (no.3) in C D Barraud's New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... (London, 1877).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 158618-1/2

BLUFF - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1050pd.bmp")] !b1050pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point near Bluff

BODY, John (Jack) Stanley - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1080pa.bmp")] !b1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Composer John Stanley (Jack) Body with his work 'The stations of the Southern Cross'.
1968*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 118556-1/2

BOLGER, James Brendan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1110pa.bmp")] !b1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jim Bolger

BORDERDALE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1140pa.bmp")] !b1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Borderdale sheep were developed in New Zealand in the 1930s from a cross between Border Leicester and Corriedale

BORDER LEICESTER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1150pa.bmp")] !b1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Border Leicester sheep

BORER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1160pa.bmp")] !b1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A native huhu grub, larva of a longhorn beetle, bores in wood

BOULDER BANK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1170pa.bmp")] !b1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The end of the boulder bank, which shelters Nelson Haven from Tasman Bay

BOUNTY ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1180pa.bmp")] !b1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The mutineers turning Lieut. Bligh... adrift from His Majesty's ship, *The Bounty*. Coloured aquatint with etching
by Robert Dodd (1748-1816). Published in London, 1790

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P008004-C -CT

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1200pa.bmp")] !b1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Artist Unknown

Sir G F Bowen, GCMG, and Lady Bowen. *Sir George Ferguson Bowen (1821-1899) succeeded Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand in 1869. In that year he instituted the New Zealand Cross. In early 1873 he was appointed as Governor of Victoria.*

Cover of the Australasian Sketcher, 19 April 1873

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 138674-1/2

BOWEN, Walter Godfrey - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1210pa.bmp")] !b1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E P Christensen

*Champion shearers Ivan and Godfrey Bowen during a shearing demonstration for Queen Elizabeth II at McLean Park, Napier.
6 January 1954*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19827- 1/4

BOWLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1220pa.bmp")] !b1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Reginald Wall

Avon Green Bowling Club, Stratford.

1915

Wall Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 17727-1/2

BOWLS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1220pb.bmp")] !b1220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Timaru Bowling Club

BOXING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2100pa.bmp*b1230p01.ply")] !m2100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896-1930

*Boxer Thomas William Murphy (1862-1939), known as 'Torpedo Billy', who won the world featherweight title in 13 January 1890. He is the only New Zealander to have won a world professional boxing title.
c1905*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7887-1/1

BOXING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1230pb.bmp")] !b1230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Archie Leckie Boxing School

BOXING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1230pc.bmp")] !b1230pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Associated Press

*New Zealander Tom Heeney (1898-1984) fighting Max Baer at San Francisco. Heeney won this fight in 10 rounds
1933*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1026-1/4 -MNZ

BRACKEN, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0080pa.bmp*b1260p01.ply")] !n0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Front cover of the first edition of the musical setting for God defend New Zealand. Words by Thomas Bracken and music by John J Woods. Lithograph by Thomas George, published by George Jeffery, Lawrence, Otago, 1878.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : M-USQ 1-21

BRASS BANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1320pa.bmp")] !b1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

Temperance Ladies' Brass Band.
c1910

Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 336-1/2

BRATHWAITE, Errol Freeman - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1330pa.bmp")] !b1330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand novelist Errol Brathwaite

BREES, Samuel Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1340pa.bmp")] !b1340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View looking down Hawkestone Street, Wellington, with Mr Brees' cottage, *hand-coloured engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 4 (no. 13) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-4/13-CT

BREES, Samuel Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0350pa.bmp*b1340p02.ply")] !b0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barrett's Hotel, Wellington. *Hand-coloured engraving by Henry Melville from the original watercolour by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 10, (no.30) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). Brees notes that the house was originally brought from England by Dr Evans but purchased by Richard Barrett, who opened a hotel. At the time of the painting it was kept by Mr Suisted, who built on the projecting wing, which housed a billiard room below and a Free Mason's hall above.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P109027-A -CT

BREES, Samuel Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0940pa.bmp*b1340p03.ply")] !c0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush. *Coloured steel engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 21 (no.63) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). With his cousin, William Vavasour, Charles Clifford (1813-1893) came to New Zealand in 1842, settling in Wellington. They bought property on the Wellington to Porirua road, as shown in the painting (the cottage was built by Mr Skipwith). In 1844 they leased land in the Wairarapa and drove 600 breeding ewes around the coast from Wellington. They later took leases on land in Marlborough and Canterbury.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :D-P BK-4/21 -CT

BRETT, Sir Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1360pa.bmp")] !b1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Henry Brett, *by George Edmond Finney (1895-1987) published in Smith's Weekly special supplement, 18 July 1925, as one of "Finney's Gallery of New Zealand notables".*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 109364-1/2

BRETT, Sir Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0440pa.bmp*b1360p02.ply")] !a0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Oruawharo township, October 21, 1862. *An illustration by Edwin Stanley Brookes from The Albertlanders by Sir Henry Brett and H Hook (Auckland, 1927) p74.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 333-1/4 -MNZ

BRIDLE PATH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1370pa.bmp")] !b1370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Bridle Path between Lyttelton and Christchurch was the path used by pioneering Canterbury pilgrims before the tunnel through the hill was built

BROOM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1450pa.bmp")] !b1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Broom in flower

BROWN, Alfred Nesbitt - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1460pa.bmp")] !b1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reconciliation of hostile New Zealand tribes, *by J Johnston. This illustration was published in The Church Missionary Gleaner, 5 May 1852. It shows a scene near Hauraki on 9 April 1851. Archdeacon Alfred Nesbitt Brown (1803-1884) with members of the Tauranga tribes and another CMS missionary negotiating for local tribes.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 1364

BROWN CREEPER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1500pa.bmp")] !b1500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Brown Creepers are confined to the South Island and Stewart Island

BROWNE, Sir Thomas Gore - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1510pa.bmp")] !b1510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Colonel Thomas Robert Gore Browne (1807-1887) with his family. L-R: Mabel, Thomas, Captain F G Steward (private secretary), Harriet, and Harold. Sir Thomas was Governor of New Zealand from 1855 to 1861.
1859*

Urquhart Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2658-1/1

BROWNLIE brothers - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

BRUNNER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1540pa.bmp")] !b1540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Brunner, 41km² is the largest lake in Westland

BRUNNER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1540pc.bmp")] !b1540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Ring 1856-1939

*Brunner bridge and coal mines
c1900*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4430-1/2

BRUNNER, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1550pa.bmp")] !b1550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Explorer and surveyor Thomas Brunner (1821-1874).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50145-1/2

BRYOPHYTE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1580pa.bmp")] !b1580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Mosses along with the liverworts and hornworts comprise the bryophyte group of plants

BUCHANAN, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0540pa.bmp*b1600p01.ply")] !h0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Skeleton of whale (Neobalaena marginata) captured off Stewart Island in January 1874.

L-R: Dr B D Maxwell, Dr S Key, Arthur Thomas Bothamley, R P Core, Walter Baldock Durant Mantell, Thomas William Kirk, Herbert S Cox, John Buchanan, James Hector, and Burton (taxidermist).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: F- 4109-1/2

BUCHANAN, John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0800pa.bmp*b1600p02.ply")] !k0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Apteryx australis. Pen & wash drawing of the kiwi by botanist John Buchanan (1819-1898).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P233031-A -CT

BUCHANAN, John - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1600pc.bmp")] !b1600pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ranunculus lyallii [Mount Cook buttercup], *pencil and watercolour drawing by John Buchanan (1819-1898)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P307034-E -CT

BUCK, Sir Peter Henry (Te Rangi Hiroa) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1610pa.bmp")] !b1610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Peter Henry Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa) (1879-1951) completed his first medical degree in 1904, and then graduated as an MD in 1910 with a thesis on "Medicine amongst the Maoris in ancient and modern times". In 1905 he was appointed as a medical officer to Maori, working with Maui Pomare, and also in that year he married Margaret Wilson. Buck represented Northern Maori in Parliament from 1909 to 1914. He was knighted in 1946

Ramsden Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16776

BUCK, Sir Peter Henry (Te Rangi Hiroa) - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0170pa.bmp*b1610p02.ply")] !m0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

MacKenzie cabinet

Front: Josiah Alfred Hanan (1868-1954) Education; Arthur Mielziner Myers (1867-1926) Finance; Thomas Mackenzie (1854-1930) Prime Minister; William Donald Stuart MacDonald (1862-1920) Native Affairs; George Laurensen (1857-1913) Customs

Back row: George Warren Russell (1838-1913) Internal Affairs; Henry George Ell (1862-1934) Postmaster-General; Pita Te Rangihiroa (Peter Buck, 1879-1951) Member of the Executive Council; James Colvin (1844-1919) Mines; Thomas Buxton (1863-1939) Member of the Executive Council.

1912

New Zealand Railways Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29364-1/2

BUCKMAN, Rosina - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1620pa.bmp")] !b1620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Elliott & Fry

Rosina Buckman as Madam Butterfly.

J M Thomson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 139913-1/2

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pa.bmp")] !b1660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Buller River taken from O'Sullivan Bridge

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pb.bmp")] !b1660pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The longest swing bridge in New Zealand hung 22m above the Buller River but was destroyed by flash floods during the cyclone Bola

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pc.bmp")] !b1660pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Talley's truck makes a very cautious passage through Hawk's Crag in the Buller Gorge

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pd.bmp")] !b1660pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Buller River near its source at Lake Rotoiti

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pf.bmp")] !b1660pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Hawk's Crag, Buller Gorge.

c1890s

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 776-10X8

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pg.bmp")] !b1660pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

On the Buller River in the Aglionby or Matukituki valley looking west, *watercolour by William Fox (1812-1893),
painted in 1846.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113012-B -CT

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1680pa.bmp")] !b1680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Sir Walter Lawry Buller (1838-1906), author of History of the birds of New Zealand (1873). This portrait was published in Thomas W Gudgeon's The defenders of New Zealand (Auckland, 1887) p344.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 51188-1/2

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1600pa.bmp*b1680p02.ply")] !m1600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gerrard Keulemans 1842-1912

Morepork - Spiloglaux novae-zelandiae. Laughing Owl - Sceloglaux novae-zelandiae.

Chromolithograph. Plate XX in A history of the birds of New Zealand 2nd ed. (London, 1883) vol. 1, by Walter Lawry Buller.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/10 -CT

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0480pa.bmp*b1680p03.ply")] !k0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kea parrot - Nestor notabilis.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XVIII from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/18 -CT

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0190pa.bmp*b1680p04.ply")] !k0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kakapo or owl parrot. Stringops habroptilus.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XIX from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/19 -CT

BULLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1690pa.bmp")] !b1690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

Bulls. c1910

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6003-1/2

BUSH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1760pa.bmp")] !b1760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

*Forty Mile Bush, Wairarapa.
1880s*

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 25940-1/1

BUSH LAWYERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1770pa.bmp")] !b1770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Bush Lawyer has prickly stems that catch the clothing of passers-by

BUTLER, John Gare - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1810pa.bmp")] !b1810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Diary entry for 3 May 1820 by the Reverend J G Butler which reads "...the agriculture plough was for the first time put into the Land of New Zealand at the Kiddi Kiddi [Keri Keri] and I felt much pleasure holding it...".

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1591-1/2 -MNZ

BUTLER, Samuel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1820pa.bmp")] !b1820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Huts on Mesopotamia at Samuel Butler's homestead, *watercolour painted by William Packe (c1840-1882) in about 1868.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196015-A -CT

BUTTERFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1830pa.bmp")] !b1830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Butterfish

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1840pa.bmp")] !b1840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Anosia erippus (*Danaus plexippus*: Monarch butterfly) 1893, *watercolour by Arthur Perceval Buller (1866-1910)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P088002-EQ -CT

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0360pa.bmp*b1840p02.ply")] !r0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red Admiral butterfly bathing in the sun on a native nettle

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0970pa.bmp*b1840p03.ply")] !w0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

White butterfly on cabbage leaf

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("y0030pa.bmp*b1840p04.ply")] !y0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Yellow Admiral butterfly

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1020pa.bmp*b1840p05.ply")] !b1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Common Blue Butterfly

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 1 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0020P01")]! b0020pas.dib } <i>A bag moth cocoon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0090P01")]! b0090pas.dib } <i>Clutha River and Balclutha</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0120P01")]! b0120pas.dib } <i>John Ballance 4th from left</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0130P01")]! b0130pas.dib } <i>Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0140P01")]! b0140pas.dib } <i>Fire at Ballantyne's department store</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0160P01")]! b0160pas.dib } <i>Anna Pavlova in Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0170P01")]! b0170pbs.dib } <i>Ballooning over Lake Hayes</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0170P02")]! b0170pas.dib } <i>Balloonists at The Domain, Auckland. c1910</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0190P01")]! b0190pas.dib } <i>The National Bank and Bank of New South Wales in Oamaru</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0200P01")]! b0200pas.dib } <i>Turn of the century BNZ Bank</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0200P02")]! b0200pbs.dib } <i>Sir Harold Beauchamp (centre)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0220P01")]! b0220pas.dib } <i>Sir Joseph Banks Bt</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 2 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0230P01")]! b0230pbs.dib } <i>Part of Lyttelton Harbour and Banks Peninsula</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0230P02")]! b0230pas.dib } <i>Akaroa Harbour</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0240P01")]! b0240pas.dib } <i>The Baptist Church on Oxford Terrace, Christchurch</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0260P01")]! b0260pas.dib } <i>Lady Mary Anne Barker and Frederick Broome</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0270P01")]! b0270pas.dib } <i>Barley ready to harvest</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0280P01")]! b0280pas.dib } <i>Barnacles</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0290P01")]! b0290pbs.dib } <i>A plaque commemorati ng the survey of the Wairau area</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0290P02")]! b0290pas.dib } <i>John Wallis Barnicoat</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0320P01")]! b0320pas.dib } <i>Barracouta</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0350P01")]! b0350pas.dib } <i>Barrett's Hotel, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0380P01")]! b0380pas.dib } <i>Poster about Captain William Jackson Barry</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0400P01")]! b0400pas.dib } <i>Broadcaster 'Aunt Daisy' (Maud Ruby Basham)</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 3 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0430P01")]! b0430pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0440P01")]! b0440pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0450P01")]! b0450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0470P01")]! b0470pas.dib }
<i>Cyril Royston Guyton Bassett</i>	<i>The Savage Memorial at Bastion Point in Auckland</i>	<i>Sodger Sandy's bairn: life in Otago fifty years ago</i>	<i>Jane Gardner (Jean) Batten</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0470P02")]! b0470pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0500P01")]! b0500pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0520P02")]! b0520pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0530P01")]! b0530pas.dib }
<i>Jean Batten</i>	<i>Blanche Edith Baughan with her dog</i>	<i>Archibald McColl Learmond Baxter</i>	<i>The flagpole at Russell</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0530P02")]! b0530pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0540P01")]! b0540pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0540P02")]! b0540pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0580P01")]! b0580pbs.dib }
<i>Dolphins in the Bay of Islands</i>	<i>Bay of Plenty</i>	<i>Bay of Plenty</i>	<i>The Beauchamp family at Las Palmas</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 4 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0590P01")]! b0590pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0590P02")]! b0590pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0610P01")]! b0610pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0620P01")]! b0620pas.dib }
<i>Black beech</i>	<i>Red beech</i>	<i>Moving kegs of beer at The Old Oak Hotel, Mangonui</i>	<i>A beehive</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0640P01")]! b0640pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0650P01")]! b0650pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0660P01")]! b0660pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0690P01")]! b0690pas.dib }
<i>National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916</i>	<i>Bell Block, near Taranaki, c1860</i>	<i>Male Bellbird</i>	<i>Lake Benmore</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0690P02")]! b0690pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0700P01")]! b0700pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0710P01")]! b0710pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0720P01")]! b0720pas.dib }
<i>Benmore Hydroelectric Power Station</i>	<i>Dr Agnes Bennett in England during World War II</i>	<i>Charles Moihi Bennett with his wife Elizabeth May</i>	<i>Frederick Bennett with Arihia Rangioue Pokiha</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 5 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0740P01")]! b0740pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0750P01")]! b0750pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0760P01")]! b0760pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0780P01")]! b0780pas.dib }
<i>Kimble Bent</i>	<i>James Berry designing a US 3c stamp</i>	<i>Elsdon Best and his wife Mary Adelaide (Wylie)</i>	<i>Bidi-bidi on head of sheep</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0820P01")]! b0820pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0940P01")]! b0940pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0950P01")]! b0950pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0970P01")]! b0970pas.dib }
<i>Championshi p billiard finals, Canterbury. 1909</i>	<i>Australasian Bittern</i>	<i>Female Blackbird sunbathing</i>	<i>'Captain Red Socks', Peter Blake, salutes the crowd</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0980P01")]! b0980pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P01")]! b0990pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P02")]! b0990pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P03")]! b0990pcs.dib }
<i>Governor- General Bledisloe and Lady Alina Bledisloe</i>	<i>The Forum - Blenheim</i>	<i>Blenheim - Seymour Square</i>	<i>Blenheim - Pollard Park</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 6 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P04")]! b0990pes.dib } <i>Market Square, Blenheim. c1920</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P05")]! b0990pfs.dib } <i>Blenheim's Clock Tower and Band Rotunda</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B0990P06")]! b0990pgs.dib } <i>St Mary's Church in Blenheim</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1010P01")]! b1010pas.dib } <i>White Terraces. 1888</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1020P01")]! b1020pas.dib } <i>Common Blue Butterfly</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1030P01")]! b1030pas.dib } <i>Bluenose</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1050P01")]! b1050pas.dib } <i>Bluff Harbour and township</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1050P02")]! b1050pbs.dib } <i>The Bluff harbour, 1877</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1050P03")]! b1050pds.dib } <i>The aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point near Bluff</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1080P01")]! b1080pas.dib } <i>Composer John Stanley (Jack) Body</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1110P01")]! b1110pas.dib } <i>Jim Bolger</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1140P01")]! b1140pas.dib } <i>Borderdale sheep</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 7 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1150P01")] ! b1150pas.dib } <i>Border Leicester sheep</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1160P01")] ! b1160pas.dib } <i>A native huhu grub bores in wood</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1170P01")] ! b1170pas.dib } <i>Boulder Bank - Nelson</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1180P01")] ! b1180pas.dib } <i>The mutineers turning Lieut. Bligh adrift</i>
--	--	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1200P01")]]! b1200pas.dib } <i>Sir G F Bowen, GCMG, and Lady Bowen</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1210P01")]]! b1210pas.dib } <i>Champion shearers Ivan and Godfrey Bowen</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1220P01")]]! b1220pas.dib } <i>Avon Green Bowling Club, Stratford</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1220P02")]]! b1220pbs.dib } <i>Timaru Bowling Club</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1230P02")]]! b1230pbs.dib } <i>Archie Leckie Boxing School</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1230P03")]]! b1230pcs.dib } <i>Tom Heeney</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1320P01")]]! b1320pas.dib } <i>Temperance Ladies' Brass Band</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1330P01")]]! b1330pas.dib } <i>Errol Brathwaite</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 8 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1340P01")]! b1340pas.dib } View looking down Hawkestone Street, Wellington	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1360P01")]! b1360pas.dib } Henry Brett	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1370P01")]! b1370pas.dib } <i>The Bridle Path</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1450P01")]! b1450pas.dib } <i>Broom in flower</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1460P01")]! b1460pas.dib } Reconciliatio n of hostile New Zealand tribes	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1500P01")]! b1500pas.dib } <i>Brown Creeper</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1510P01")]! b1510pas.dib } <i>Colonel Thomas Robert Gore Browne with his family</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1520P01")]! b1520pas.dib } <i>1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1540P01")]! b1540pas.dib } <i>Lake Brunner</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1540P02")]! b1540pcs.dib } <i>Brunner bridge and coal mines</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1550P01")]! b1550pas.dib } <i>Explorer and surveyor Thomas Brunner</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1580P01")]! b1580pas.dib } <i>Mosses belong to the bryophyte family of plants</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 9 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1600P03")]! b1600pcs.dib } Ranunculus lyallii [Mount Cook buttercup]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1610P01")]! b1610pas.dib } <i>Peter Henry Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1620P01")]! b1620pas.dib } <i>Rosina Buckman as Madam Butterfly</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P01")]! b1660pas.dib } <i>The Buller River</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P02")]! b1660pbs.dib } <i>Swing Bridge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P03")]! b1660pcs.dib } <i>Buller Gorge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P04")]! b1660pds.dib } <i>Buller River</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P05")]! b1660pfs.dib } <i>Hawk's Crag, Buller Gorge. c1890s</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1660P06")]! b1660pgs.dib } On the Buller River in the Aglionby or Matukituki valley	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1680P01")]! b1680pas.dib } <i>Sir Walter Lawry Buller</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1690P01")]! b1690pas.dib } <i>Bulls</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("B1760P01")]! b1760pas.dib } <i>Forty Mile Bush, Wairarapa</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - B TOPICS (Page 10 of 10)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1770P01")	"B1810P01")	"B1820P01")	"B1830P01")
]!]!]!]!
b1770pas.dib	b1810pas.dib	b1820pas.dib	b1830pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Bush Lawyer</i>	<i>Diary entry</i>	<i>Huts on</i>	<i>Butterfish</i>
	<i>for 3 May</i>	<i>Mesopotamia</i>	
	<i>1820 by the</i>	<i>at Samuel</i>	
	<i>Reverend J G</i>	<i>Butler's</i>	
	<i>Butler</i>	<i>homestead</i>	

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"B1840P01")
]!
b1840pas.dib
}
Anosia
erippus
(Danaus
plexippus:
Monarch
butterfly)

BALLANCE, John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0120P01")	"B0120P02")
]!]!
b0120pas.dib	m0020pas.dib
}	}
<i>John</i>	<i>Sir George</i>
<i>Ballance 4th</i>	<i>Grey and his</i>
<i>from left</i>	<i>cabinet</i>

BALLET - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"B0160P01") "B0160P02")
]!]!
b0160pas.dib j0020pas.dib}
} Rowena
*Anna Pavlova Jackson, as
in Wellington Swanhilda*

BALLOONING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0170P01") "B0170P02")
]!        ]!
b0170pbs.dib b0170pas.dib
}          }
Ballooning Balloonists at
over Lake   The Domain,
Hayes      Auckland.
           c1910
```

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0200P01")	"B0200P02")	"B0200P03")	"B0200P04")
]!]!]!]!
b0200pas.dib	b0200pbs.dib	g0490pcs.dib	p0890pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Turn of the</i>	<i>Sir Harold</i>	<i>Bank of New</i>	<i>The last</i>
<i>century BNZ</i>	<i>Beauchamp</i>	<i>Zealand and</i>	<i>Central</i>
<i>Bank</i>	<i>(centre)</i>	<i>gold office,</i>	<i>Otago gold</i>
		<i>Arthur's</i>	<i>escort</i>
		<i>Point</i>	<i>changing</i>
			<i>horses</i>

BANKS PENINSULA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0230P01") "B0230P02")
]!        ]!
b0230pbs.dib b0230pas.dib
}          }
Part of      Akaroa
Lyttelton    Harbour
Harbour and
Banks
Peninsula
```

BARNICOAT, John Wallis - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0290P01") "B0290P02")
]!        ]!
b0290pbs.dib b0290pas.dib
}          }
```

*A plaque John Wallis
commemorati Barnicoat
ng the survey
of the Wairau
area*

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0340P01")	"B0340P02")	"B0340P03")	"B0340P04")
]!]!]!]!
k0080pas.dib	b1050pbs.dib	m1890pas.dib	l0960pas.dib}
}	}	}	<i>View of</i>
<i>Kaikoura</i>	<i>The Bluff</i>	<i>Lake Taupo</i>	<i>Lyttelton</i>
	<i>harbour, 1877</i>	<i>from the</i>	<i>Harbour from</i>
		<i>banks of the</i>	<i>Governor's</i>
		<i>Waikato</i>	<i>Bay</i>

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0340P05")	"B0340P06")
]!]!
p1100pas.dib	m1920pas.dib
}	}
<i>Port</i>	<i>Mount</i>
<i>Chalmers,</i>	<i>Egmont from</i>
<i>1877</i>	<i>Marsland</i>
	<i>Hill</i>

BATTEN, Jane Gardner - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0470P01") "B0470P02")
]!        ]!
b0470pas.dib b0470pbs.dib
}          }
Jane Gardner Jean Batten
(Jean) Batten
```

BAXTER, James Keir - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0520P01") "B0520P02")
]!        ]!
c1180pas.dib b0520pbs.dib
}          }
The New    Archibald
Zealand    McColl
Writer's   Learmond
Conference Baxter
```

BAY OF ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0530P01") "B0530P02")
]!        ]!
b0530pas.dib b0530pbs.dib
}          }
The flagpole at Russell Dolphins in the Bay of Islands
```

BAY OF PLENTY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0540P01") "B0540P02") "B0540P03")
  ]!        ]!        ]!
b0540pas.dib b0540pbs.dib w1000pas.dib
  }         }         }
Bay of Plenty Bay of Plenty White Island
                             is an active
                             volcano
```

BEAUCHAMP, Sir Harold - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"B0580P01") "B0580P02")
]!]!
b0580pbs.dib b0200pbs.dib
} }

*The Sir Harold
Beauchamp Beauchamp
family at Las (centre),
Palmas Chairman of
 the Bank of
 New Zealand*

BEECH TREES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0590P01")	"B0590P02")	"B0590P03")
]!]!]!
b0590pas.dib	b0590pbs.dib	v0080pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Black beech</i>	<i>Red beech</i>	<i>Beech near the tree line</i>

BENMORE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B0690P01") "B0690P02")
]!        ]!
b0690pas.dib b0690pbs.dib
}          }
Lake      Benmore
Benmore   Hydroelectric
          Power
          Station
```

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0870P01")	"B0870P02")	"B0870P03")	"B0870P04")
]!]!]!]!
h1310pas.dib	k0170pas.dib	k0480pas.dib	k0190pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Huia (male</i>	Nestor	<i>Kea</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>
<i>and female)</i>	hypopolius		
	[Kaka]		

BLLENHEIM - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0990P01")	"B0990P02")	"B0990P03")	"B0990P04")
]!]!]!]!
b0990pas.dib	b0990pbs.dib	b0990pcs.dib	b0990pes.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>The Forum -</i>	<i>Blenheim -</i>	<i>Blenheim -</i>	<i>Market</i>
<i>Blenheim</i>	<i>Seymour</i>	<i>Pollard Park</i>	<i>Square,</i>
	<i>Square</i>		<i>Blenheim.</i>
			<i>c1920</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B0990P05")	"B0990P06")	"B0990P07")
]!]!]!
b0990pfs.dib	b0990pgs.dib	a1070pis.dib}
}	}	<i>Cob house</i>
<i>Blenheim's</i>	<i>St Mary's</i>	<i>near</i>
<i>Clock Tower</i>	<i>Church in</i>	<i>Blenheim</i>
<i>and Band</i>	<i>Blenheim</i>	
<i>Rotunda</i>		

BLUFF - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1050P01")	"B1050P02")	"B1050P03")
]!]!]!
b1050pas.dib	b1050pbs.dib	b1050pds.dib
}	}	}
<i>Bluff</i>	The Bluff	<i>The</i>
<i>Harbour and</i>	harbour, 1877	<i>aluminium</i>
<i>township</i>		<i>smelter at</i>
		<i>Tiwai Point</i>
		<i>near Bluff</i>

BOWLS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1220P01") "B1220P02")
]!        ]!
b1220pas.dib b1220pbs.dib
}          }
Avon Green      Timaru
Bowling      Bowling Club
Club,
Stratford
```

BOXING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1230P01")	"B1230P02")	"B1230P03")
]!]!]!
m2100pas.dib	b1230pbs.dib	b1230pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Boxer</i>	<i>Archie Leckie</i>	<i>Tom Heeney</i>
<i>Thomas</i>	<i>Boxing</i>	
<i>William</i>	<i>School</i>	
<i>Murphy</i>		

BREES, Samuel Charles - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1340P01")	"B1340P02")	"B1340P03")
]!]!]!
b1340pas.dib	b0350pas.dib	c0940pas.dib
}	}	}
View looking	Barrett's	Messrs
down	Hotel,	Clifford's and
Hawkestone	Wellington	Vavasour's
Street,		clearing
Wellington		(Skipwith's)
		Parerua [sic]
		Bush

BRETT, Sir Henry - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1360P01")	"B1360P02")
]!]!
b1360pas.dib	a0440pas.dib
}	}
Henry Brett	The
	Oruawharo
	township

BRUNNER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1540P01") "B1540P02")
]!        ]!
b1540pas.dib b1540pcs.dib
}          }
Lake Brunner Brunner
            bridge and
            coal mines
```

BUCHANAN, John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1600P01")	"B1600P02")	"B1600P03")
]!]!]!
h0540pas.dib	k0800pas.dib	b1600pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Skeleton of</i>	Apteryx	Ranunculus
<i>whale</i>	australis	lyallii [Mount
<i>captured off</i>		Cook
<i>Stewart</i>		buttercup]
<i>Island in</i>		
<i>January 1874</i>		

BUCK, Sir Peter Henry (Te Rangi Hiroa) - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1610P01") "B1610P02")
]!        ]!
b1610pas.dib m0170pas.dib
}          }
Peter Henry MacKenzie
  Buck (Te cabinet
  Rangi Hiroa)
```

BULLER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1660P01") "B1660P02") "B1660P03") "B1660P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
b1660pas.dib b1660pbs.dib b1660pcs.dib b1660pds.dib
}         }         }         }
The Buller Swing Bridge Buller Gorge Buller River
River
```

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1660P05") "B1660P06")
]!        ]!
b1660pfs.dib b1660pgs.dib
}         }
Hawk's Crag, On the Buller
Buller Gorge. River in the
c1890s      Aglionby or
            Matukituki
            valley
```

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"B1680P01")	"B1680P02")	"B1680P03")	"B1680P04")
]!]!]!]!
b1680pas.dib	m1600pas.dib	k0480pas.dib	k0190pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Sir Walter</i>	<i>Morepork</i>	<i>Kea</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>
<i>Lawry Buller and Laughing</i>			
	<i>Owl</i>		

BUTTERFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"B1840P01") "B1840P02") "B1840P03") "B1840P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
b1840pas.dib r0360pas.dib w0970pas.dib y0030pas.dib
}          }          }          }
Anosia    Red Admiral    White    Yellow
erippus   butterfly      butterfly on  Admiral
(Danaus   cabbage leaf  butterfly
plexippus:
Monarch
butterfly)
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"B1840P05")
]!
b1020pas.dib
}
Common
Blue Butterfly
```

CABBAGE TREE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0010pc.bmp")] !c0010pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cabbage trees growing in a swamp, *c1880, watercolour and chinese white painting by John Philemon Backhouse (1845-1908) showing Mt Eden from near the site of the present day Eden Park.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P052015-EQ -CT

CABBAGE TREE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0010pa.bmp")] !c0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A cabbage tree on the Kaikoura coast

CAMBRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0040pb.bmp")] !c0040pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

The thoroughbred industry is prominent in the Cambridge and Matamata areas

CAMBRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0040pa.bmp")] !c0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

Victoria Street, Cambridge.

1908

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6128-1/2

CAMBRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0430pa.bmp*c0040p03.ply")] !I0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

Carnegie library, Cambridge. 1911

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6120-1/2

CAMERON, Sir Duncan Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0060pa.bmp")] !c0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Photograph taken at sunrise on the morning of the attack on Gate Pa. General Duncan Alexander Cameron (leaning on the centre of the wheel of the gun carriage (5th from right)) with a member of his staff and Royal Artillery men.
29 April 1864*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29252-1/2

CAMPBELL, Alistair Te Ariki - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0080pa.bmp")] !c0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Brian Bell

*Poet Alistair Te Ariki Campbell with music historian John Mansfield Thomson.
c1960s*

Brian Bell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22305

CAMPBELL, Sir John Logan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0090pa.bmp")] !c0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Logan Campbell (1817-1912) holding a copy of Men of mark in New Zealand by Alfred Cox (published 1886). In his book Cox notes that "Dr Campbell has taken his share in all matters pertaining to development of the Colony whether commercially or politically". Known as the "Father of Auckland", Campbell was a well-known philanthropist as well as businessman. He gave Cornwall Park (named in honour of the Duke of Cornwall who visited New Zealand in 1901) to the city. In return the people of Auckland donated a statue of him in mayoral robes to stand at the gates of the park.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 20024-1/2

CAMPBELL, Sir John Logan - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0670pa.bmp*c0090p02.ply")] !g0670pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir John Eldon Gorst (1835-1916) (centre left) with Sir John Logan Campbell at the Veteran's Home in Auckland during Gorst's visit to New Zealand.
c1906*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 3153-1/1

CAMPBELL ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0100pa.bmp")] !c0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Karl Gerstenkorn

Shetland Island farmers appointed by the leaseholder Captain Tucker to manage the farm on Cambell Island.

Front row - left to right: Andrew Nicolson (with dog), unknown, Adam Adamson, unknown. Peter Williamson (smoking pipe), unknown (with accordian), Frank Manson (with fiddle), unknown (with bagpipes). These four men took the first sheep to Campbell Island. Man on porch in white hat: Captain Tucker.

c1904

P Grierson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 114160-1/2

CANOEING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0150pa.bmp")] !c0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kayaking with Alpine River Guides near Wanaka

CANOEING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0870pa.bmp*c0150p02.ply")] !p0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Title page of Manners and customs of the New Zealanders: and remarks to intending emigrants... by Joel Samuel Polack (1807-1882) (London: James Madden, 1840). The New Zealand National Bibliography notes that this publication is "An expansion of the Maori chapters in the earlier book ["Travels and adventures ..."] in which Polack attempted a systematic description of Maori social life and custom. Much detail, but imperfectly understood, on a range of topics and of greater interest for the specific incidents and personalities encountered on the author's travels".

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 42

CANOEING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0150pc.bmp")] !c0150pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Maori girls shooting the waves, *watercolour by William Strutt (1825-1915)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P002004-C -CT

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pg.bmp")] !c0170pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Canterbury Plains are predominantly used for sheep and grain but in a few areas forests have been established

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170ph.bmp")] !c0170ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Internationally reknowned, the TranzAlpine Express offers a diverse and unforgettable experience as it crosses
from the east to west coast and returns in one day*

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pc.bmp")] !c0170pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

An alpine spa in the forest hills of North Canterbury. Hanmer Springs offers thermal pools, jetboating, bungy jumping, horsetrekking and more

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pb.bmp")] !c0170pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Hurunui River marks the northern border of Canterbury

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pa.bmp")] !c0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canterbury Plains - Waimakiriri, 1850, *watercolour by Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823-1891)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P269011-A -CT

CAPE FAREWELL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0210pb.bmp")] !c0210pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Cape Farewell

CAPE FAREWELL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0210pa.bmp")] !c0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

*Farewell Spit lighthouse, designed by James Balfour.
c1890*

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 988-10X8

CAPE FOULWIND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0220pb.bmp")] !c0220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Surfers enjoy a large swell on the beaches of Cape Foulwind

CAPE FOULWIND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0220pa.bmp")] !c0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

The cement works on Cape Foulwind on the West Coast of the South Island

CAPE FOULWIND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0220pc.bmp")] !c0220pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The destination pole at Cape Foulwind

CAPE FOULWIND - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0220pd.bmp")] !c0220pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

Cape Foulwind. c1910

Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1881-1/2

CAPE KIDNAPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0230pc.bmp")] !c0230pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Gannet colony at Cape Kidnappers

CAPE KIDNAPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0240pa.bmp*c0230p02.ply")] !p0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Cape Kidnappers was uplifted during the Pleistocene era. The cliff exposes layers of white pumice and ash

CAPE REINGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0240pa.bmp")] !c0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Reinga

CAPE TURAKIRAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0250pa.bmp")] !c0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Turakirae is famous for the geological record of earth movements preserved in its shoreline

CAPLES, Patrick Quirk - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0270pa.bmp")] !c0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Caples River, named after Patrick Caples, a successful gold prospector

CARBINE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0280pa.bmp")] !c0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Carbine, New Zealand's first internationally successful racehorse.

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1049-1/2 -MNZ

CARP, European - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0340pa.bmp")] !c0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Goldfish are found in many lakes and ponds in NZ

CARROLL, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0380pa.bmp")] !c0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Sir James Carroll (1857-1926) (right) on the banks of the Wairoa River, next to the tree under which he was born.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110969-1/2

CARROLL, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0360pa.bmp*c0380p02.ply")] !p0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Liberal members of the House of Representatives, c1902

Back row L-R: Walter Symes (Egmont), John O'Meara (Pahiatua), Alfred L D Fraser (Napier), Jackson Palmer (Ohinemuri), Charles Hall (Waipawa), William H Field (Otaki), Joseph H Witheford (Auckland), Wiremu Pere (Eastern Maori); Centre row: James Bennet (Tuapeka), Henare Kaihau (Western Maori), Thomas Y Duncan (Oamaru, Minister of Lands), Charles H Mills (Wairau, Commissioner of Trade & Customs), Walter C F Carncross (Taieri), John Stevens (Manawatu); Front row: Alexander W Hogg (Masterton), E M Smith (Taranaki), James Carroll (Waiapu, Minister of Native Affairs), Sir Joseph G Ward (Awarua, Colonial Secretary), James McGowan (Thames, Minister of Justice), William Hall-Jones (Timaru, Minister of Public Works).

On the front table can be seen the mace. This is the traditional symbol of royal authority in the House although in New Zealand two of the three maces have been gifts of private individuals and have no royal origins. It is carried before the Speaker when he/she enters the chamber at the beginning of each day's proceedings and placed on the Table. In 1866 Sir Charles Clifford gifted the first mace to the New Zealand Parliament. It was destroyed in the fire at Parliament on 11 December 1907.

Alexander Wilson Hogg Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32234-1/2 -

CARROLL, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp*c0380p03.ply")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhaio Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).
1906

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

CARTERTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0390pa.bmp")] !c0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

Carterton. c1914

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7091-1/2

CASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0400pa.bmp")] !c0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The accommodation house at Cass. This photograph was taken on a penny-farthing cycle trip from Christchurch to the West Coast made by J Alexander, A G Jackson, and his brother H A F Jackson. All requirements for the trip, including camera equipment, were carried on the bikes.

1887

Alexander Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 41418-1/2

CASSINO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0420pa.bmp")] !c0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bombing Monte Cassino. 1944

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 9547-1/4 -DA

CASTLEPOINT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0440pa.bmp")] !c0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

The lighthouse at Castlepoint

CATLINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0450pb.bmp")] !c0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Catlins River

CATLINS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0450pc.bmp")] !c0450pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Catlins Forest Park

CATLINS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0450pa.bmp")] !c0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Catlins Lake. 1906

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 140732-1/2

CAT'S EYE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0460pa.bmp")] !c0460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cat's Eyes

CAWTHRON INSTITUTE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0470pa.bmp")] !c0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones died 1948

Cawthron Institute, Nelson, established 1920 with a bequest from Thomas Cawthron (1833-1915).

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25902-1/2

CHAMOIS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0540pa.bmp")] !c0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Michael Collett

Putting chamois over the Hooker River, preparing for the liberation of the first chamois in New Zealand.
1907

Michael Collett Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 68460-1/2

CHAPMAN, Sir Frederick Revans - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0550pa.bmp")] !c0550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Sir Frederick Revans Chapman (1849-1936) , Supreme Court Judge.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22210

CHAPMAN, Sir Frederick Revans - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0300pa.bmp*c0550p02.ply")] !j0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

The judicature in the time of Sir Robert Stout. L-R: Frederick Revans Chapman, Worley Bassett Edwards, Joshua Strange Williams, Robert Stout, John Edward Denniston, Theophilus Cooper, W A Sim, and below, A Cooper. 1913.

Lithograph of pen, ink & watercolour drawing, by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P034006-C

CHAROLAIS CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0580pa.bmp")] !c0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charolais

CHATEAU TONGARIRO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0590pa.bmp")] !c0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Chateau Tongariro

CHATEAU TONGARIRO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0590pb.bmp")] !c0590pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Railways poster advertising The Chateau Tongariro and National Park.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :F- 126401-1/2 -CT

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pa.bmp")] !c0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waitangi, the main township on the Chathams, as viewed from the wharf road

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pb.bmp")] !c0600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Chatham Islands fishing fleet based at Waitangi

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pc.bmp")] !c0600pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Northern Chatham Island with Te Whanga Lagoon in the distance

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pf.bmp")] !c0600pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Basalt columns at Ohira, north Chatham Island

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pg.bmp")] !c0600pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

There are many beautiful unspoilt beaches on the Chathams. This one is at Wharekauri

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pj.bmp")] !c0600pj.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Windswept sheep farming area at Whangatete

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pk.bmp")] !c0600pk.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View in the valley of the Nairne [sic], Port Wakefield in the distance, Chatham Islands, 1840, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Shows the Nairn River winding between bush away to the harbour of Port Wakefield (Waitangi).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025016-C -CT

CHES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0620pa.bmp")] !c0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Chess players. The group includes R J Barnes (wearing boater at the back of the table) five times New Zealand champion.
c1910*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3164-1/1

CHEVIOT SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0630pa.bmp")] !c0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cheviot

CHEW CHONG - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0640pa.bmp")] !c0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Chew Chong's Jubilee Dairy factory, Eltham.
1887*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 23955-1/2

CHILTON, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0700pa.bmp")] !c0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Dr Charles Chilton (1860-1929) of Canterbury University, with students at the Cass biological station.
c1915*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pa.bmp")] !c0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RL")] !copyright.dib}

At the heart of Christchurch lies Cathedral Square, the Gothic Anglican Cathedral in its centre

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pb.bmp")] !c0710pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Visitors experience awesome 360-degree views from the summit of Mt Cavendish, overlooking the city, Banks Peninsula, Lyttleton Harbour, Canterbury Plains and the northern coastline

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pc.bmp")] !c0710pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyright.dib}

Once the University of Canterbury, now the focal point for local artists, musicians and crafts people

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pd.bmp")] !c0710pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Take in the cities unique atmosphere by tram, punt, horse and carriage or vintage car

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pe.bmp")] !c0710pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RL")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Concentrating on the present day , with an historical balance, the centre focuses on Antarctic wildlife, landscape
and environmental issues*

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pf.bmp")] !c0710pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand's first casino

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pg.bmp")] !c0710pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("RL")] !copyrigt.dib}

The inner city offers a vast array of cafes, bars and restaurants

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710ph.bmp")] !c0710ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

The Christchurch tram takes a scenic trip around the heart of the city

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pi.bmp")] !c0710pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canterbury Museum

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pc.bmp*c0710p10.ply")] !a1070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adam MacLay

'Farnworth', Christchurch, a typical single-bay villa. c1908

Adam MacLay Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 23931-1/1

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0710pl.bmp")] !c0710pl.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

City of Christchurch, NZ, *chromolithograph by Archibald Duddington Willis, published in Edward Wakefield's New Zealand illustrated (Wanganui, A D Willis, 1889).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-5\9 -CT

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1990pa.bmp*c0710p12.ply")] !c1990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adam MacLay

*Jack Suckling's Speedy Cycle Works, Manchester Street, Christchurch. Jack Suckling is standing in the centre of the cyclists wearing a cap, watch and chain.
c1913*

Adam MacLay Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 24016-1/1

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0530pa.bmp*c0750p01.ply")] !k0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Night scene in New Zealand. *This illustration, published in September 1847, was supplied to The Colonial Intelligencer; or Aborigines' Friend by the Church Missionary Society. The missionary has been identified as James Kemp.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .S-L 5

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1300pa.bmp*c0750p02.ply")] !a1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River. *George French Angas (1822-1886) painted this watercolour of Benjamin Ashwell's home, about 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196027-A -CT

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1460pa.bmp*c0750p03.ply")] !b1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reconciliation of hostile New Zealand tribes, *by J Johnston. This illustration was published in The Church Missionary Gleaner, 5 May 1852. It shows a scene near Hauraki on 9 April 1851. Archdeacon Alfred Nesbitt Brown (1803-1884) with members of the Tauranga tribes and another CMS missionary negotiating for local tribes.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 1364

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0750pd.bmp")] !c0750pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand - a verse published by the Church Missionary Society, London, 1800s.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P015009-A -CT

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0730pa.bmp*c0750p05.ply")] !g0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arrival of the Rev T S and Mrs Grace at Pukawa, Taupo. *Illustration by J Johnston, published in the Church Missionary Intelligencer, July 1856, between p156-157. Shows Rev Thomas Samuel Grace (1815-1879) with his wife Agnes and their children arriving at the CMS mission station at Pukawa on 19 April 1855.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 138511-1/2

CHUTE, General Sir Trevor - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0760pa.bmp")] !c0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Encampment of Chute's forces, near Te Putahi Pa, on the Whenuakura River, 7 January 1866, *watercolour by Gustavus Ferdinand von Tempsky (1828-1868) showing Dr Isaac Earl Featherston, seated, with Sergeant Birchfield (?), Guide Te Mahuki and his wife Takeroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P198008-A -CT

CICADAS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0770pa.bmp")] !c0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cicada

CITIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0790pa.bmp")] !c0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Both Nelson and Christchurch claim to be New Zealand's oldest city

CITRUS FRUITS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0810pa.bmp")] !c0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Poster advertising lemons - "Buy lemons and make fresh lemonade", designed by Joseph Bruno Moran.
1920s*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 124285-1/2 -CT

CITRUS FRUITS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0280pa.bmp*c0810p02.ply")] !a0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Lemons - Van Meyer variety

CLARENCE RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0840pa.bmp")] !c0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Clarence River delta

CLARK, Archibald - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0850pa.bmp")] !c0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cover of A Southern Cross fairy tale by Kate McCosh Clark (London, 1891). A New Zealand Christmas story which includes illustrations of some New Zealand birds by the author Kate Emma Clark (1847-1926), together with pictures by Robert Atkinson.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 30

CLARK, Russell Stuart - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0860pa.bmp")] !c0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908-1972

Artist Russell Stuart Clark (1905-1966).

c1946

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1270-1/4

CLASSIC MAORI CULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0880pa.bmp")] !c0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rua Kumara, for storing the kumara

CLASSIC MAORI CULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0880pb.bmp")] !c0880pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Bracken fern rhizomes were a significant part of the diet of North Island Maori

CLEARY, Henry William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0890pa.bmp")] !c0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bishop Henry William Cleary (1859-1929), editor of The Tablet (1898), Bishop of Auckland (1911), and author of fairy stories (under the pseudonym 'Lunky Lee'). In January 1915 he became the first motorist to travel on Ninety Mile Beach using coconut matting to negotiate the shifting sands at Te Paki stream.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 24702-1/2

CLEMATIS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0140pa.bmp*c0910p01.ply")] !v0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Clematis

CLENDON, James Reddy - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0920pa.bmp")] !c0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Capt. Clendon's, Manawahora, Bay of Islands, 1839, *pencil and sepia drawing by Richard Taylor (1805-1873)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P296071-EQ -CT

CLIFFORD, Sir Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0940pa.bmp")] !c0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush. *Coloured steel engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 21 (no.63) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). With his cousin, William Vavasour, Charles Clifford (1813-1893) came to New Zealand in 1842, settling in Wellington. They bought property on the Wellington to Porirua road, as shown in the painting (the cottage was built by Mr Skipwith). In 1844 they leased land in the Wairarapa and drove 600 breeding ewes around the coast from Wellington. They later took leases on land in Marlborough and Canterbury.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :D-P BK-4/21 -CT

CLIMATE - Winds - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0960pa.bmp")] !c0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Windswept countryside in the Chathams

CLIMATE - Snow - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0070pa.bmp*c1000p01.ply")] !m0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

A winter's day at Macetown 1887, *watercolour* by *William Mathew Hodgkins (1833-1898)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P312017-EQ -CT

CLIMATE - Frosts - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1010pa.bmp")] !c1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Kelly's Creek in the Southern Alps

CLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1020pa.bmp")] !c1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red clover in flower

CLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1020pb.bmp")] !c1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

White clover flowers

CLUTHA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1030pa.bmp")] !c1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Clyde Dam

CLUTHA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1030pb.bmp")] !c1030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Water Sledging down the Clutha River

CLYDE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1040pa.bmp")] !c1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Clyde Township

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1050pa.bmp")] !c1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Carvey Coal Mine in Westland

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1050pb.bmp")] !c1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rapahoe Coal Mine - West Coast, South Island

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0750pd.bmp*c1050p03.ply")] !w0750pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Daniel Maloney

*Steamers and vessels at the crane wharf, Westport, loading coal and briquettes.
c1900*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 67400-1/2

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1050pd.bmp")] !c1050pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Pakawau coal miners. Left to right: unknown, Charlie Crook, Jim Walker (sitting in wheelbarrow), unknown, Frank Flowers, Charlie Curnow (leaning against wall), King, Fred Field (in front with dog), Jack Shaw (crouching)
1890s

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 581-10X8

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1050pe.bmp")] !c1050pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Henry Thomas Lock

*Mokihinui Coal Company's mine - showing the 35 foot face of the seam.
c1870s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 35123-1/2

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1540pc.bmp*c1050p06.ply")] !b1540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Ring 1856-1939

*Brunner bridge and coal mines
c1900*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4430-1/2

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0160pa.bmp*c1050p07.ply")] !k0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaitangata coalfield

COAL - Coal Reserves - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1060pa.bmp")] !c1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Roadside coal seam on the West Coast of the South Island

COATES, Joseph Gordon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1080pa.bmp")] !c1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943) at the time he was Prime Minister and Minister of Railways talking to the driver of Ab825 at Auckland railway station.

November 1928

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 92658-1/2

COATES, Joseph Gordon - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0630pa.bmp*c1080p02.ply")] !p0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles P S Boyer fl 1931

*Phar Lap at Trentham before his trip to the United States, with his attendant Tommy Woodcock. Left to right: Rt Hon Joseph Gordon Coates, Minister of Finance; Oswald Stephen Watkins, President of the Racing Conference; David Jones, Minister of Agriculture; Brigadier James Hargest, MP; and Hon Adam Hamilton, Minister of Internal Affairs.
1931*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2372-1/2 -MNZ

COATES, Joseph Gordon - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0470pa.bmp*c1080p03.ply")] !r0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

"Safety First" - Reform Party poster for the 1925 election. The Reform Party won this election and Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943) became Prime Minister.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 20186- -CT

COATS OF ARMS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1090pa.bmp")] !c1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Christchurch City Coat of Arms

COBB AND CO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1100pa.bmp")] !c1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Cobb & Co coach in the Pelorus Valley.

c1890s

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 443-10X8

COBB RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1110pa.bmp")] !c1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cobb River reservoir

COD, Red, rock and blue - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1160pa.bmp")] !c1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red Cod

COD, Red, rock and blue - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1160pb.bmp")] !c1160pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blue Cod

COLE, John Reece - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1180pa.bmp")] !c1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W McKaskell

*The New Zealand Writer's Conference at Canterbury University College. The group includes John Reece Cole (3rd left), James K Baxter (5th left) and Denis Glover (3rd right).
1951*

J R Cole Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31258-1/2

COLENZO, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1190pa.bmp")] !c1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Missionary, explorer and printer William Colenso (1811-1899), 24 April 1868.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :F- 5028-1/2

COLLIER, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0760pa.bmp*c1200p01.ply")] !c0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Encampment of Chute's forces, near Te Putahi Pa, on the Whenuakura River, 7 January 1866, *watercolour by Gustavus Ferdinand von Tempsky (1828-1868) showing Dr Isaac Earl Featherston, seated, with Sergeant Birchfield (?), Guide Te Mahuki and his wife Takeroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P198008-A -CT

COLLINGWOOD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1210pb.bmp")] !c1210pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Farewell Spit Safaris operate from Collingwood

COLLINGWOOD - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1210pa.bmp")] !c1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Photographer Frederick Tyree on a hill overlooking Collingwood. 1880s

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 715-10X8

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1230pa.bmp")] !c1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ben Lucas from Blenheim finished the wheelchair marathon in 1 hr 42 mins 19 sec, cutting 7 minutes from his personal best time and winning the bronze medal for New Zealand at Victoria in 1994.

Photograph courtesy of Mrs B Lucas, Blenheim

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Auckland 1950 - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1270pa.bmp")] !c1270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*The New Zealand team in the march past at the Empire Games in Auckland.
1950*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50142-1/2

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1420pa.bmp")] !c1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Celmisia bellidioides beside alpine cataract, Arthur's Pass National Park

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1420pb.bmp")] !c1420pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cotula coronopofolia on the foreshore of Lake Ellesmere

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1420pc.bmp")] !c1420pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Craspedia or Woolly Head near Lake Misery, Otira

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1420pd.bmp")] !c1420pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Helichrysum bellidioides, *the everlasting daisy*, is common throughout New Zealand

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1420pe.bmp")] !c1420pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Leucogenes grandiceps, the South Island Edelweiss

CONSCRIPTION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1490pa.bmp")] !c1490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

No Conscription! - *pamphlet produced by the Victoria University College Socialist Club in 1948.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : E-PH 3

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1520pb.bmp")] !c1520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Captain James Cook, *engraving by J K Sherwin, after a painting by Nathaniel Dance Holland (1734-1811).*
Published in A voyage to the Pacific Ocean...performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore...
in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780... by James Cook (London, 1784).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 360-1/2 -MNZ

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1520pc.bmp")] !c1520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Map of the coast of New Zealand discovered in the years 1769 and 1770 by J Cook, Commander of His Majesty's Bark 'Endeavour'. *Colour engraving by B Longmate from Cook's map, plate XXV in A journal of a voyage to the South Seas, by Sydney Parkinson (London, 1784).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-6/25 -CT

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1520pd.bmp")] !c1520pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mercury Bay where Captain Cook viewed the transit of Mercury on 10 November 1769

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0830pd.bmp*c1520p04.ply")] !f0830pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fox Glacier, Weheka, or Cook's River, Westland, New Zealand. 1872, *watercolour by then Prime Minister Sir William Fox (1812-1893) after whom the glacier is named.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113018-B -CT

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0030pa.bmp*c1520p05.ply")] !q0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View in Queen Charlottes Sound, New Zealand, February 1777, by *John Webber (1751-1793)*. *Aquatint (hand-coloured)*, published in London, 1809. *Painted on Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The original oil painting on which this print is based is now held in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P098015-B -CT

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1190pa.bmp*c1520p06.ply")] !a1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The head of a Chief of New Zealand, the face curiously tataowd [sic], or mark'd according to their manner. *Colour engraving from a drawing by Sydney Parkinson (1745?-1771). Plate XVI in A journal of a voyage to the South Seas, by Sydney Parkinson (London, 1784). Anne Salmond in Two worlds: first meetings between Maori and Europeans 1642-1772 (Auckland, 1991), believes this is very likely to represent one of the men who visited Cook on the Endeavour off Whareongaonga (East Coast) on 11 October 1769.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-6/16 -CT

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1230pa.bmp*c1520p07.ply")] !t1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Boats of the Friendly Islands. *This view of Tonga is based on paintings and drawings made by John Webber (1751-1793) on James Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The expedition visited Tonga from May to mid-July 1777.*

Hand-coloured aquatint published as the frontispiece to Views of the South Seas, by John Webber (London: Boydell, 1820).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-16 -CT

COOK ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0290pa.bmp*c1530p01.ply")] !i0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Sears

Prime Minister Richard John Seddon with the King and Queen at Mangaia, Cook Islands, during Seddon's trip to the Pacific Islands.

1900

Seddon Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16083

COOK STRAIT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1540pa.bmp")] !c1540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tory Channel entrance which leads to Queen Charlotte Sound

COOKE, Albert Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp*c1560p02.ply")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

COOPER, Dame Whina - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1580pa.bmp")] !c1580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: T Ransfield

Whina Cooper (1895-1994), Dominion President of the Maori Women's Welfare League, at the League conference in Wellington.

April 1953

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 40176-1/2

COPROSMA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1630pa.bmp")] !c1630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Coprosma lucida, karamu, is found throughout New Zealand

COROMANDEL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1660pa.bmp")] !c1660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Crowds of people enjoy the hot water that flows up through the sand at Hot Water Beach on the Coromandel Peninsula

COROMANDEL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1660pb.bmp")] !c1660pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Looking down on Coromandel township and Coromandel Harbour

CORRIEDALE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1690pa.bmp")] !c1690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Corriedale sheep

COWAN, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1720pa.bmp")] !c1720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Historian James Cowan (1870-1943).
1929

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 18597-1/1

COX, Alfred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0090pa.bmp*c1740p01.ply")] !c0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Logan Campbell (1817-1912) holding a copy of Men of mark in New Zealand by Alfred Cox (published 1886). In his book Cox notes that "Dr Campbell has taken his share in all matters pertaining to development of the Colony whether commercially or politically". Known as the "Father of Auckland", Campbell was a well-known philanthropist as well as businessman. He gave Cornwall Park (named in honour of the Duke of Cornwall who visited New Zealand in 1901) to the city. In return the people of Auckland donated a statue of him in mayoral robes to stand at the gates of the park.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20024-1/2

CRABS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1750pa.bmp")] !c1750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Crab

CRAIGIEBURN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1760pa.bmp")] !c1760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Craigieburn Range in the foreground, looking towards the Torlesse Range

CRAIGIEBURN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1760pb.bmp")] !c1760pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A melting ice cave in the Craigieburn Forest Park

CRAWFORD, James Coutts - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1770pa.bmp")] !c1770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Popowitz

James Coutts Crawford (1817-1889), (generally known as Coutts), was born in Scotland and came to New Zealand in 1839. This daguerrotype was probably taken before he left Scotland. He purchased land on Watts (later known as Miramar) peninsula, Wellington, establishing Glendavar cattle farm. In 1857 he settled permanently in New Zealand with his second wife, Jessie McBarnet. He expanded his farming pursuits and followed a number of scientific interests. In 1861 Crawford was appointed provincial geologist, which led to a number of explorations for potential mining sites and transport routes. He represented Wellington on the Legislative Council from 1859 to 1867. He published a number of papers and pamphlets on a wide variety of topics and in 1880 published Recollection of travel in New Zealand and Australia based on diaries kept during his trips.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 81410-1/2

CRAYFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1780pa.bmp")] !c1780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Crayfish processing

CRETE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1810pa.bmp")] !c1810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E K S Rowe

*German JU52s dropping paratroops in the Galatos area, Crete.
May 1941*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 11022-1/2 -DA

CRICKET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1830pa.bmp")] !c1830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cricket being played in Wellington's Basin Reserve

CRICKET - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1830pb.bmp")] !c1830pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The New Zealand cricket team taking the field on the third day of the final test against the West Indies, at Auckland in March 1956. New Zealand went on to their first test win - by 190 runs.

*From left: S N McGregor, J E F Beck, S C Guillen, H B Cave, M K Chapple, A R MacGibbon, L R Miller, J R Reid (Captain), D D Beard, D D Taylor and J C Alabaster.
March 1956*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 17505

CROMWELL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1840pa.bmp")] !c1840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

The large fruit of Cromwell

CROMWELL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1840pb.bmp")] !c1840pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cromwell lies at the junction of two arms of Lake Dunstan, formerly the Kawarau (on the left), and Clutha (foreground) Rivers

CROW - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1860pa.bmp")] !c1860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rook

CROWDED HOUSE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1870pa.bmp")] !c1870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Crowded House as they were in 1986. From left, Nick Seymour, Paul Hester and Neil Finn

CRUMP, Barry John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1900pa.bmp")] !c1900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barry Crump relaxes at Government House after his investiture in 1994

CUCKOOS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1910pa.bmp")] !c1910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

This Shining Cuckoo stunned itself when flying into a window

CUCKOOS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1910pb.bmp")] !c1910pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Long-tailed Cuckoo uses the nest of a Brown Creeper in which to lay its eggs

CYCLING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1990pa.bmp")] !c1990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adam MacLay

*Jack Suckling's Speedy Cycle Works, Manchester Street, Christchurch. Jack Suckling is standing in the centre of the cyclists wearing a cap, watch and chain.
c1913*

Adam MacLay Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 24016-1/1

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 1 of 11)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0010P01")]! c0010pcs.dib } Cabbage trees growing in a swamp</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0010P02")]! c0010pas.dib } Cabbage tree</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0040P01")]! c0040pbs.dib } Horses at Cambridge</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0040P02")]! c0040pas.dib } Victoria Street, Cambridge</pre>
<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0060P01")]! c0060pas.dib } Photograph taken at sunrise on the morning of the attack on Gate Pa</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0080P01")]! c0080pas.dib } Alistair Te Ariki Campbell with John Mansfield Thomson</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0090P01")]! c0090pas.dib } John Logan Campbell holding a copy of Men of mark in New Zealand by Alfred Cox</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0100P01")]! c0100pas.dib } Shetland Island farmers appointed to manage the farm on Campbell Island</pre>
<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0150P01")]! c0150pas.dib } Kayaking</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0150P03")]! c0150pcs.dib } Maori girls shooting the waves</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P01")]! c0170pgs.dib } The Canterbury Plains</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P02")]! c0170phs.dib } TranzAlpine Express</pre>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 2 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P03")]! c0170pcs.dib } <i>Hanmer Springs</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P04")]! c0170pbs.dib } <i>Hurunui River</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P05")]! c0170pas.dib } <i>Canterbury Plains - Waimakiriri</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0210P01")]! c0210pbs.dib } <i>Cape Farewell</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0210P02")]! c0210pas.dib } <i>Farewell Spit lighthouse</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0220P01")]! c0220pbs.dib } <i>Cape Foulwind</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0220P02")]! c0220pas.dib } <i>Cape Foulwind - cement works</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0220P03")]! c0220pcs.dib } <i>Cape Foulwind</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0220P04")]! c0220pds.dib } <i>Cape Foulwind. c1910</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0230P01")]! c0230pcs.dib } <i>Gannet colony at Cape Kidnappers</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0240P01")]! c0240pas.dib } <i>Cape Reinga</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0250P01")]! c0250pas.dib } <i>Cape Turakirae shoreline</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 3 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0270P01")]! c0270pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0280P01")]! c0280pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0340P01")]! c0340pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0380P01")]! c0380pas.dib }
<i>Caples River</i>	<i>Carbine, New Zealand's first international y successful racehorse</i>	<i>Goldfish</i>	<i>Sir James Carroll (right)</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0390P01")]! c0390pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0400P01")]! c0400pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0420P01")]! c0420pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0440P01")]! c0440pas.dib }
<i>Carterton</i>	<i>The accommodati on house at Cass</i>	<i>Bombing Monte Cassino</i>	<i>The lighthouse at Castlepoint</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0450P01")]! c0450pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0450P02")]! c0450pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0450P03")]! c0450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0460P01")]! c0460pas.dib }
<i>Catlins River</i>	<i>Catlins Forest Park</i>	<i>Catlins Lake</i>	<i>Cat's Eyes</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 4 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0470P01")]! c0470pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0540P01")]! c0540pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0550P01")]! c0550pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0580P01")]! c0580pas.dib }
<i>Cawthron Institute, Nelson</i>	<i>Preparing for the liberation of the first chamois in New Zealand</i>	<i>Sir Frederick Revans Chapman, Supreme Court Judge</i>	<i>Charolais</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0590P01")]! c0590pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0590P02")]! c0590pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P01")]! c0600pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P02")]! c0600pbs.dib }
<i>Chateau Tongariro</i>	<i>NZ Railways poster</i>	<i>Waitangi - Chatham Islands</i>	<i>Chatham Islands fishing fleet</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P03")]! c0600pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P04")]! c0600pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P05")]! c0600pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P06")]! c0600pjs.dib }
<i>Northern Chatham Island</i>	<i>Chatham Island</i>	<i>Wharekauri Beach in the Chathams</i>	<i>Whangatete - Chatham Island</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 5 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P07")]! c0600pks.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0620P01")]! c0620pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0630P01")]! c0630pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0640P01")]! c0640pas.dib }
View in the valley of the Nairne, Port Wakefield in the distance, Chatham Islands	<i>Chess players</i>	<i>Cheviot</i>	<i>Chew Chong's Jubilee Dairy factory, Eltham</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0700P01")]! c0700pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P01")]! c0710pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P02")]! c0710pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P03")]! c0710pcs.dib }
<i>Dr Charles Chilton</i>	<i>Cathedral Square - Christchurch</i>	<i>Christchurch Gondola</i>	<i>Christchurch Arts Centre</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P04")]! c0710pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P05")]! c0710pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P06")]! c0710pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P07")]! c0710pgs.dib }
<i>Christchurch Tramway (with punt)</i>	<i>International Antarctic Centre</i>	<i>Christchurch Casino</i>	<i>Coyotes Café & Bar</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 6 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P08")]! c0710pns.dib } <i>Christchurch Tram</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P09")]! c0710pis.dib } <i>Canterbury Museum</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P11")]! c0710pls.dib } <i>City of Christchurch, NZ</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0750P04")]! c0750pds.dib } <i>New Zealand - a verse published by the Church Missionary Society</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0760P01")]! c0760pas.dib } <i>Encampment of Chute's forces, near Te Putahi Pa, on the Whenuakura River</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0770P01")]! c0770pas.dib } <i>Cicada</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0790P01")]! c0790pas.dib } <i>Christchurch City</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0810P01")]! c0810pas.dib } <i>Poster advertising lemons</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0840P01")]! c0840pas.dib } <i>Clarence River delta</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0850P01")]! c0850pas.dib } <i>Cover of A Southern Cross fairy tale by Kate McCosh Clark</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0860P01")]! c0860pas.dib } <i>Artist Russell Stuart Clark</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0880P01")]! c0880pas.dib } <i>Rua Kumara</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 7 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0880P02")]! c0880pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0890P01")]! c0890pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0920P01")]! c0920pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0940P01")]! c0940pas.dib }
<i>Bracken fern</i>	<i>Bishop Henry William Cleary</i>	<i>Capt. Clendon's, Manawahora, Bay of Islands, 1839</i>	<i>Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0960P01")]! c0960pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1010P01")]! c1010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1020P01")]! c1020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1020P02")]! c1020pbs.dib }
<i>Windswept trees</i>	<i>Kelly's Creek in the Southern Alps</i>	<i>Red clover</i>	<i>White clover</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1030P01")]! c1030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1030P02")]! c1030pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1040P01")]! c1040pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1050P01")]! c1050pas.dib }
<i>The Clyde Dam</i>	<i>Having fun on the Clutha River</i>	<i>Clyde Township</i>	<i>The Carvey Coal Mine in Westland</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 8 of 11)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1050P02")]! c1050pbs.dib } <i>Rapahoe Coal Mine - West Coast, South Island</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1050P04")]! c1050pds.dib } <i>Pakawau coal miners</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1050P05")]! c1050pes.dib } <i>Mokihinui Coal Company's mine</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1060P01")]! c1060pas.dib } <i>Roadside coal seam</i></pre>
--	---	---	--

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1080P01")]! c1080pas.dib } <i>Joseph Gordon Coates</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1090P01")]! c1090pas.dib } <i>Christchurch City Coat of Arms</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1100P01")]! c1100pas.dib } <i>Cobb & Co coach in the Pelorus Valley</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1110P01")]! c1110pas.dib } <i>Cobb River reservoir</i></pre>
--	--	---	--

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1160P01")]! c1160pas.dib } <i>Red Cod</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1160P02")]! c1160pbs.dib } <i>Blue Cod</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1180P01")]! c1180pas.dib } <i>The New Zealand Writer's Conference</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1190P01")]! c1190pas.dib } <i>Missionary, explorer and printer William Colenso</i></pre>
---	--	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 9 of 11)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1210P01")	"C1210P02")	"C1230P01")	"C1270P01")
]!]!]!]!
c1210pbs.dib	c1210pas.dib	c1230pas.dib	c1270pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Farewell Spit Photographer</i>	<i>Ben Lucas</i>	<i>The New</i>	
<i>Safaris</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>finishing the</i>	<i>Zealand team</i>
<i>operate from</i>	<i>Tyree on a</i>	<i>wheelchair</i>	<i>in the march</i>
<i>Collingwood</i>	<i>hill</i>	<i>marathon,</i>	<i>past at the</i>
	<i>overlooking</i>	<i>Victoria 1994</i>	<i>Empire</i>
	<i>Collingwood</i>		<i>Games in</i>
			<i>Auckland</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1420P01")	"C1420P02")	"C1420P03")	"C1420P04")
]!]!]!]!
c1420pas.dib	c1420pbs.dib	c1420pcs.dib	c1420pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Compositae</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1420P05")	"C1490P01")	"C1520P01")	"C1520P02")
]!]!]!]!
c1420pes.dib	c1490pas.dib	c1520pbs.dib	c1520pcs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Compositae</i>	No	Captain	Map of the
	<i>Conscription!</i>	<i>James Cook</i>	<i>coast of New</i>
	<i>- pamphlet</i>		<i>Zealand by J</i>
			<i>Cook</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 10 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1520P03")]! c1520pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1540P01")]! c1540pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1580P01")]! c1580pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1630P01")]! c1630pas.dib }
<i>Mercury Bay where Cook viewed the transit of Mercury</i>	<i>Tory Channel entrance</i>	<i>Whina Cooper</i>	<i>Coprosma lucida</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1660P01")]! c1660pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1660P02")]! c1660pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1690P01")]! c1690pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1720P01")]! c1720pas.dib }
<i>Hot Water Beach on the Coromandel Peninsula</i>	<i>Coromandel township and Coromandel Harbour</i>	<i>Corriedale sheep</i>	<i>James Cowan</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1750P01")]! c1750pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1760P01")]! c1760pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1760P02")]! c1760pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1770P01")]! c1770pas.dib }
<i>Crab</i>	<i>Craigieburn Range</i>	<i>Craigieburn Forest Park</i>	<i>James Coutts Crawford (1817-1889)</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - C TOPICS (Page 11 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1780P01")]! c1780pas.dib } <i>Crayfish processing</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1810P01")]! c1810pas.dib } <i>German JU52s dropping paratroops in the Galatos area, Crete</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1830P01")]! c1830pas.dib } <i>The Basin Reserve</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1830P02")]! c1830pbs.dib } <i>The New Zealand cricket team taking the field</i>
--	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1840P01")]! c1840pas.dib } <i>Cromwell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1840P02")]! c1840pbs.dib } <i>Cromwell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1860P01")]! c1860pas.dib } <i>Rook</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1870P01")]! c1870pas.dib } <i>Crowded House</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1900P01")]! c1900pas.dib } <i>Barry Crump relaxes at Government House after his investiture</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1910P01")]! c1910pas.dib } <i>Shining Cuckoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1910P02")]! c1910pbs.dib } <i>Long-tailed Cuckoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C1990P01")]! c1990pas.dib } <i>Jack Suckling's Speedy Cycle Works, Manchester Street, Christchurch</i>
---	---	---	---

CABBAGE TREE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0010P01") "C0010P02")
]!        ]!
c0010pcs.dib c0010pas.dib
}          }
Cabbage trees Cabbage tree
growing in a
swamp
```

CAMBRIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0040P01") "C0040P02") "C0040P03")
  ]!      ]!      ]!
c0040pbs.dib c0040pas.dib l0430pas.dib}
  }      }      Carnegie
  Horses at  Victoria  library,
  Cambridge Street,  Cambridge
                        Cambridge
```

CAMPBELL, Sir John Logan - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0090P01") "C0090P02")
]!        ]!
c0090pas.dib g0670pas.dib
}          }
John Logan   Sir John
Campbell     Eldon Gorst
holding a    (centre left)
copy of Men with Sir John
of mark in   Logan
New Zealand Campbell
by Alfred Cox
```

CANOEING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C0150P01")	"C0150P02")	"C0150P03")
]!]!]!
c0150pas.dib	p0870pas.dib	c0150pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Kayaking</i>	<i>Title page of</i>	Maori girls
	Manners and	shooting the
	customs of	waves
	the New	
	Zealanders:	
	and remarks	
	to intending	
	emigrants...	

CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P01")]! c0170pgs.dib } <i>The Canterbury Plains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P02")]! c0170phs.dib } <i>TranzAlpine Express</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P03")]! c0170pcs.dib } <i>Hanmer Springs</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0170P04")]! c0170pbs.dib } <i>Hurunui River</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"C0170P05")
]!
c0170pas.dib
}
Canterbury
Plains -
Waimakiriri

CAPE FAREWELL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0210P01") "C0210P02")
]!        ]!
c0210pbs.dib c0210pas.dib
}          }
Cape      Farewell Spit
Farewell  lighthouse
```

CAPE FOULWIND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C0220P01")	"C0220P02")	"C0220P03")	"C0220P04")
]!]!]!]!
c0220pbs.dib	c0220pas.dib	c0220pcs.dib	c0220pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Cape</i>	<i>Cape</i>	<i>Cape</i>	<i>Cape</i>
<i>Foulwind</i>	<i>Foulwind -</i>	<i>Foulwind</i>	<i>Foulwind.</i>
	<i>cement works</i>		<i>c1910</i>

CAPE KIDNAPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0230P01") "C0230P02")
]!        ]!
c0230pcs.dib p0240pas.dib
}          }
Gannet      Cape
colony at    Kidnappers
Cape        was uplifted
Kidnappers  during the
              Pleistocene
              era
```

CARROLL, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C0380P01")	"C0380P02")	"C0380P03")
]!]!]!
c0380pas.dib	p0360pas.dib	m0390pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Sir James</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Prime</i>
<i>Carroll</i>	<i>members of</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<i>(right)</i>	<i>the House of</i>	<i>Richard John</i>
	<i>Representativ</i>	<i>Seddon and</i>
	<i>es, c1902</i>	<i>his cabinet</i>

CATLINS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C0450P01")	"C0450P02")	"C0450P03")
]!]!]!
c0450pbs.dib	c0450pcs.dib	c0450pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Catlins River</i>	<i>Catlins</i>	<i>Catlins Lake</i>
	<i>Forest Park</i>	

CHAPMAN, Sir Frederick Revans - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0550P01") "C0550P02")
]!        ]!
c0550pas.dib j0300pas.dib}
```

The
Sir Frederick judicature in
Revans the time of Sir
Chapman, Robert Stout
Supreme
Court Judge

CHATEAU TONGARIRO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0590P01") "C0590P02")
]!        ]!
c0590pas.dib c0590pbs.dib
}          }
Chateau   NZ Railways
Tongariro poster
```

CHATHAM ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P01")]! c0600pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P02")]! c0600pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P03")]! c0600pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P04")]! c0600pfs.dib }
<i>Waitangi - Chatham Islands</i>	<i>Chatham Islands fishing fleet</i>	<i>Northern Chatham Island</i>	<i>Chatham Island</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P05")]! c0600pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P06")]! c0600pjs.dib} <i>Whangatete -</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0600P07")]! c0600pks.dib }
<i>Wharekauri Beach in the Chathams</i>	<i>Chatham Island</i>	<i>View in the valley of the Nairne, Port Wakefield in the distance, Chatham Islands</i>

CHRISTCHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P01")]! c0710pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P02")]! c0710pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P03")]! c0710pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P04")]! c0710pds.dib }
<i>Cathedral Square - Christchurch</i>	<i>Christchurch Gondola</i>	<i>Christchurch Arts Centre</i>	<i>Christchurch Tramway (with punt)</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P05")]! c0710pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P06")]! c0710pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P07")]! c0710pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P08")]! c0710phs.dib }
<i>International Antarctic Centre</i>	<i>Christchurch Casino</i>	<i>Coyotes Café & Bar</i>	<i>Christchurch Tram</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P09")]! c0710pis.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P10")]! a1070pcs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P11")]! c0710pls.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0710P12")]! c1990pas.dib}
<i>Canterbury Museum</i>	<i>'Farnworth', Christchurch, a typical single-bay villa. c1908</i>	<i>City of Christchurch, NZ</i>	<i>Jack Suckling's Speedy Cycle Works, Manchester Street, Christchurch</i>

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0750P01")]! k0530pas.dib } <i>James Kemp</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0750P02")]! a1300pas.dib } Pepepe - Church Missionary Station on the Waikato River	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0750P03")]! b1460pas.dib } Reconciliatio n of hostile New Zealand tribes	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("C0750P04")]! c0750pds.dib } New Zealand - <i>a verse</i> <i>published by</i> <i>the Church</i> <i>Missionary</i> <i>Society</i>
--	---	---	---

{ewc
 MVIMG,
 MVIMAGE,
 [HOTMACR
 O=MVJump(
 "C0750P05")
]!
 g0730pas.dib
 }
 Arrival of the
 Rev T S and
 Mrs Grace at
 Pukawa,
 Taupo

CITRUS FRUITS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0810P01") "C0810P02")
]!        ]!
c0810pas.dib a0280pas.dib
}          }
  Poster    Lemons
advertising
lemons
```

CLASSIC MAORI CULTURE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C0880P01") "C0880P02")
]!        ]!
c0880pas.dib c0880pbs.dib
}          }
Rua Kumara Bracken fern
```

CLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1020P01") "C1020P02")
]!        ]!
c1020pas.dib c1020pbs.dib
}          }
Red clover White clover
```

CLUTHA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1030P01") "C1030P02")
]!        ]!
c1030pas.dib c1030pbs.dib
}          }
The Clyde   Having fun
  Dam       on the Clutha
           River
```

COAL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1050P01") "C1050P02") "C1050P03") "C1050P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
c1050pas.dib c1050pbs.dib w0750pds.dib c1050pds.dib
}         }         }         }
The Carvey   Rapahoe   Steamers and   Pakawau
Coal Mine in  Coal Mine -  vessels at the  coal miners
Westland     West Coast,  crane wharf,
South Island  Westport
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1050P05") "C1050P06") "C1050P07")
]!        ]!        ]!
c1050pes.dib b1540pcs.dib k0160pas.dib
}         }         }
Mokihinui   Brunner     Kaitangata
Coal         bridge and  coalfield
Company's    coal mines
mine
```

COATES, Joseph Gordon - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1080P01")	"C1080P02")	"C1080P03")
]!]!]!
c1080pas.dib	p0630pas.dib	r0470pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Joseph</i>	<i>Rt Hon</i>	<i>"Safety First"</i>
<i>Gordon</i>	<i>Joseph</i>	<i>- Reform</i>
<i>Coates</i>	<i>Gordon</i>	<i>Party poster</i>
	<i>Coates is the</i>	<i>for the 1925</i>
	<i>first man on</i>	<i>election</i>
	<i>the left</i>	

COD, Red, rock and blue - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1160P01")]"C1160P02")]
!          !
c1160pas.dib c1160pbs.dib
}          }
Red Cod   Blue Cod
```

COLLINGWOOD - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1210P01") "C1210P02")
]!        ]!
c1210pbs.dib c1210pas.dib
}          }
```

Farewell Spit Photographer

*Safaris Frederick
operate from Tyree on a
Collingwood hill
 overlooking
 Collingwood*

COMPOSITAE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1420P01") "C1420P02") "C1420P03") "C1420P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
c1420pas.dib c1420pbs.dib c1420pcs.dib c1420pds.dib
}          }          }          }
Compositae Compositae Compositae Compositae
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"C1420P05")
]!
c1420pes.dib
}
Compositae
```

COOK, James - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1520P01")	"C1520P02")	"C1520P03")	"C1520P04")
]!]!]!]!
c1520pbs.dib	c1520pcs.dib	c1520pds.dib	f0830pds.dib
}	}	}	}
Captain	Map of the	<i>Mercury Bay</i>	Fox Glacier,
James Cook	coast of New	<i>where Cook</i>	Weheka, or
	Zealand by J	<i>viewed the</i>	Cook's River
	Cook	<i>transit of</i>	
		<i>Mercury</i>	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"C1520P05")	"C1520P06")	"C1520P07")
]!]!]!
q0030pas.dib	a1190pas.dib	t1230pas.dib}
}	}	Boats of the
View in	The head of a	Friendly
Queen	Chief of New	Islands
Charlottes	Zealand	
Sound, New		
Zealand		

COROMANDEL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1660P01") "C1660P02")
]!        ]!
c1660pas.dib c1660pbs.dib
}          }
```

*Hot Water Coromandel
Beach on the township and
Coromandel Coromandel
Peninsula Harbour*

CRAIGIEBURN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1760P01") "C1760P02")
]!        ]!
c1760pas.dib c1760pbs.dib
}          }
Craigieburn Craigieburn
Range       Forest Park
```

CRICKET - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1830P01") "C1830P02")
]!        ]!
c1830pas.dib c1830pbs.dib
}          }
The Basin   The New
Reserve     Zealand
            cricket team
            taking the
            field
```

CROMWELL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1840P01") "C1840P02")
]!        ]!
c1840pas.dib c1840pbs.dib
}          }
Cromwell  Cromwell
```

CUCKOOS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"C1910P01") "C1910P02")
]!        ]!
c1910pas.dib c1910pbs.dib
}          }
Shining   Long-tailed
Cuckoo    Cuckoo
```

DABCHICKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0010pa.bmp")] !d0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Dabchicks are now found only in the North Island

DAGG, Fred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0020pa.bmp")] !d0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fred Dagg (John Clarke)

DAIRYING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0080pa.bmp")] !d0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Milking shed. c1920

Department of Agriculture Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 17565-1/1

DAIRYING - The Herd - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0090pa.bmp")] !d0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

A mixed herd near Murchison

DAIRYING - Production - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0100pa.bmp")] !d0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Barry's Bay cheese factory

DALMATIANS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0130pa.bmp")] !d0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur Northwood

Dalmatian gum diggers in Northland. c1911

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 4940-1/1

DANNEVIRKE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0150pb.bmp")] !d0150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dannevirke

DANNEVIRKE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0150pa.bmp")] !d0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

High Street, Dannevirke, with Gordon Street on right. c1925

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 45611-1/2

DANNEVIRKE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0480pa.bmp*d0150p03.ply")] !h0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Dannevirke Hospital. 1911

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: G- 22222-1/2

DARGAVILLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0160pa.bmp")] !d0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Dargaville. c1920

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10698-1/1

DARGAVILLE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0160pb.bmp")] !d0160pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dargaville

DARK GHOST SHARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0170pa.bmp")] !d0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dark Ghost Shark

DEANS, William and John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0320pa.bmp")] !d0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Deans brothers' cottage built in 1844 is the oldest building in Christchurch

DEAFNESS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0290pa.bmp")] !d0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Van Asch School for the Deaf in Christchurch

DEAN, Williamina - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0300pa.bmp")] !d0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: D Ross

"Mrs Dean at the age of 28. Now under sentence of death for Child Murder." Williamina (Minnie) Dean (1844-1895) the only woman in New Zealand to be hanged. She was convicted of the murder of a child, Dorothy Edith Carter, and was hanged at the Invercargill gaol on 12 August 1895.

Published in the New Zealand Graphic & Ladies Journal 20 July 1895

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22313

DEEP COVE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0340pa.bmp")] !d0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound

DEER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0350pa.bmp")] !d0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red deer on a Canterbury farm

DEER - Deer Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0370pa.bmp")] !d0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

A deer farm near Lake Te Anau

DEER - Deer Farming - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0370pb.bmp")] !d0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Deer farming on the Canterbury Plains

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0420pa.bmp*d0390p01.ply")] !c0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bombing Monte Cassino. 1944

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 9547-1/4 -DA

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1280pa.bmp*d0390p02.ply")] !h1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: M D Elias fl 1943

*Padre Wi Tetau Huata (born 1917) of Hastings, leading members of the 28 Maori Battalion in a song while waiting to embark for Italy.
1943*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: F- 8835-1/4 -DA

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pb.bmp*d0390p03.ply")] !m0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka. Back L-R: Captains W E Gudgeon, H Morrison, Gordon, Taylor, Powell, Fortescue, S Newall and Major A Tuke. Front L-R: Captains Baker and Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackintosh Roberts, Captains Gilbert Mair, Henry William Northcroft, W B Messenger and Major F Y Goring.

1881

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1070-10X8 -

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0260pa.bmp*d0390p04.ply")] !h0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W W Mason fl 1940

*Brigadier James Hargest (1891-1944) talking to Major D Leckie, 23 NZ Battalion (right centre), during reconnaissance in Southern Kent, England.
1940*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: F- 10350-1/4 -DA

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0090pa.bmp*d0390p05.ply")] !j0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*NZ Expeditionary Force in Japan - a party of New Zealanders on leave in Beppu, Kyushu, leaving the famous
Bhudda.
c1946*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 599-1/2 -J

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0730pa.bmp*d0390p06.ply")] !k0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lt Col Howard Karl Kippenberger DSO (1897-1957) (left), with Lt Charles Hazlitt Upham VC (1908-1994).

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2149-1/4 -DA

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0780pa.bmp*d0390p07.ply")] !k0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: H Paton fl 1942

*Finale of a Kiwi Concert Party performance in the Western Desert immediately before the start of the successful campaign at El Alamein.
October 1942*

War History Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2711-1/4 -DA

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0470pa.bmp*d0390p08.ply")] !k0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The headquarters of 16 New Zealand Field Regiment in Korea on what became known as Kiwi Hill. Beyond the church is a cinema and to the right the regimental quartermaster's store.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21222-1/2

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0270pa.bmp*d0390p09.ply")] !j0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

William Joseph Jordan (1879-1959), while NZ High Commissioner in London, visiting the NZ Forestry Division in the West Country. These men were all previously bushmen. They are extracting timber to be used for temporary huts and wagons.

1940

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 111347-1/2

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0390pi.bmp")] !d0390pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Army memorial defence museum in Waiouru

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0420pa.bmp*d0390p11.ply")] !a0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J C Pattle

27 Battery, 5 Forward Regiment of the New Zealand Army at Alamein. October 1942

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 10732

DEFENCE - The Navy - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0770pa.bmp*d0400p01.ply")] !n0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Fort Cautley, North Head, Auckland

DEFENCE - The Air Force - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0410pb.bmp")] !d0410pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Base Woodbourne, near Blenheim, grew in size in 1995 when the Training School in Sockburn was transferred there

DEFENCE - The Air Force - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0050pa.bmp*d0410p02.ply")] !g0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

The Governor-General, George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, 8th Viscount Galway (1867-1958), inspecting members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

6 July 1938

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22318

DENTAL HEALTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1380pa.bmp*d0460p01.ply")] !h1380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E P Christensen

Bust of Sir Thomas Hunter (1863-1958), founder and first director of the School Dental Service, at the Dominion Training School for dental nurses, Willis Street, Wellington.

March 1952

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: F- 30259-1/2

DENTAL HEALTH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0510pa.bmp*d0460p02.ply")] !h0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Walker

*Toothbrush drill - after breakfast at the King George V Memorial Health Camp, Otaki.
September 1948*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: F- 33819-1/2

DENTAL HEALTH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0460pc.bmp")] !d0460pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: B Clark

School Dental Clinic, Willis Street, Wellington. 1962

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 30251-1/2

DENTAL HEALTH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0460pd.bmp")] !d0460pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A school dental therapist

DEPRESSION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0480pa.bmp")] !d0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*March in Lambton Quay, Wellington, during the Depression.
1930s*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 48289-1/2

DEPRESSION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0020pa.bmp*d0480p02.ply")] !I0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

NZ Labour Party poster from the 1931 election. The photograph of men on relief work in Petone during the Depression was taken by Jeremy Garvitch.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : E-PH 8--

DEVONPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0530pa.bmp")] !d0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

Cheltenham Beach, Devonport, Auckland.

c1910

W Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 664-1/2

DEVONPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0240pa.bmp*d0530p02.ply")] !r0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Rangitoto from Taurarua. Auckland. New Zealand. Christmas Day, 1863. *Watercolour by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P161038-A -CT

DEVONPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0500pa.bmp*d0530p03.ply")] !s0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The picnic ground, Auckland Domain 1877, *watercolour by Alfred Sharpe (1836-1908). This painting was one of seven that Sharpe exhibited in November 1877 in the Auckland Society of Artists fourth exhibition.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126001-C -CT

DIEFFENBACH, Ernst - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0570pa.bmp")] !d0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Waro. *Lithograph by L Haghe of a painting by Joseph Jenner Merrett (1816-1881). Frontispiece to Travels in New Zealand by Ernst Dieffenbach (London, 1843) vol. 2. Shows Te Waro accusing his daughter of murder in front of Captain W C Simons, Chief Magistrate, in Auckland (far left). Ernst Dieffenbach wears broad-brimmed hat.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-9 -CT

DISASTERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0030pa.bmp*d0620p01.ply")] !w0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

The Wahine on the point of capsizing in Wellington Harbour

**DISASTERS - 1894 - Wairarapa rams Great Barrier Island -
PHOTOGRAPH 1**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0680pa.bmp")] !d0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W E Sorrell

The Wairarapa on the rocks on Great Barrier Island on 29 October 1894.

Howard Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 90502-1/2

DISASTERS - 1902 - Elingamite hits rocks - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0320pa.bmp*d0700p01.ply")] !e0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Survivors of the wreck of the Elingamite at the Houhora Hotel. 1902

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10882-1/1

**DISASTERS - 1909 - Penguin strikes rocks off Cape Terawhiti -
PHOTOGRAPH 1**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0710pa.bmp")] !d0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*Clearing debris and bodies from the beach at Terawhiti, Wellington, after the wreck of the Penguin on Tom's Rock
on 12 February 1909*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20150-1/1

DISASTERS - 1929 - Murchison earthquake - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pa.bmp*d0730p01.ply")] !m2070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Slip at Six-Mile as the result of the earthquake in the Murchison district which destroyed Morel's house.
1929*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 26335-1/2

DISASTERS - 1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0260pa.bmp*d0740p01.ply")] !g0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Napier's north shore and airport sit on ground uplifted from salt marsh lagoons in the 1931 earthquake. Over 4,000 hectares was raised between 1.5 and 3.0 m

DISASTERS - 1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0740pa.bmp")] !d0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Road affected by the earthquake in Hawkes Bay, February 1931.

D H Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135767-1/2

DISASTERS - 1947 - Ballantyne's Fire - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0140pa.bmp*d0770p01.ply")] !b0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Fire at Ballantyne's department store, on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets, Christchurch.
November 1947*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 29438-1/2

DISASTERS - 1953 - Tangiwai rail disaster - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0240pa.bmp*d0790p01.ply")] !t0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Woollett

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the mass burial at the Karori Cemetery, Wellington, of the twenty-one unidentified victims of the Tangiwai railway disaster.

31 December 1953

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 42913-1/2

DISASTERS - 1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm - PHOTOGRAPH

1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0030pa.bmp*d0800p01.ply")] !w0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wahine on the point of capsizing in Wellington Harbour

DOBSON FAMILY - Edward Dobson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0850pa.bmp")] !d0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arthur's Pass from the head of the Bealey, *lithograph of a painting by Edward Dobson (1816-1908)*. *Arthur's Pass was named after explorer Arthur Dudley Dobson, son of surveyor and artist Edward Dobson.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P004030-A -CT

DOBSON FAMILY - Arthur Dobson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0860pa.bmp")] !d0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The memorial cairn to Arthur Dudley Dobson, discoverer of Arthur's Pass

DOBSON FAMILY - Arthur Dobson - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0860pb.bmp")] !d0860pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Arthur Dudley Dobson about the time he and his brothers became the first pakeha to cross Arthur's Pass.
c1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5041-1/2

DOBSON FAMILY - Arthur Dobson - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0850pa.bmp*d0860p03.ply")] !d0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arthur's Pass from the head of the Bealey, *lithograph of a painting by Edward Dobson (1816-1908)*. *Arthur's Pass was named after explorer Arthur Dudley Dobson, son of surveyor and artist Edward Dobson.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P004030-A -CT

DOG TAX REBELLION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0890pa.bmp")] !d0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*The leaders of the protest against the dog tax under arrest at Waima. From left (in front of the police) Romana Te Paehangi, Hone Mete, Hone Toia (standing), Wiremu Te Makara, Rakene Pahe.
6 May 1898*

F Barrett Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 18754-1/2

DOGFISHES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0900pa.bmp")] !d0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dogfish

DOGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0910pa.bmp")] !d0910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sheep dogs are essential to the economy of hill-country and high-country farming

DOLOMITE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0920pa.bmp")] !d0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dolomite mining near Collingwood in Golden Bay

DOLPHINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0510pa.bmp*d0940p01.ply")] !p0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: M B Esson.

*Pelorus Jack, a Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) which was first noticed in 1888 and disappeared in late 1912. He regularly accompanied vessels travelling between Nelson and Wellington across Admiralty Bay and, on 26 September 1904, became the first individual sea creature to be protected by an Act of Parliament.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3190-1/2

DOMETT, Alfred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0950pa.bmp")] !d0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Scene up the Wairoa, at the junction of its two branches. South Waimea, Nelson. 1 March 1844, *pencil drawing*
by *Alfred Domett (1811-1887)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 109394-1/2

DOMINION STATUS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.
Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.
26 September 1907.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

DORIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0990pb.bmp")] !d0990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Dory

DORIES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0990pa.bmp")] !d0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Silver Dory

DORSET HORN and POLL DORSET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1010pa.bmp")] !d1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Polled Dorset Rams

DOTTERELS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1030pa.bmp")] !d1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Dotterel panting in the heat as it incubates its eggs

DOTTERELS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1030pb.bmp")] !d1030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Male Banded Dotterel

DOTTERELS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1030pc.bmp")] !d1030pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black-fronted Dotterels are inconspicuous riverbed birds self-introduced to New Zealand and increasing their range

DOUBTFUL SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1040pa.bmp")] !d1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Doubtful Sound

DOUBTFUL SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0340pa.bmp*d1040p02.ply")] !d0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound

DOUBTFUL SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0490pa.bmp*d1040p03.ply")] !m0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Malaspina Reach in Doubtful Sound, looking towards the tail race from the Manapouri hydroelectric power station

DOUBTLESS BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1050pa.bmp")] !d1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Cooper's Beach is part of the coastline in Doubtless Bay

DOUGLAS GLACIER, RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1060pa.bmp")] !d1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Explorer Charles Edward Douglas (1840-1916)
c1890s

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 16639-1/2

DOUGLAS GLACIER, RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0280pa.bmp*d1060p02.ply")] !h0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Explorers Charles Douglas (left) and Arthur Harper (1865-1955) with Douglas's dog Betsy Jane, in the valley of
the Cook River.
1894*

*Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: F- 32914-1/2*

DRACOPHYLLUM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1090pa.bmp")] !d1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Inanga, *Dracophyllum longifolium*. *This dracophyllum is found from the North Island south to the Auckland Islands*

DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1100pa.bmp")] !d1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Giant Dragonfly Uropetala chiltoni, resting on a rock in Arthur's Pass National Park

DRAMA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1150pb.bmp*d1110p01.ply")] !w1150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Programme for J C Williamson's annual pantomime Goody Two Shoes . Although this pantomime also toured in New Zealand, this programme was used only for the Australian production.
1919

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 83523-1/2 -CT

DRAMA - Professional Theatre - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1130pa.bmp")] !d1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Packing the New Zealand Player's van "Tangerine" while on tour with A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Charles Cabot Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 113997-1/2

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pa.bmp")] !d1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ducklings enjoy the sunshine on the Avon River, Christchurch

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pc.bmp")] !d1190pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Grey Ducks, a native species, readily hybridise with introduced Mallards

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pd.bmp")] !d1190pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Brown Teal are rare on mainland New Zealand, but present in reasonable numbers on Great Barrier Island

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pe.bmp")] !d1190pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Female Shoveler. Shovelers have specialised spatulate bills used for sieving food from the water

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pg.bmp")] !d1190pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blue Ducks and duckling resting during the heat of the day

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1190pi.bmp")] !d1190pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pair of Paradise Shelduck. They graze on grasses, take grain and occasionally eat insects

DUGGAN, Eileen - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1230pa.bmp")] !d1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Poet Eileen May Duggan (1894-1972)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 19929-1/4

DUGGAN, Maurice - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1240pa.bmp")] !d1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Brian Bell

*Author Maurice Duggan (1922-1974), Forest Hill, Takapuna
c1960s*

Brian Bell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22315

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pb.bmp")] !d1250pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dunedin City

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0600pa.bmp*d1250p02.ply")] !k0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of part of Dunedin, and upper harbour, from Stafford Street. *Tinted lithograph, from a painting by Charles Henry Kettle (1820-1862). Published in London in 1849.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P010001-C/A -CT

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pc.bmp")] !d1250pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Municipal Buildings with Robbie Burns's statue in the foreground, The Octagon - Dunedin

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pd.bmp")] !d1250pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Octagon and upper harbour, Dunedin. c.1880, *chromolithograph* by *E J Graham*, published in the 1880s.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P256009-A -CT

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pe.bmp")] !d1250pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dunedin is well known as a crucible for alternative music in New Zealand. Here a band is seen playing in The Octagon.

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pf.bmp")] !d1250pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Larnarch Castle

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pg.bmp")] !d1250pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Beach Scene - Dunedin

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250ph.bmp")] !d1250ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The haggis ceremony - a celebration of Dunedin's Scottish heritage

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pi.bmp")] !d1250pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A sample of the confectionary produced at the Cadbury Chocolate factory in Dunedin

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pj.bmp")] !d1250pj.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Speights Brewery - Dunedin

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1250pk.bmp")] !d1250pk.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Olveston historic home in Dunedin

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0080pd.bmp*d1250p12.ply")] !u0080pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Artist unknown

The University of Otago buildings were designed by Maxwell Bury and completed in 1878.

Engraving

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 680-1/4 -MNZ

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1260pa.bmp")] !d1260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: David Alexander De Maus 1847-1925

The Dunedin at Port Chalmers. On 11 February 1882 this vessel left Port Chalmers carrying the first cargo of frozen meat to be sent from New Zealand to London.

D A De Maus Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2024-1/1

DUNSTAN MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1280pa.bmp")] !d1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Dunstan

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1310pa.bmp")] !d1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Southern D'Urville Island. Foreground, Okuri Bay

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1310pb.bmp")] !d1310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

French Pass where D'Urville made an extraordinary passage in the Astrolobe

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1320pa.bmp*d1310p03.ply")] !a1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

L'Astrolabe dans la Passe des Français (Nouvelle Zélande). *This hand-coloured lithograph of a painting by Louis Auguste de Sainson, shows Dumont d'Urville's ship Astrolabe in French Pass. It was published in Voyage de la corvette L'Astrolabe...1826-1829 sous le commandement de M. Jules Dumont d'Urville. (Paris, 1833).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P052004-B -CT

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1310pd.bmp")] !d1310pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Observation Beach gained its name after Dumont d'Urville took observations of the stars

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 1 of 6)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0010P01")]! d0010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0020P01")]! d0020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0080P01")]! d0080pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0090P01")]! d0090pas.dib }
<i>New Zealand Dabchicks</i>	<i>Fred Dagg (John Clarke)</i>	<i>Milking shed</i>	<i>A mixed herd near Murchison</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0100P01")]! d0100pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0130P01")]! d0130pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0150P01")]! d0150pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0150P02")]! d0150pas.dib }
<i>Barry's Bay cheese factory</i>	<i>Dalmatian gum diggers in Northland</i>	<i>Dannevirke</i>	<i>High Street, Dannevirke, with Gordon Street on right</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0160P01")]! d0160pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0160P02")]! d0160pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0170P01")]! d0170pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0320P01")]! d0320pas.dib }
<i>Dargaville</i>	<i>Dargaville</i>	<i>Dark Ghost Shark</i>	<i>The Deans brothers' cottage</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 2 of 6)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0290P01")]! d0290pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0300P01")]! d0300pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0340P01")]! d0340pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0350P01")]! d0350pas.dib }
<i>Van Asch</i>	<i>Williamina</i>	<i>Deep Cove in</i>	<i>Red deer on a</i>
<i>School for the</i>	<i>(Minnie)</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Canterbury</i>
<i>Deaf</i>	<i>Dean</i>	<i>Sound</i>	<i>farm</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0370P01")]! d0370pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0370P02")]! d0370pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P10")]! d0390pis.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0410P01")]! d0410pbs.dib }
<i>Deer farm -</i>	<i>Deer farming</i>	<i>The Army</i>	<i>Base</i>
<i>Te Anau</i>		<i>memorial</i>	<i>Woodbourne</i>
		<i>defence</i>	
		<i>museum in</i>	
		<i>Waiouru</i>	
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0460P03")]! d0460pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0460P04")]! d0460pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0480P01")]! d0480pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0530P01")]! d0530pas.dib }
<i>School</i>	<i>A school</i>	<i>March in</i>	<i>Cheltenham</i>
<i>Dental Clinic,</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>Lambton</i>	<i>Beach,</i>
<i>Willis Street,</i>	<i>therapist</i>	<i>Quay during</i>	<i>Devonport</i>
<i>Wellington</i>		<i>the</i>	
		<i>Depression</i>	

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 3 of 6)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0570P01")]! d0570pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0680P01")]! d0680pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0710P01")]! d0710pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0740P02")]! d0740pas.dib }
Te Waro	<i>The Wairarapa on the rocks</i>	<i>Clearing debris after the wreck of the Penguin</i>	<i>Road affected by the earthquake in Hawkes Bay</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0850P01")]! d0850pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0860P01")]! d0860pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0860P02")]! d0860pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0890P01")]! d0890pas.dib }
Arthur's Pass from the head of the Bealey	<i>Arthur Dudley Dobson memorial cairn</i>	<i>Arthur Dudley Dobson</i>	<i>The leaders of the protest against the dog tax</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0900P01")]! d0900pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0910P01")]! d0910pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0920P01")]! d0920pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0950P01")]! d0950pas.dib }
<i>Dogfish</i>	<i>Sheep dogs</i>	<i>Dolomite mining</i>	<i>Scene up the Wairoa</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 4 of 6)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0960P01")]! d0960pas.dib } <i>Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0990P01")]! d0990pbs.dib } <i>John Dory</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0990P02")]! d0990pas.dib } <i>Silver Dory</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1010P01")]! d1010pas.dib } <i>Polled Dorset Rams</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1030P01")]! d1030pas.dib } <i>New Zealand Dotterel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1030P02")]! d1030pbs.dib } <i>Male Banded Dotterel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1030P03")]! d1030pcs.dib } <i>Black-fronted Dotterel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1040P01")]! d1040pas.dib } <i>Doubtful Sound</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1050P01")]! d1050pas.dib } <i>Cooper's Beach - Doubtless Bay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1060P01")]! d1060pas.dib } <i>Explorer Charles Edward Douglas</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1090P01")]! d1090pas.dib } <i>Dracophyllu m longifolium</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1100P01")]! d1100pas.dib } <i>Giant Dragonfly Uropetala chiltoni</i>
--	---	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 5 of 6)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1130P01")]! d1130pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P01")]! d1190pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P02")]! d1190pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P03")]! d1190pds.dib }
<i>Packing the New Zealand Player's van "Tangerine"</i>	<i>Ducklings</i>	<i>Grey Ducks, a native species</i>	<i>Brown Teal are rare on mainland New Zealand</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P04")]! d1190pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P05")]! d1190pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1190P06")]! d1190pis.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1230P01")]! d1230pas.dib }
<i>Female Shoveler</i>	<i>Blue Ducks and duckling</i>	<i>Pair of Paradise Shelduck</i>	<i>Poet Eileen May Duggan</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1240P01")]! d1240pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P01")]! d1250pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P03")]! d1250pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P04")]! d1250pds.dib }
<i>Author Maurice Duggan</i>	<i>Dunedin</i>	<i>The Octagon - Dunedin</i>	<i>The Octagon and upper harbour, Dunedin</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - D TOPICS (Page 6 of 6)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P05")]! d1250pes.dib } <i>The Octagon - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P06")]! d1250pfs.dib } <i>Larnarch Castle - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P07")]! d1250pgs.dib } <i>Beach Scene - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P08")]! d1250phs.dib } <i>Haggis ceremony - Dunedin</i></pre>
<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P09")]! d1250pis.dib } <i>Cadburys Chocolates - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P10")]! d1250pjs.dib } <i>Speights Brewery - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P11")]! d1250pks.dib } <i>Olveston - Dunedin</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1260P01")]! d1260pas.dib } <i>The Dunedin at Port Chalmers</i></pre>
<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1280P01")]! d1280pas.dib } <i>Lake Dunstan</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1310P01")]! d1310pas.dib } <i>D'Urville Island</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1310P02")]! d1310pbs.dib } <i>D'Urville Island</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1310P04")]! d1310pds.dib } <i>Observation Beach</i></pre>

DANNEVIRKE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0150P01") "D0150P02") "D0150P03")
  ]!        ]!        ]!
d0150pbs.dib d0150pas.dib h0480pas.dib
  }         }         }
Dannevirke High Street, Dannevirke
                   Dannevirke, Hospital
                   with Gordon
                   Street on
                   right
```

DARGAVILLE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0160P01") "D0160P02")
]!        ]!
d0160pas.dib d0160pbs.dib
}          }
Dargaville Dargaville
```

DEER - Deer Farming - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0370P01") "D0370P02")
]!        ]!
d0370pas.dib d0370pbs.dib
}          }
Deer farm - Deer farming
Te Anau
```

DEFENCE - The Army - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P01")]! c0420pas.dib } <i>Bombing Monte Cassino</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P02")]! h1280pas.dib } <i>Padre Wi Tetau Huata</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P03")]! m0430pbs.di b} <i>Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P04")]! h0260pas.dib } <i>Brigadier James Hargest talking to Major D Leckie</i>
---	--	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P05")]! j0090pas.dib} NZ <i>Expeditionary Force in Japan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P06")]! k0730pas.dib } <i>Lt Col Howard Karl Kippenberger DSO (left), with Lt Charles Hazlitt Upham VC</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P07")]! k0780pas.dib } <i>Kiwi Concert Party</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P08")]! k0470pas.dib } <i>The headquarters of 16 New Zealand Field Regiment in Korea</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P09")]! j0270pas.dib} <i>William Joseph Jordan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P10")]! d0390pis.dib } <i>The Army memorial defence museum in Waiouru</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D0390P11")]! a0420pas.dib } <i>27 Battery, 5 Forward Regiment of the New Zealand Army at Alamein</i>
---	---	---

DEFENCE - The Air Force - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0410P01") "D0410P02")
]!        ]!
d0410pbs.dib g0050pas.dib
}          }
Base      Governor-
Woodbourne General,
           George Vere
           Arundell
           Monckton-
           Arundell, 8th
           Viscount
           Galway
```

DENTAL HEALTH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D0460P01")	"D0460P02")	"D0460P03")	"D0460P04")
]!]!]!]!
h1380pas.dib	h0510pas.dib	d0460pcs.dib	d0460pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Bust of Sir</i>	<i>Toothbrush</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>A school</i>
<i>Thomas</i>	<i>drill</i>	<i>Dental Clinic,</i>	<i>dental</i>
<i>Hunter</i>		<i>Willis Street,</i>	<i>therapist</i>
		<i>Wellington</i>	

DEPRESSION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"D0480P01") "D0480P02")
]!]!
d0480pas.dib l0020pas.dib}
} *NZ Labour*
March in Party poster
Lambton
Quay during
the
Depression

DEVONPORT - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D0530P01")	"D0530P02")	"D0530P03")
]!]!]!
d0530pas.dib	r0240pas.dib	s0500pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Cheltenham</i>	Rangitoto	The picnic
<i>Beach,</i>	from	ground,
<i>Devonport</i>	Taurarua	Auckland
		Domain

DISASTERS - 1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0740P01") "D0740P02")
]!        ]!
g0260pas.dib d0740pas.dib
}          }
Napier Road affected
airport on by the
land uplifted earthquake in
during the Hawkes Bay
1931
earthquake
```

DOBSON FAMILY - Arthur Dobson - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D0860P01")	"D0860P02")	"D0860P03")
]!]!]!
d0860pas.dib	d0860pbs.dib	d0850pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Arthur</i>	<i>Arthur</i>	Arthur's Pass
<i>Dudley</i>	<i>Dudley</i>	from the head
<i>Dobson</i>	<i>Dobson</i>	of the Bealey
<i>memorial</i>		
<i>cairn</i>		

DORIES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D0990P01") "D0990P02")
]!        ]!
d0990pbs.dib d0990pas.dib
}          }
John Dory  Silver Dory
```

DOTTERELS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D1030P01")	"D1030P02")	"D1030P03")
]!]!]!
d1030pas.dib	d1030pbs.dib	d1030pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Male Banded</i>	<i>Black-fronted</i>
<i>Dotterel</i>	<i>Dotterel</i>	<i>Dotterel</i>

DOUBTFUL SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D1040P01")	"D1040P02")	"D1040P03")
]!]!]!
d1040pas.dib	d0340pas.dib	m0490pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Deep Cove in</i>	<i>Malaspina</i>
<i>Sound</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Reach in</i>
	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>
		<i>Sound</i>

DOUGLAS GLACIER, RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D1060P01") "D1060P02")
]!        ]!
d1060pas.dib h0280pas.dib
}          }
Explorer  Explorers
Charles  Charles
Edward  Douglas (left)
Douglas  and Arthur
           Harper
```

DUCKS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D1190P01") "D1190P02") "D1190P03") "D1190P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
d1190pas.dib d1190pcs.dib d1190pds.dib d1190pes.dib
}          }          }          }
Ducklings Grey Ducks, Brown Teal Female
               a native are rare on Shoveler
               species mainland
               New Zealand
```

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"D1190P05") "D1190P06")
]!        ]!
d1190pgs.dib d1190pis.dib}
}          Pair of
Blue Ducks Paradise
and duckling Shelduck
```

DUNEDIN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P01")]! d1250pbs.dib } <i>Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P02")]! k0600pas.dib } <i>Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P03")]! d1250pcs.dib } <i>The Octagon - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P04")]! d1250pds.dib } <i>The Octagon and upper harbour, Dunedin</i>
---	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P05")]! d1250pes.dib } <i>The Octagon - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P06")]! d1250pfs.dib } <i>Larnarch Castle - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P07")]! d1250pgs.dib } <i>Beach Scene - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P08")]! d1250phs.dib } <i>Haggis ceremony - Dunedin</i>
---	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P09")]! d1250pis.dib } <i>Cadburys Chocolates - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P10")]! d1250pjs.dib } <i>Speights Brewery - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P11")]! d1250pks.dib } <i>Olveston - Dunedin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("D1250P12")]! u0080pds.dib } <i>The University of Otago buildings were designed by Maxwell Bury</i>
---	--	--	---

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"D1310P01")	"D1310P02")	"D1310P03")	"D1310P04")
]!]!]!]!
d1310pas.dib	d1310pbs.dib	a1320pas.dib	d1310pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>D'Urville</i>	<i>D'Urville</i>	L'Astrolabe	<i>Observation</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>Island</i>	dans la Passe	<i>Beach</i>
		des Français	

EARLE, Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0010pa.bmp")] !e0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Meeting of the artist and Hongi at the Bay of Islands, November 1827, *an oil painting by Augustus Earle (1793-1838) showing him meeting Hongi Hika.*
Oil on canvas, 575 x 865mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 707-G -CT

EARLE, Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0900pa.bmp*e0010p02.ply")] !k0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kororadika beach. 1827. *This painting, by Augustus Earle (1793-1838), shows the settlement at Kororareka, which later became part of the town of Russell.*

Coloured lithograph. Plate 6 in Sketches illustrative of nature, inhabitants and islands of New Zealand (London, 1838) by Augustus Earle.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-13/6 -CT

EARTHQUAKES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pa.bmp*e0030p01.ply")] !m2070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones died 1948

*Slip at Six-Mile as the result of the earthquake in the Murchison district which destroyed Morel's house.
1929*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 26335-1/2

EARTHWORMS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0040pa.bmp")] !e0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Earthworm

EARWIGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0050pa.bmp")] !e0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Earwig

EAST CAPE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0060pa.bmp")] !e0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

East Cape Lighthouse

EAST CAPE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0060pb.bmp")] !e0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

East Cape

EAST COAST - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0070pa.bmp")] !e0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Araroa, east of Hicks Bay, is one of the many beautiful beaches on the East Coast

EASTERFIELD, Sir Thomas Hill - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0090pa.bmp")] !e0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) and Thomas Hill Easterfield (1866-1949) during Rutherford's visit to New Zealand.

11 November 1925

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50257-1/2

ECONOMIC HISTORY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0110pa.bmp")] !e0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Site of the first frozen-meat shipment to London 1852

EDGER, Kate Milligan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0160pa.bmp")] !e0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Kate Milligan Evans (born Edger) (1857-1935), the first woman in the British Empire to gain a university degree. She gained a BA from Auckland University College in 1877. In 1882 she obtained her MA from Canterbury College, and soon after was appointed the first principal of Nelson College for Girls. On her 33rd birthday (6 January 1890) she married Rev William Albert Evans. Kate Evans was active in the campaign to win votes for women and in the Women's Temperance Union.

c1920

H Von Haast Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5049-1/2

EDGECUMBE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0180pa.bmp")] !e0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Edgcumbe

EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0190pa.bmp")] !e0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

Christchurch College of Education - one of New Zealand's teacher-training facilities

EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0190pc.bmp")] !e0190pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Secondary school students watch a scientific experiment

EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0190pb.bmp")] !e0190pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frank J Denton 1869-1963

Makowhai School, Manawatu. 1909

F J Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20894-1/1

EDUCATION - George Hogben - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0200pa.bmp")] !e0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*An educational gathering including, in the front row: F E Baume, unknown, Sir Robert Stout, Archbishop Redwood, George Hogben, unknown; in the centre row: Bevan-Brown (left), J P Firth (4th from right); and back row: Rev W A Evans (left).
c1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3112-1/2

EDUCATION - Education Act 1964 - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0560pa.bmp*e0210p01.ply")] !I0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

Students at Lincoln Agricultural College. c1920

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8931-1/1

EELS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0220pa.bmp")] !e0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

The tame eels at Takaka are fed daily by tourists.

EELS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0220pb.bmp")] !e0220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A long-finned eel in Lake Ellesmere

EGLINTON VALLEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0230pa.bmp")] !e0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Beech forest in the Eglinton Valley

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0240pa.bmp")] !e0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Wellington Eight Hours Committee

Back row: John Plimmer, Edward Player

Front row: D P Fisher, H W Potter, Samuel Duncan Parnell, W McGill, C F Worth.

Published in The New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Home Journal 6 December 1890, p.7.

W G Rainbow Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 81285-1/2

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0410pa.bmp*e0240p02.ply")] !p0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Henry Wright 1844-1936

*Samuel Duncan Parnell who founded the Eight Hours Committee
June 1890*

Henry Wright Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 20462-1/1

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0010pa.bmp*e0240p03.ply")] !I0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Eight Hours demonstration in Queen Street, Auckland, 10 November 1890. The banner at the front of the procession is that of the Eight Hours Demonstration Committee and is carried by six men. Some twenty unions were represented on the march.

Published in The New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Home Journal 6 December 1890 p1

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 24832-1/2

EKETAHUNA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0250pa.bmp")] !e0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Eketahuna. 1892, *watercolour by Christopher Aubrey (fl.1870s-1900s), an itinerant artist who lived in New Zealand from about 1873 to 1907. Little is known about his life but he left a visual record of his travels from the south to the north of the country, and by 1896 he was living in Auckland.*

On long-term loan from the Eketahuna Borough Council

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P030027-C -CT

ELECTIONS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0280pa.bmp")] !e0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Election poster issued by Francis Bradey (1793-1864) of Wellington
c1850s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 53674-1/2

ELECTRIC POWER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0300pa.bmp")] !e0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pylons in the Southern Alps foothills are considered to be 'intruders' in the sub-alpine landscape

ELECTRIC POWER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0690pa.bmp*e0300p02.ply")] !b0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Benmore Hydroelectric Power Station was completed in 1966 and stands on the Waitaki River in North Otago

ELECTRIC POWER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0300pc.bmp")] !e0300pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The power house turbines in the hydroelectric station, West Arm, Lake Manapouri

ELECTRIC POWER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1170pa.bmp*e0300p04.ply")] !t1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Takaanu hydroelectric power station, also Cinder Cone

ELINGAMITE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0320pa.bmp")] !e0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Survivors of the wreck of the Elingamite at the Houhora Hotel. 1902

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10882-1/1

ELLIOTT, Keith - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0340pa.bmp")] !e0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: H Paton

*Sergeant Keith Elliott, (1916-1989) was awarded the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Ruweisat Ridge in the Western Desert on 15 July 1942. After the war he was ordained as an Anglican minister.
c1942*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 12682-1/4 -DA

EROSION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0470pa.bmp")] !e0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A gorge, by definition, is a heavily eroded area. Here within the Otira Gorge are obvious signs of the continual process of nature recycling itself

EROSION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0470pb.bmp")] !e0470pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Erosion of the foothills of the Southern Alps near Craigieburn

ETHNIC MINORITIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0500pa.bmp")] !e0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Thai immigrants

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Germans - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1990pa.bmp*e0520p01.ply")] !m1990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lutheran parsonage at Upper Moutere, with Rev Johann Wilhelm Christoph Heine (1814-1900) seated in the garden. Reverend Heine arrived in 1843 on the St Pauli with other German (mainly Lutheran) settlers and missionaries. He moved to Upper Moutere in 1853. The settlement was known as Sarau and a church and parsonage were built there.

c1890

Miss C W Heine Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32576-1/2

EUROPEAN REDISCOVERY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0620pa.bmp")] !e0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Golden Bay from Pakawau. Golden Bay was originally called Murderers' Bay by Tasman after four of his men were killed there

EXPLORATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0650pa.bmp")] !e0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Bicentenary plaque Kaingaroa, Chatham Island, recognising Lieutenant Broughton's rediscovery of the
Chathams 29 November, 1791*

EYRE, Edward John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0660pa.bmp")] !e0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Governor Eyre. *Edward John Eyre (1815-1901) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand in 1846.
Mezzotint engraving by Charles Tomkins of a portrait by Charles Mercier (born 1834).*

Published London, 1868.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 122645-1/2

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - E TOPICS (Page 1 of 3)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0010P01")] ! e0010pas.dib } Meeting of the artist and Hongi at the Bay of Islands	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0040P01")] ! e0040pas.dib } <i>Earthworm</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0050P01")] ! e0050pas.dib } <i>Earwig</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0060P01")] ! e0060pas.dib } <i>East Cape Lighthouse</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0060P02")] ! e0060pbs.dib } <i>East Cape</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0070P01")] ! e0070pas.dib } <i>Te Araroa, East Coast</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0090P01")] ! e0090pas.dib } <i>Ernest Rutherford and Thomas Hill Easterfield</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0110P01")] ! e0110pas.dib } <i>Economic history</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0160P01")] ! e0160pas.dib } <i>Kate Milligan Evans (born Edger)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0180P01")] ! e0180pas.dib } <i>Edgecumbe</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0190P01")] ! e0190pas.dib } <i>Christchurch College of Education</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0190P02")] ! e0190pcs.dib } <i>Secondary school students</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - E TOPICS (Page 2 of 3)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0190P03")]"E0200P01")]"E0220P01")]"E0220P02")] ! e0190pbs.dib } <i>Makowhai School, Manawatu</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0200P01")]"E0220P01")]"E0220P02")] ! e0200pas.dib } <i>An educational gathering</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0220P01")]"E0220P02")] ! e0220pas.dib } <i>'Tame' eels at Takaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0220P02")]"E0220P03")]"E0220P04")]"E0220P05")] ! e0220pbs.dib } <i>A long-finned Eel in Lake Ellesmere</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0230P01")]"E0240P01")]"E0250P01")]"E0280P01")] ! e0230pas.dib } <i>Beech forest in the Eglington Valley</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0240P01")]"E0250P01")]"E0280P01")] ! e0240pas.dib } <i>Wellington Eight Hours Committee</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0250P01")]"E0280P01")] ! e0250pas.dib } <i>Eketahuna. 1892</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0280P01")]"E0280P02")]"E0280P03")]"E0280P04")] ! e0280pas.dib } <i>Election poster</i>
{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0300P01")]"E0300P03")]"E0320P01")]"E0340P01")] ! e0300pas.dib } <i>Pylons in the Southern Alps</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0300P03")]"E0320P01")]"E0340P01")] ! e0300pcs.dib } <i>Power house turbines, Lake Manapouri Power Station</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0320P01")]"E0340P01")] ! e0320pas.dib } <i>Survivors of the wreck of the Elingamite</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0340P01")]"E0340P02")]"E0340P03")]"E0340P04")] ! e0340pas.dib } <i>Sergeant Keith Elliott</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - E TOPICS (Page 3 of 3)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0470P01")] ! e0470pas.dib } <i>Erosion in the Otira Gorge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0470P02")] ! e0470pbs.dib } <i>Erosion of foothills of the Southern Alps</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0500P01")] ! e0500pas.dib } <i>Thai immigrants</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0620P01")] ! e0620pas.dib } <i>European rediscovery</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0650P01")] ! e0650pas.dib } <i>Exploration</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("E0660P01")] ! e0660pas.dib } <i>Governor Eyre</i>
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EARLE, Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"E0010P01")]	"E0010P02")]
!	!
e0010pas.dib	k0900pas.dib
}	}
Meeting of	Kororadika
the artist and	beach
Hongi at the	
Bay of	
Islands	

EAST CAPE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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"E0060P01")]"E0060P02")]
!          !
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}          }
East Cape East Cape
Lighthouse
```

EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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"E0190P01")]	"E0190P02")]	"E0190P03")]
!	!	!
e0190pas.dib	e0190pcs.dib	e0190pbs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Christchurch</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Makowhai</i>
<i>College of</i>	<i>school</i>	<i>School,</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>Manawatu</i>

EELS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"E0220P01")]"E0220P02")]
```

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!      !
e0220pas.dib e0220pbs.dib
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}      }
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'Tame' eels at A long-finned

Takaka Eel in Lake

Ellesmere

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAYS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"E0240P01")]	"E0240P02")]	"E0240P03")]
!	!	!
e0240pas.dib	p0410pas.dib	l0010pas.dib}
}	}	<i>Eight Hours</i>
<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Samuel</i>	<i>demonstratio</i>
<i>Eight-hours</i>	<i>Duncan</i>	<i>n in Queen</i>
<i>Committee</i>	<i>Parnell</i>	<i>Street,</i>
		<i>Auckland</i>

ELECTRIC POWER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"E0300P01")]	"E0300P02")]	"E0300P03")]	"E0300P04")]
!	!	!	!
e0300pas.dib	b0690pas.dib	e0300pcs.dib	t1170pas.dib}
}	}	}	<i>Takaanu</i>
<i>Pylons in the</i>	<i>Benmore</i>	<i>Power house</i>	<i>hydroelectric</i>
<i>Southern Alps</i>	<i>Hydroelectric</i>	<i>turbines,</i>	<i>power</i>
	<i>Power</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>station, also</i>
	<i>Station</i>	<i>Manapouri</i>	<i>Cinder Cone</i>
		<i>Power</i>	
		<i>Station</i>	

EROSION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"E0470P01")]	"E0470P02")]
!	!
e0470pas.dib	e0470pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Erosion in the</i>	<i>Erosion of</i>
<i>Otira Gorge</i>	<i>foothills of</i>
	<i>the Southern</i>
	<i>Alps</i>

FALCONS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0040pa.bmp")] !f0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

New Zealand Falcons are birds of the back country, rarely seen in settled areas

FALCONS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0040pb.bmp")] !f0040pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Falcon

FALLA, Sir Robert Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0050pa.bmp")] !f0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Dr Robert Alexander Falla (1901-1979) measuring a takahe egg with zoologist Louis Gurr
1950*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22316

FALLA, Sir Robert Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0130pa.bmp*f0050p02.ply")] !o0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur N Breckon

Scientists aboard the Will Watch on expedition to the Three Kings Island for the Auckland Institute and Museum.

Back row: Fletcher; ornithologist Robert Alexander Falla; conchologist and palaeontologist Arthur William Baden Powell; Professor John Arthur Bartrum. Centre: Adams; ornithologist Walter Reginald Brook Oliver
Front: Captain Geof George; Captain George Middleton Turner; zoologist Evan Graham Turbott; ornithologist and palaeontologist Charles Alexander Fleming; botanist Geoffrey Thomas Sandford Baylis; and ophthalmologist William Aiken Fairclough.

February 1935

Sir Charles Fleming Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135517-1/2

FANTAILS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0110pa.bmp")] !f0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Fantails are found throughout New Zealand. Sometimes they enter houses in search of insects

FANTHAMS PEAK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0120pa.bmp")] !f0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fanthams Peak is a parasitic cone on the main cone of Mt Taranaki

FEATHERSTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0170pa.bmp")] !f0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Featherston, 31 kilometres from Upper Hutt, serves as the gateway to the Wairarapa

FEATHERSTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0170pb.bmp")] !f0170pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Panorama of Featherston 1890, *watercolour by Christopher Aubrey (fl.1870s-1900s)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P030031- C -CT

FEATHERSTON, Isaac Earl - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0760pa.bmp*f0180p01.ply")] !c0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Encampment of Chute's forces, near Te Putahi Pa, on the Whenuakura River, 7 January 1866, *watercolour by Gustavus Ferdinand von Tempsky (1828-1868), showing Dr Isaac Earl Featherston, seated, with Sergeant Birchfield (?), Guide Te Mahuki and his wife Takeroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P198008-A -CT

FEATHER STAR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0190pa.bmp")] !f0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Feather Star

FEILDING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0220pb.bmp")] !f0220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Feilding

FEILDING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0220pa.bmp")] !f0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

Kimbolton Road, Feilding. c1910

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7503-1/1

FEMINISM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0260pa.bmp")] !f0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Women's Suffrage Centennial Statue, Branches Road, above Skippers

FEMINISM - Women's Charter Movement - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1600pa.bmp*f0280p01.ply")] !s1600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: B Woods.

Miraka Petricevich (later Szaszy) addressing the Maori Women's Welfare League inaugural conference at which she was elected a member of the executive committee. She was the National President of the League from 1973 to 1977.

September 1951.

National Publicity Studios Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 40536-1/2

FERGUSSON, General Sir Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0320pa.bmp")] !f0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*The Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (left) meeting the Governor-General Sir Charles Fergusson and
Lady Fergusson.
c1924*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 47502-1/2

FERNBIRD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0340pa.bmp")] !f0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

South Island Fernbird at its nest. Note feather used in nest lining has become dislodged

FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0350pa.bmp")] !f0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kidney fern

FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0350pb.bmp")] !f0350pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Umbrella fern

FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0350pc.bmp")] !f0350pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Polystichum vestitum in Arthur's Pass National Park

FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0180pa.bmp*f0350p04.ply")] !p0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Fern fossils from the Mesozoic era

FERRET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0360pa.bmp")] !f0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ferrets have had a serious effect on birdlife

FERRYMEAD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0370pa.bmp")] !f0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Children enjoy a horse-drawn wagon ride at Ferrymead Historic Park, Christchurch

FERRYMEAD - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0370pc.bmp")] !f0370pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Opening of the first railway in New Zealand, at Christchurch, Canterbury Province. *Illustration by R Kelly, published in The Illustrated London News, 5 March 1864, p241. Shows the opening of the Ferrymead to Christchurch line on 1 December 1863. The Canterbury Railway's first locomotive, 'Pilgrim', transported 3550 passengers on the line on the first day.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 70-1/4 -MNZ

FILM MAKING - Silent Movies - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0430pa.bmp")] !f0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister

Advertising hoarding for the movie Hinemoa at Stratford. The advertisement in the Stratford Evening Post of Wednesday 25 November 1914 exclaims "Maoriland's Queen of the Water, a Romantic love story in dusky toning...Hinemoa, a beautiful belle in Bronze, braves all, answers the love call of handsome Tui's [sic] flute and swims...to the Island of Mokoia. The Most Beautiful of all Maori Love Legends. Alfred Hill's Splendid Music. Splendid Music and Splendid Pictures."
1914

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 10273-1/1

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0450pa.bmp")] !f0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Male Greenfinch feeding chicks

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0450pb.bmp")] !f0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Goldfinches are the most attractive of the introduced finches

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0450pd.bmp")] !f0450pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Male Chaffinch. Chaffinches feed on seeds, insects, fruit and buds

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0450pe.bmp")] !f0450pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Yellowhammer

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0490pa.bmp")] !f0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Gunn - Fiordland

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0490pb.bmp")] !f0490pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyright.dib}

The Chasm - Fiordland

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0490pc.bmp")] !f0490pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hikers cross a swing bridge on the Kepler Track - Fiordland

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0490pd.bmp")] !f0490pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Marlan - Fiordland

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0340pa.bmp*f0490p05.ply")] !d0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1540pa.bmp*f0490p06.ply")] !s1540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Quill (a corrie - cirque) and the spectacular Sutherland Falls (a hanging valley), which drop in three stages the total of 1,904ft. (508 m)

FIRE SERVICES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0500pa.bmp")] !f0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Early fire engines at the Ferrymead Historic Park, Christchurch

FIRE SERVICES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0500pb.bmp")] !f0500pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Edith E Williams 1887-1981

The Wanganui Volunteer Fire Brigade
c1910

Edith Williams Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 24508-1/1

FIRTH, Josiah Clifton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0510pa.bmp")] !f0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The meeting of J C Firth with the rebel Te Kooti. 1876, *an oil painting by Albin Martin (1813-1888)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 496-G -CT

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0540pa.bmp")] !f0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Mussel fishermen in the Marlborough Sounds

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0540pb.bmp")] !f0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Commercial fishermen winching in a set net off the Kaikoura coast of New Zealand

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0540pc.bmp")] !f0540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: K V Bigwood fl 1950-1970

Mr H Nutira checking eels drying on the banks of Lake Forsyth, Central Canterbury. Mrs Nutira is seated in the centre of the group of women weaving.

May 1948

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 40047-1/2

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0540pd.bmp")] !f0540pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Mussel harvesting in the Marlborough Sounds

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0880pa.bmp*f0540p05.ply")] !a0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aorere, Golden Bay, c1843. *Watercolour by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P030019-C -CT

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0160pa.bmp*f0540p06.ply")] !s0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

A photo showing the growth rate of scallops

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0330pa.bmp*f0540p07.ply")] !s0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Common sea egg or kina

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0480pa.bmp*f0540p08.ply")] !p0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Paua and chitons on Cape Campbell

FITZGERALD, James Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0570pa.bmp")] !f0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A statue of James Edward FitzGerald stands in Hagley Park, Christchurch

FITZGERALD, James Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0570pb.bmp")] !f0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

*Superintendent of Canterbury province from 1853 to 1857, James Edward FitzGerald (1818-1896). After a career in politics and the civil service he became the first president of the Public Service Association in 1890.
c1890*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1317-1/1

FITZROY, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0580pa.bmp")] !f0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Maull and Polyblank (London)

*Robert FitzRoy (1805-1865), who was Governor of New Zealand 1843 to 1845
c1855*

D Stanbury Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 87573-1/2

FLAGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0600pa.bmp")] !f0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The New Zealand flag

FLAX - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0610pa.bmp")] !f0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A field of flax near Kumara on the West Coast

FLAX - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0610pb.bmp")] !f0610pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*Cutting flax, Lake Ohia, Northland
c1915*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10559-1/1

FLIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0650pa.bmp")] !f0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lamb infected with maggots (flyblown). Wool is removed and disinfectant applied

FLORA AND FAUNA - Trans-Tasman Migration - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0670pa.bmp")] !f0670pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Silver-eye is self-introduced from Australia. It has colonised NZ in the past century

FLOUNDER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0680pb.bmp")] !f0680pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Yellowbelly Flounder

FLOUNDER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0680pa.bmp")] !f0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sand Flounder

FORBES, George William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0710pa.bmp")] !f0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Reginald Wall

*Prime Minister George William Forbes (1868-1947) at the New Plymouth show
1931*

J R Wall Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 17794-1/2

FOREST PARKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0720pa.bmp")] !f0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Catlins Forest Park

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0740pa.bmp")] !f0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pine plantation near Nelson

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0740pc.bmp")] !f0740pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Logging truck leaving Kinleith Forest

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0740pd.bmp")] !f0740pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyright.dib}

Forestry is one of New Zealand's most significant export earners. These stockpiles of logs (foreground) and wood chips are awaiting shipment from Port Nelson

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0740pe.bmp")] !f0740pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyright.dib}

This Wagner log loader at Port Nelson will lift a 25-tonne load of logs

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0740pf.bmp")] !f0740pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Forestry

FORESTRY - Timber Species - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0750pa.bmp")] !f0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

A plantation of Douglas Fir

FORESTRY - History - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0760pa.bmp")] !f0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The sawmill at Shantytown on the West Coast is an operational replica of a late 1800's New Zealand sawmill

FOVEAUX STRAIT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0810pa.bmp")] !f0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Foveaux Strait

FOWLDS, Sir George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0110pa.bmp*f0820p01.ply")] !h0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Sir William Hall-Jones (1851-1936) being welcomed on his return to New Zealand on the Corinthic

*Front row (L-R) James McGowan, unknown, Sir William Hall-Jones, unknown, J A Millar, Cyril Ward (behind),
unknown, Sir George Fowlds. On step upper right: Eileen Ward
February 1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 22942-1/1

FOWLDS, Sir George - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0820pb.bmp")] !f0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

The joint celebration of the wedding of Cyril Ward and Elinor Davidson, and the 25th wedding anniversary of his parents, Joseph (then Prime Minister) and Theresa Ward.

*Front row (L-R): Hon James McGowan, Hon John Andrew Millar, Hon George Fowlds, Hon Thomas William Hislop, Rev F R Hickson, Archbishop Redwood
1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20340-1/1

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0830pc.bmp")] !f0830pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Fox Glacier, 1994

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0830pd.bmp")] !f0830pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fox Glacier, Weheka, or Cook's River, Westland, New Zealand. 1872, *watercolour by then Prime Minister Sir William Fox (1812-1893) after whom the glacier is named.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113018-B -CT

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0830pa.bmp")] !f0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Politician, artist and author Sir William Fox (1812-1893)
c1890

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1322-1/1

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1660pg.bmp*f0830p04.ply")] !b1660pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

On the Buller River in the Aglionby or Matukituki valley looking west, *watercolour by William Fox (1812-1893)*
Painted in 1846.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113012-B -CT

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0610pa.bmp*f0830p05.ply")] !h0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Fox 1812-1893

At Helensville (McLeods), Kaipara, NZ. 1863?

Physical Description: Watercolour, 250 x 280mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P 9-WC-CT

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pa.bmp*f0830p06.ply")] !n0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia, 1864. *Watercolour by William Fox (1812-1893) showing the palace of Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, who accepted the kingship, at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. In 1864 William Fox, then Colonial Secretary (with responsibility for Native Affairs), spent much of his time touring Maori districts.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 29-WC -CT

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1000pa.bmp*f0830p07.ply")] !g1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Guard's Bay, Jan. 1848, *watercolour by William Fox (1812-1893). Named after whaler and trader John Guard.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P013015-C -CT

FOXTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0840pb.bmp")] !f0840pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Foxton

FOXTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0840pa.bmp")] !f0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William James Harding 1826-1899

Foxton, c1870s.

Harding-Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 25162-1/2

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0860pa.bmp")] !f0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0860pb.bmp")] !f0860pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0860pd.bmp")] !f0860pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier, 1994

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0860pe.bmp")] !f0860pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0860pg.bmp")] !f0860pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier

FRASER, Peter - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0870pa.bmp")] !f0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Peter and Janet Fraser. Peter Fraser (1884-1950) was Prime Minister from April 1940 to December 1949.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 4745

FRASER, Peter - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1000pa.bmp*f0870p02.ply")] !h1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Peter Fraser (1884-1950) handing over to Sidney George Holland 1893-1961 after the defeat of the Labour Government in the 1949 General Election. Photograph taken in the Prime Minister's office.
1949*

Lady Holland Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 75156-1/2

FREYBERG, Bernard Cyril - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0890pa.bmp")] !f0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bernard Freyberg during World War II.

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 5761

FREYBERG, Bernard Cyril - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0710pa.bmp*f0890p02.ply")] !a0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lt Colonel Leslie Andrew VC, Commanding Officer 22 Battalion (left) with Lt Colonel James Hargest and General Bernard Freyberg at Helwan.

1941

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 13918-1/2 -DA

FRICKLETON, Samuel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0900pa.bmp")] !f0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Samuel Frickleton

FRIGATE BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0920pa.bmp")] !f0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Frigate bird

FROGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0930pa.bmp")] !f0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A rare indigenous frog on Stephens Island

FROSTFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0940pa.bmp")] !f0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Frostfish

FRUITGROWING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0950pa.bmp")] !f0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Apples being grown on the outskirts of Christchurch

FRUITGROWING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1980pa.bmp*f0950p02.ply")] !m1980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Picking Jonathan apples in Lower Moutere

FRUITGROWING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0790pa.bmp*f0950p03.ply")] !k0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kiwifruit

FUCHSIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0960pa.bmp")] !f0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kotukutuku. Tree Fuchsia

FULLER, Benjamin John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0970pa.bmp")] !f0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Advertisement for Fullers' pictures in Nelson.
c1915*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11836-1/1

FUNERALS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0980pa.bmp")] !f0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896 - 1930

Funeral of Phillipa Eileen Collard, born September 1907 and died 15 December 1907. She was the daughter of William and Charlotte Collard. They had 21 children - the eldest, John Henry Davis Collard, was born in 1891.

*Back row (L-R), Catherine Alice (born 24/8/1892), Charlotte (born 24/11/1894);
front, Constance Matilda (born 13/12/1898), Evelyn (born 13/9/1903), Cecil Margaret (born 1897), Selina
Harriet (born 20/4/1896), Maud Beatrice (born 19/3/1901), and Roberta (born 12/6/1902)
1907*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 5935-1/1

FUNERALS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0280pa.bmp*f0980p02.ply")] !k0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Funeral procession at Karangahake. The main road is now the Paeroa-Waihi highway.
c1907*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3812-1/1

FUNERALS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0140pc.bmp*f0980p03.ply")] !s0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*The funeral procession of Prime Minister Michael Joseph Savage alongside the cenotaph, Wellington.
1940*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 21741-1/1

FUNGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0990pb.bmp")] !f0990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A honey fungus cluster, one of the Armillaria species

FUNGI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0990pa.bmp")] !f0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

Fairy toadstools making their home under a pine tree

FUNGI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0110pa.bmp*f0990p03.ply")] !v0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Amanita muscaria

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 1 of 7)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0040P01")] ! f0040pas.dib } <i>New Zealand Falcon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0040P02")] ! f0040pbs.dib } <i>New Zealand Falcon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0050P01")] ! f0050pas.dib } <i>Dr Robert Alexander Falla measuring a takahe egg</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0110P01")] ! f0110pas.dib } <i>Fantail</i>
--	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0120P01")] ! f0120pas.dib } <i>Fanthams Peak is the bump on the left side of Mt Taranaki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0170P01")] ! f0170pas.dib } <i>Featherston</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0170P02")] ! f0170pbs.dib } <i>Panorama of Featherston</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0190P01")] ! f0190pas.dib } <i>Feather Star</i>
---	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0220P01")] ! f0220pbs.dib } <i>Feilding</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0220P02")] ! f0220pas.dib } <i>Kimbolton Road, Feilding</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0260P01")] ! f0260pas.dib } <i>Women's Suffrage Centennial Statue</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0320P01")] ! f0320pas.dib } <i>Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (left)</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 2 of 7)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0340P01")]"F0350P01")]"F0350P02")]"F0350P03")]"			
!	!	!	!
f0340pas.dib	f0350pas.dib	f0350pbs.dib	f0350pcs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>South Island</i>	<i>Kidney fern</i>	<i>Umbrella fern</i>	<i>Polystichum</i>
<i>Fernbird</i>			<i>vestitum</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0360P01")]"F0370P01")]"F0370P02")]"F0430P01")]"			
!	!	!	!
f0360pas.dib	f0370pas.dib	f0370pcs.dib	f0430pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Ferret</i>	<i>Ferrymead</i>	Opening of	<i>Advertising</i>
		the first	<i>hoarding for</i>
		railway in	<i>the movie</i>
		New Zealand,	<i>Hinemoa at</i>
		at	<i>Stratford</i>
		Christchurch	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0450P01")]"F0450P02")]"F0450P03")]"F0450P04")]"			
!	!	!	!
f0450pas.dib	f0450pbs.dib	f0450pds.dib	f0450pes.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Male</i>	<i>Goldfinch</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Yellowhamme</i>
<i>Greenfinch</i>		<i>Chaffinch</i>	<i>r</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 3 of 7)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0490P01")]	"F0490P02")]	"F0490P03")]	"F0490P04")]
!	!	!	!
f0490pas.dib	f0490pbs.dib	f0490pcs.dib	f0490pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Lake Gunn -</i>	<i>The Chasm -</i>	<i>Kepler Track</i>	<i>Lake Marlan</i>
<i>Fiordland</i>	<i>Fiordland</i>	<i>- Fiordland</i>	<i>- Fiordland</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0500P01")]	"F0500P02")]	"F0510P01")]	"F0540P01")]
!	!	!	!
f0500pas.dib	f0500pbs.dib	f0510pas.dib	f0540pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Early fire</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>The meeting</i>	<i>Mussel</i>
<i>engines at the</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>	<i>of J C Firth</i>	<i>fishermen</i>
<i>Ferrymead</i>	<i>Volunteer</i>	<i>with the rebel</i>	
	<i>Fire Brigade</i>	<i>Te Kooti</i>	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0540P02")]	"F0540P03")]	"F0540P04")]	"F0570P01")]
!	!	!	!
f0540pbs.dib	f0540pcs.dib	f0540pds.dib	f0570pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Winching in a</i>	<i>Mr H Nutira</i>	<i>Mussel</i>	<i>Statue of</i>
<i>set net</i>	<i>checking eels</i>	<i>harvesting</i>	<i>James</i>
	<i>drying</i>		<i>Edward</i>
			<i>FitzGerald</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 4 of 7)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0570P02")] ! f0570pbs.dib } <i>James Edward FitzGerald</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0580P01")] ! f0580pas.dib } <i>Robert FitzRoy</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0600P01")] ! f0600pas.dib } <i>The New Zealand flag</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0610P01")] ! f0610pas.dib } <i>Flax</i>
---	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0610P02")] ! f0610pbs.dib } <i>Cutting flax, Lake Ohia, Northland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0650P01")] ! f0650pas.dib } <i>Lamb infected with maggots (flyblown)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0670P01")] ! f0670pas.dib } <i>The Silver- eye is a Trans- Tasman migrant</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0680P01")] ! f0680pbs.dib } <i>Yellowbelly Flounder</i>
--	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0680P02")] ! f0680pas.dib } <i>Sand Flounder</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0710P01")] ! f0710pas.dib } <i>Prime Minister George William Forbes</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0720P02")] ! f0720pas.dib } <i>Catlins Forest Park</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0740P01")] ! f0740pas.dib } <i>Pine plantation</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 5 of 7)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0740P02")] ! f0740pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0740P03")] ! f0740pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0740P04")] ! f0740pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0740P05")] ! f0740pfs.dib} <i>Forestry</i>
<i>Logging truck leaving Kinleith Forest</i>	<i>Logs and wood chips at Port Nelson</i>	<i>Log loader at Port Nelson</i>	

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0750P01")] ! f0750pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0760P01")] ! f0760pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0810P01")] ! f0810pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0820P02")] ! f0820pbs.dib }
<i>A plantation of Douglas Fir</i>	<i>Sawmill</i>	<i>Foveaux Strait</i>	<i>A wedding and a 25th wedding anniversary</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P01")] ! f0830pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P02")] ! f0830pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P03")] ! f0830pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0840P01")] ! f0840pbs.dib }
<i>Fox Glacier</i>	<i>Fox Glacier, Weheka, or Cook's River</i>	<i>Politician, artist and author Sir William Fox</i>	<i>Foxton</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 6 of 7)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0840P02")] ! f0840pas.dib } <i>Foxton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0860P01")] ! f0860pas.dib } <i>Franz Josef Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0860P02")] ! f0860pbs.dib } <i>Franz Josef Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0860P03")] ! f0860pds.dib } <i>Franz Josef Glacier</i>
--	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0860P04")] ! f0860pes.dib } <i>Franz Josef Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0860P05")] ! f0860pgs.dib } <i>Franz Josef Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0870P01")] ! f0870pas.dib } <i>Peter and Janet Fraser</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0890P01")] ! f0890pas.dib } <i>Bernard Freyberg during World War II</i>
---	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0900P01")] ! f0900pas.dib } <i>Samuel Frickleton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0920P01")] ! f0920pas.dib } <i>Frigate bird</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0930P01")] ! f0930pas.dib } <i>A rare indigenous frog on Stephens Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0940P01")] ! f0940pas.dib } <i>Frostfish</i>
---	--	---	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - F TOPICS (Page 7 of 7)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0950P01")] ! f0950pas.dib } <i>Apple orchards</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0960P01")] ! f0960pas.dib } <i>Kotukutuku</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0970P01")] ! f0970pas.dib } <i>Advertisemen t for Fullers' pictures in Nelson</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0980P01")] ! f0980pas.dib } <i>Funeral of Phillipa Eileen Collard</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0990P01")] ! f0990pbs.dib } <i>A honey fungus cluster</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0990P02")] ! f0990pas.dib } <i>Fairy toadstools</i>
--	--

FALCONS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"F0040P01")]"F0040P02")]
! !
f0040pas.dib f0040pbs.dib
} }
New Zealand New Zealand
Falcon Falcon

FALLA, Sir Robert Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0050P01")]	"F0050P02")]
!	!
f0050pas.dib	o0130pas.dib
}	}
<i>Dr Robert</i>	<i>Robert</i>
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>
<i>Falla</i>	<i>Falla is</i>
<i>measuring a</i>	<i>pictured</i>
<i>takahe egg</i>	<i>second from</i>
	<i>the left in the</i>
	<i>back row</i>

FEATHERSTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0170P01")]	"F0170P02")]
!	!
f0170pas.dib	f0170pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Featherston</i>	Panorama of Featherston

FEILDING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0220P01")]	"F0220P02")]
!	!
f0220pbs.dib	f0220pas.dib
}	}
<i>Feilding</i>	<i>Kimbolton</i>
	<i>Road,</i>
	<i>Feilding</i>

FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0350P01")]	"F0350P02")]	"F0350P03")]	"F0350P04")]
!	!	!	!
f0350pas.dib	f0350pbs.dib	f0350pcs.dib	p0180pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Kidney fern</i>	<i>Umbrella fern</i>	Polystichum	<i>Fern fossils</i>
		vestitum	<i>from the</i>
			<i>Mesozoic era</i>

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0450P01")]	"F0450P02")]	"F0450P03")]	"F0450P04")]
!	!	!	!
f0450pas.dib	f0450pbs.dib	f0450pds.dib	f0450pes.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Male</i>	<i>Goldfinch</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Yellowhamme</i>
<i>Greenfinch</i>		<i>Chaffinch</i>	<i>r</i>

FIORDLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0490P01")"F0490P02")"F0490P03")"F0490P04")]
!          !          !          !
f0490pas.dib f0490pbs.dib f0490pcs.dib f0490pds.dib
}          }          }          }
Lake Gunn - The Chasm - Kepler Track Lake Marlan
Fiordland   Fiordland   - Fiordland   - Fiordland
```

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0490P05")"F0490P06")]
!          !
d0340pas.dib s1540pas.dib
}          }
Deep Cove in Lake Quill
Doubtful      and
Sound         Sutherland
              Falls
```

FIRE SERVICES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0500P01")]	"F0500P02")]
!	!
f0500pas.dib	f0500pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Early fire</i>	<i>The</i>
<i>engines at the</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>
<i>Ferrymead</i>	<i>Volunteer</i>
	<i>Fire Brigade</i>

FISH AND SHELLFISH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P01")] ! f0540pas.dib } <i>Mussel fishermen</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P02")] ! f0540pbs.dib } <i>Winching in a set net</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P03")] ! f0540pcs.dib } <i>Mr H Nutira checking eels drying</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P04")] ! f0540pds.dib } <i>Mussel harvesting</i>
--	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P05")] ! a0880pas.dib } <i>Aorere, Golden Bay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P06")] ! s0160pas.dib } <i>Scallop shells</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P07")] ! s0330pas.dib } <i>Common sea egg or kina</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0540P08")] ! p0480pas.dib } <i>Paua and chitons on Cape Campbell</i>
--	--	--	---

FITZGERALD, James Edward - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0570P01")]	"F0570P02")]
!	!
f0570pas.dib	f0570pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Statue of</i>	<i>James</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>Edward</i>
<i>Edward</i>	<i>FitzGerald</i>
<i>FitzGerald</i>	

FLAX - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0610P01")]"F0610P02")]
!        !
f0610pas.dib f0610pbs.dib
}        }
Flax      Cutting flax,
           Lake Ohia,
           Northland
```

FLOUNDER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0680P01")]	"F0680P02")]
!	!
f0680pbs.dib	f0680pas.dib
}	}
<i>Yellowbelly</i>	<i>Sand</i>
<i>Flounder</i>	<i>Flounder</i>

FORESTRY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0740P01")"F0740P02")"F0740P03")"F0740P04")]
!         !         !         !
f0740pas.dib f0740pcs.dib f0740pds.dib f0740pes.dib
}         }         }         }
Pine      Logging truck Logs and   Log loader at
plantation leaving wood chips at Port Nelson
Kinleith  Port Nelson
Forest
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"F0740P05")
!
f0740pfs.dib}
Forestry
```

FOWLDS, Sir George - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0820P01")]"F0820P02")]
```

```
!          !
h0110pas.dib f0820pbs.dib
```

```
}          }
Sir William    A wedding
Hall-Jones     and a 25th
                being    wedding
welcomed on    anniversary
his return to
New Zealand
```

FOX, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P03")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P04")]
!	!	!	!
f0830pcs.dib	f0830pds.dib	f0830pas.dib	b1660pgs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Fox Glacier</i>	Fox Glacier, Weheka, or Cook's River	<i>Politician, artist and author Sir William Fox</i>	On the Buller River in the Aglionby or Matukituki valley looking west

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P05")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P06")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("F0830P07")]
!	!	!
h0610pas.dib	n0630pas.dib	g1000pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Helensville</i>	Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia	Guard's Bay

FOXTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0840P01")]"F0840P02")]
!          !
f0840pbs.dib f0840pas.dib
}          }
Foxton    Foxton
```

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0860P01")]	"F0860P02")]	"F0860P03")]	"F0860P04")]
!	!	!	!
f0860pas.dib	f0860pbs.dib	f0860pds.dib	f0860pes.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Franz Josef</i>	<i>Franz Josef</i>	<i>Franz Josef</i>	<i>Franz Josef</i>
<i>Glacier</i>	<i>Glacier</i>	<i>Glacier</i>	<i>Glacier</i>

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"F0860P05")]
!
f0860pgs.dib
}
<i>Franz Josef</i>
<i>Glacier</i>

FRASER, Peter - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"F0870P01")]"F0870P02")]
!          !
f0870pas.dib h1000pas.dib
}          }
```

*Peter and Peter Fraser
Janet Fraser handing over
office to
Sidney
George
Holland*

FREYBERG, Bernard Cyril - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"F0890P01")]"F0890P02")]

! !
f0890pas.dib a0710pas.dib
} }

*Bernard Lt Colonel
Freyberg Leslie
during World Andrew, VC,
War II (left) with
 Lt Colonel
 James
 Hargest and
 General
 Bernard
 Freyberg*

FRUITGROWING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0950P01")]	"F0950P02")]	"F0950P03")]
!	!	!
f0950pas.dib	m1980pas.dib	k0790pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Apple</i>	<i>Picking</i>	<i>Kiwifruit</i>
<i>orchards</i>	<i>Jonathan</i>	
	<i>apples in</i>	
	<i>Lower</i>	
	<i>Moutere</i>	

FUNERALS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0980P01")]	"F0980P02")]	"F0980P03")]
!	!	!
f0980pas.dib	k0280pas.dib	s0140pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Funeral of</i>	<i>Funeral</i>	<i>The funeral</i>
<i>Phillipa</i>	<i>procession at</i>	<i>procession of</i>
<i>Eileen</i>	<i>Karangahake</i>	<i>Prime</i>
<i>Collard</i>		<i>Minister</i>
		<i>Michael</i>
		<i>Joseph</i>
		<i>Savage</i>

FUNGI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"F0990P01")]	"F0990P02")]	"F0990P03")]
!	!	!
f0990pbs.dib	f0990pas.dib	v0110pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>A honey</i>	<i>Fairy</i>	<i>Amanita</i>
<i>fungus cluster</i>	<i>toadstools</i>	<i>muscaria</i>

GABRIEL'S GULLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0010pa.bmp")] !g0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: H G Gore fl 1860s

Gold miners' claims in Gabriel's Gully
1862

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 336-1/2 -MNZ

GALLAHER, David - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pb.bmp*g0020p01.ply")] !a0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cartoon from an English paper illustrating incidents in the test match played on 2 December 1905 at Crystal Palace in which New Zealand beat England by 15 points to nil.

Duncan McGregor scored all the All Black's points - his four tries in a test match set a long-standing New Zealand record. The muddy conditions meant that W J Wallace was unable to kick any conversions. On one occasion the English player J Braithwaite touched down behind his own goal line to prevent New Zealand captain David Gallaher from scoring.

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1015-1/4 -MNZ

GALLAHER, David - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pc.bmp*g0020p02.ply")] !a0520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Kelley

The All Blacks who toured the United Kingdom in 1905-06

*Back row: J Corbett, W Johnston, W Cunningham, F Newton, G Nicholson, C Seeling, J O'Sullivan, A McDonald,
Duncan McGregor, J Duncan.*

*Middle row: E Harper, William Joseph Wallace, J W Stead (vice-captain), G H Dixon (manager), David Gallaher
(captain), J Hunter, G Gillett, F Glasgow, W Macknell.*

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1035-1/4 -MNZ

GALLIPOLI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0030pb.bmp")] !g0030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Soldiers dug in at Gallipoli. 1915

Judge Gresson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 78969-1/2

GALLIPOLI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0030pa.bmp")] !g0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Anzac Cove. The historic landing place of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, April 25th 1915.
Colour photolithograph of a painting by Horace Millichamp Moore-Jones (1868-1922). Published London, 1916

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P057004-C/2 -CT

GALLOWAYS AND BELTED GALLOWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0040pa.bmp")] !g0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Belted Galloway

GALWAY, Sir George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell - PHOTOGRAPH

1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0050pa.bmp")] !g0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*The Governor-General George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, eighth Viscount Galway (1867-1958),
inspecting members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.*

6 July 1938

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22318

GAMBLING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0060pa.bmp")] !g0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Christchurch Casino

GAMBLING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0060pb.bmp")] !g0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Trentham races - soon after the introduction of on-course betting. c1912

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 45487-1/2

GAMBLING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pf.bmp*g0060p03.ply")] !a1550pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

English aviator Francis Chichester buying a ticket in the "Aviation" art union. These raffles raised money for aero clubs. Art Union no.2 "Aviation" was drawn in February 1930 and raised £13,676 0s 4d for the Wellington and Wairarapa Clubs.

1930

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32432-1/4

GAME BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0650pa.bmp*g0070p01.ply")] !p0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Ring-necked Pheasants were introduced from England and China

GAME BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0070pa.bmp")] !g0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adam MacLay

Bird hunters, probably in the Canterbury area. c1915

Adam MacLay Collection
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 23909-1/1

GANNETS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0080pa.bmp")] !g0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gannet with chick - Cape Kidnappers

GANNETS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0080pb.bmp")] !g0080pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

*"Two's company". This photograph of gannets at Cape Kidnappers was exhibited by photographer Thelma Kent, and selected for publication in the English annual Photograms of the year 1939 with the comment "Nothing but photography could produce anything in the nature of an equivalent: and in a thing of this kind it stands supreme".
c1939*

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 10120-1/2

GAS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0100pa.bmp")] !g0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The gas production plant at Kapuni

GATE PA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0060pa.bmp*g0120p01.ply")] !c0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Photograph taken at sunrise on the morning of the attack on Gate Pa. General Duncan Alexander Cameron (leaning on the centre of the wheel of the gun carriage (5th from right)) with a member of his staff and Royal Artillery men.

29 April 1864

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29252-1/2

GECKOS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0140pa.bmp")] !g0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Northland green gecko

GECKOS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0140pb.bmp")] !g0140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A jewelled gecko

GEMFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0170pa.bmp")] !g0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gemfish

GENERAL GRANT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0190pa.bmp")] !g0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wreck of the *General Grant* on the Auckland Islands, *published in* The Illustrated London News, *18 April 1868*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38214-1/2

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0210pa.bmp")] !g0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Measuring bedding attributes of tilted carbonaceous rhyolitic lacustrine sediments

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0220pd.bmp")] !g0220pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Schist rock outcrops in Central Otago

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0220pe.bmp")] !g0220pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Normal faulting in a basalt lava flow of extinct Lyttelton Volcano in Banks Peninsula

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0220pf.bmp")] !g0220pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Moeraki Boulders

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1410pa.bmp*g0220p04.ply")] !h1410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Upper Hutt with Port Nicholson in the distance. The Wellington fault line is clearly visible in this photo, running from the centre right up to Port Nicholson

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1450pa.bmp*g0220p05.ply")] !h1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Frederick Wollaston Hutton 1836-1905

Geological map of the Province of Otago.

Plate V from *Report on the geology and goldfields of Otago* by F W Hutton and G H F Ulrich (Dunedin, 1875)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: BK-33

GEOLOGY - Active Faults - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0230pa.bmp")] !g0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

A famous active fault line runs along the base of the cliffs of Wellington harbour

GEOLOGY - Active Faults - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0250pa.bmp*g0230p02.ply")] !c0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Cape Turakirae is famous for the geological record of earth movements preserved in its shoreline

GEOLOGY - The Alpine Fault - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0240pa.bmp")] !g0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Subsidiary alpine fault line exposed after recent retreat of Franz Josef Glacier

GEOLOGY - Horizontal Movements - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0250pa.bmp")] !g0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Horizontal "dog-leg" displacement of Awatere active fault line. The far side of the fault has moved to the right horizontally

GEOLOGY - Recent Geological Events - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0260pa.bmp")] !g0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Napier's north shore and airport sit on ground uplifted from salt marsh lagoons in the 1931 earthquake. Over 4,000 hectares was raised between 1.5 and 3.0 m

GEOLOGY - Recent Geological Events - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0360pa.bmp*g0260p02.ply")] !t0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Tarawera showing the 1886 basaltic fissure - rift explosive eruption. The red shows 1886 basaltic scoria, the white earlier rhyolitic pumice

GERALDINE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0280pb.bmp")] !g0280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Geraldine

GEYSERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0290pb.bmp")] !g0290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A geyser venting at Rotorua

GEYSERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0290pa.bmp")] !g0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Shepherd

Waimangu Geyser, Rotorua. c1905

Lloyd Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38135-1/2

GIRL GUIDES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0320pa.bmp")] !g0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Francis H Preddy fl.1940s

Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide, taking the salute during a church parade of about 500 Guides, Scouts, Brownies and Cubs at St John's Church, Invercargill.

Commissioners (L-R): Mrs D G Jardine (District Commissioner, Queenstown), Miss H R Herrick (Dominion Commissioner), Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs R C Abernethy.

April 1948

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22317

GISBORNE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0330pb.bmp")] !g0330pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gisborne

GISBORNE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0330pa.bmp")] !g0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

Gladstone Road, Gisborne. c1905

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11151-1/1

GISBORNE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0330pc.bmp")] !g0330pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cook's statue with Young Nick's Head seen behind

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp*g0360p01.ply")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, 5 April 1862.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0360pe.bmp")] !g0360pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hanging valley

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0360pf.bmp")] !g0360pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Glacial cirque

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1020pb.bmp*g0360p04.ply")] !g1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. 1862, *watercolour by John Gully (1819-1888)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P096004-C -CT

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0010pa.bmp*g0360p05.ply")] !i0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Tasman Glacier is a valley glacier and a remnant of the previous ice age.

GLASGOW, David Boyle - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0370pa.bmp")] !g0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

*David Boyle, seventh Earl of Glasgow (1856-1933), Governor of New Zealand 1892 to 1897
1890s*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1331-1/1

GLOVER, Denis James Matthews - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1180pa.bmp*g0400p01.ply")] !c1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W McKaskell

*The New Zealand Writer's Conference at Canterbury University College. The group includes John Reece Cole (3rd left), James K Baxter (5th left) and Denis Glover (3rd right).
1951*

J R Cole Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31258-1/2

GLOW-WORMS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0410pa.bmp")] !g0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Glow-worms in Waitomo Caves

GOATS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0420pa.bmp")] !g0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Goat farming near Te Hauke

GOATS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0140pc.bmp*g0420p02.ply")] !v0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Goats can easily kill trees through eating new growth or ring-barking them

GOATS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0250pa.bmp*g0420p03.ply")] !a0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Domestic goats

GODLEY, General Sir Alexander John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0430pa.bmp")] !g0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*General Sir Alexander Godley (1867-1957), who was appointed commandant of the New Zealand Defence Forces in 1910, and retained overall command of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force until November 1919.
c1920*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1335-1/1

GODLEY, John Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0440pa.bmp")] !g0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Robert Godley was the most influential leader of Christchurch in its formative years

GODLEY, John Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1020pb.bmp*g0440p02.ply")] !g1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. 1862, *watercolour by John Gully (1819-1888)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P096004-C -CT

GODWITS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0470pa.bmp")] !g0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Eastern Bar-tailed Godwits acquire breeding plumage before flying to the Arctic in late March

GODWITS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0470pb.bmp")] !g0470pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Bar-tailed Godwits with South Island Pied Oystercatchers rest at high tide at the tip of Brighton Spit,
Christchurch*

GOLD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0490pa.bmp")] !g0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

Shantytown on the West Coast offers a reconstruction of a gold mining town of the 1860s. Shown here is part of a large gold claim

GOLD - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0490pb.bmp")] !g0490pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Old goldworking machinery (a stamping battery) at Macetown near Queenstown

GOLD - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0490pc.bmp")] !g0490pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Bank of New Zealand and gold office, Arthur's Point.
1864*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 594-1/1

GOLD - Nelson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0510pa.bmp")] !g0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

*Patterson's Prospector's claim at Mahakipawa
c1890s*

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 549-10X8

GOLD - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0890pa.bmp*g0520p01.ply")] !p0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J H Ingley (fl 1901).

The last Central Otago (Queenstown to Lawrence) gold escort changing horses at Roxburgh. Standing on the pole of the coach: Jimmie Dungay, driver. Police (left to right): Constable Charlie Bonar, Queenstown; Constable (later Inspector) Fuohy, Dunedin; Sergeant Beaumont, Alexandra; In coach: Duncan MacGregor, BNZ, Dunedin. Standing by trolley (left to right): L B Haines, manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; James Pearce, assistant-manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; T E Corkill, accountant, BNZ, Dunedin
1901

Making New Zealand Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 1736-1/2 -MNZ

GOLD - West Coast - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0540pa.bmp")] !g0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Shantytown, on the West Coast, offers a complete reconstruction of an 1860s' New Zealand gold mining town.

Pictured here is a gold miner's hut

GOLD - Gold Production - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0560pa.bmp")] !g0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The water cannon at Shantytown on the West Coast used to cut away the hillside to loosen material for sluicing and panning

GOLD - Gold Production - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0560pb.bmp")] !g0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A wooden culvert that feeds the cutaway material from the water cannon to sluices and pans at Shantytown on the West Coast

GOLD - Gold Production - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0560pc.bmp")] !g0560pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Looking out of a gold mine on the West Coast

GOLDEN BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0570pa.bmp")] !g0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view from Puponga, Golden Bay

GOLF - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0590pa.bmp")] !g0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frank J Denton 1869-1963

Golf tournament, Wanganui. 1910-1911

F J Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 16368-1/1

GOLF - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0590pb.bmp")] !g0590pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Golf on Wanaka Golf Course

GOOSE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0610pa.bmp")] !g0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canada Goose

GOOSE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0610pb.bmp")] !g0610pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Barren Goose

GORDON, Arthur Charles Hamilton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0620pa.bmp")] !g0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

*Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon (1829-1912), Governor of New Zealand 1880 to 1882. Created Baron Stanmore
1893
c1881*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library
Reference Number : G- 4969-1/2

GORDON, Doris Clifton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0650pa.bmp")] !g0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Dr Doris Clifton Gordon (1890-1959) (right), the first woman in Australasia to be elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 71298-1/2

GORE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0660pa.bmp")] !g0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gore

GORST, Sir John Eldon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0670pa.bmp")] !g0670pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir John Eldon Gorst (1835-1916) (centre left) with Sir John Logan Campbell at the Veteran's Home in Auckland during Gorst's visit to New Zealand.
c1906*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3153-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0850pa.bmp*g0690p01.ply")] !h0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Ingram McDonald 1865-1935

Captain William Hobson 1792-1842
Governor of New Zealand 1840 to 1842.

Physical Description: Oil, 1230 x 920mm
Painted 1913 - copy of painting by Collins of Bristol.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: D-P826-G-CT

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0360pa.bmp*g0690p02.ply")] !i0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

Governor of New Zealand Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Baron Islington, with his wife Anne, and their staff. 1910

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1386-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0450pa.bmp*g0690p03.ply")] !k0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Governor Sir William Jervois and Lady Jervois being welcomed at Kawhia by chiefs of Ngatihikairo (Hone Te One, principal chief, Hone Wetere and Pikia); Tetahi Rahi, chief of Ngati Haua; and Tiki Taimona. The New Zealand Herald of 17 March 1884 reported that the Governor and his party (including Miss A Jervois, Rev W Jervois, Miss A Richmond, and Major Eccles, ADC) arrived on board the S S Hinemoa at 4pm and departed at 6pm.

14 March 1884

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25752-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0170pa.bmp*g0690p04.ply")] !o0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

Sir William Hillier Onslow (1853-1911), Governor of New Zealand from 1889 to 1892.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1955-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0830pa.bmp*g0690p05.ply")] !p0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Sir William Lee Plunket (1864-1920), Governor of New Zealand from 1904 to 1910.
c1905*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1627-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0730pa.bmp*g0690p06.ply")] !n0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

George Augustus Normanby Phipps, the second Marquis of Normanby (1819-1890), the ninth Governor of New Zealand from January 1875 to February 1879.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31574-1/2

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1200pa.bmp*g0690p07.ply")] !b1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Artist Unknown

Sir G F Bowen, GCMG, and Lady Bowen. *Sir George Ferguson Bowen (1821-1899) succeeded Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand in 1869. In that year he instituted the New Zealand Cross. In early 1873 he was appointed Governor of Victoria.*

Cover of the Australasian Sketcher, 19 April 1873

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 138674-1/2

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1510pa.bmp*g0690p08.ply")] !b1510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Colonel Thomas Robert Gore Browne (1807-1887) with his family. L-R: Mabel, Thomas, Captain F G Steward (private secretary), Harriet, and Harold. Sir Thomas was Governor of New Zealand from 1855 to 1861.
1859*

Urquhart Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2658-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp*g0690p09.ply")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.
Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.
26 September 1907.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0580pa.bmp*g0690p10.ply")] !f0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Maull and Polyblank (London)

*Robert FitzRoy (1805-1865) who was Governor of New Zealand 1843 to 1845
c1855*

D Stanbury Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 87573-1/2

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0620pa.bmp*g0690p11.ply")] !g0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

*Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon (1829-1912), Governor of New Zealand 1880 to 1882. Created Baron Stanmore
1893
c1881*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library

Reference Number : G- 4969-1/2

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0930pa.bmp*g0690p12.ply")] !g0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Daniel Louise Mundy 1826/27?-1881

Sir George Grey (1812-1898), who was appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1845 and held the position until 1853. He was again Governor from 1861 to 1868, and Premier from 1877 to 1879.

Hand-coloured photograph, 220 x 180mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 23-G -CT

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 13

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0160pa.bmp*g0690p13.ply")] !r0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Uchter John Mark Knox, fifth Earl of Ranfurly (1856-1933), Governor of New Zealand 1897 to 1904
c1904*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 1650-1/1

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH 14

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0370pa.bmp*g0690p14.ply")] !g0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

*David Boyle, seventh Earl of Glasgow (1856-1933), Governor of New Zealand 1892 to 1897
1890s*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1331-1/1

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1040pa.bmp*g0700p01.ply")] !h1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Murphy

Deputy Prime Minister Keith Jacka Holyoake (1904-1984), with his wife Norma, watching the Wellington Cup race at Trentham.

January 1951

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Reference Number: F- 65444-1/2

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0110pa.bmp*g0700p02.ply")] !j0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe at a picnic lunch at Ninety Mile Beach during the Governor-General's visit to the Far North.

L-R: unknown; Viscountess Jellicoe (with umbrella); Colonel Allen Bell, MP for the Bay of Islands; Rt Hon Viscount Jellicoe; and Alfred Long, chairman of the Mangonui County Council

January 1924

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .G- 6357-1/1

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0730pa.bmp*g0700p03.ply")] !I0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, second Earl of Liverpool (1870-1941), Governor-General of New Zealand 1912 to 1920
1917*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library,
Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 15166-1/1

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0310pa.bmp*g0700p04.ply")] !n0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908-1972

Governor-General Air Chief Marshall Sir Cyril Louis Norton Newall (1886-1963) entertaining Eleanor Roosevelt (wife of the President of the USA) at Government House, Wellington. During her week in New Zealand Eleanor Roosevelt visited American troops stationed here, inspected the work of the American Red Cross (whose uniform she is wearing), and studied the contribution New Zealand women were making to the war effort.

Left to right: Marie Ryan; Major Holland-Martin, ADC; Norah Walton; Captain Helmore, ADC; Lieutenant-Commander Douglas Moulton; Georgiana Newall; Sir Cyril Newall. August 1943

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 525-1/4

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0740pa.bmp*g0700p05.ply")] !n0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Governor-General Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie (1893-1963) and Lady Patricia Norrie, with the First Sea Lord Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Countess Mountbatten, on the steps of Government House, Wellington.

April 1956

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22376

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0130pa.bmp*g0700p06.ply")] !b0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Governor-General of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967 Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson (later Lord Ballantrae) (1911-1980) with his wife Lady Laura Fergusson. c1962

W Hulse Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 116404- 1/2

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0980pa.bmp*g0700p07.ply")] !b0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Governor-General the Rt Hon Charles Bathurst, first Baron Bledisloe (1867-1958) and Lady Alina Bledisloe with the Duke of Gloucester (right) at the Memorial flagpole at Waitangi. In 1932 the Bledisloes purchased the Busby estate at Waitangi (including the Treaty House) and presented it to the nation.
1934*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19071-1/4

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0890pa.bmp*g0700p08.ply")] !f0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bernard Freyberg during World War II.

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 5761

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0050pa.bmp*g0700p09.ply")] !g0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*The Governor-General George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, eighth Viscount Galway (1867-1958),
inspecting members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.*

6 July 1938

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22318

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0450pa.bmp*g0700p10.ply")] !r0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Sir Paul Reeves

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1100pa.bmp*g0700p11.ply")] !t1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Catherine Tizard during her time as Governor-General

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0245pa.bmp*g0700p12.ply")] !h0245pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rt Hon Justice Michael Hardie Boys

GRACE, Thomas Samuel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0730pa.bmp")] !g0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Arrival of the Rev T S and Mrs Grace at Pukawa, Taupo. *Illustration by J Johnston, published in the Church Missionary Intelligencer, July 1856, between p156-157. Shows Rev Thomas Samuel Grace (1815-1879) with his wife Agnes and their children arriving at the CMS mission station at Pukawa on 19 April 1855.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 138511-1/2

GRAHAM, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1610pa.bmp*g0750p01.ply")] !a1610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Captain Graham addressing the natives. *Frontispiece by J Jackson from Distant home or the Graham family in New Zealand by Mrs J E Aylmer (London, 1881). The New Zealand National Bibliography volume 1: to 1889 (Wellington, 1980) describes Isabella Aylmer's book as "a Swiss-Family-Robinson-like account of immigrant life in New Zealand". It was based on letters written by her husband's cousin, Reverend William Joseph Aylmer, from Akaroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 10

GRASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0780pa.bmp")] !g0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Snow tussock

GRASS - Native Grasses - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0790pa.bmp")] !g0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Toetoe on roadside south of Westport

GRASS - Introduced Grasses - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0800pa.bmp")] !g0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Introduced grasses

GRASS - Introduced Grasses - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0270pa.bmp*g0800p02.ply")] !p0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Pampas grass flowering

GRASS - Introduced Grasses - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1450pa.bmp*g0800p03.ply")] !r1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Rye grass is recognised by its purple base

GRASS GRUB - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0810pa.bmp")] !g0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Grass grub larvae

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0820pa.bmp")] !g0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A pair of Alpine Grasshoppers mating

GREBES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0880pa.bmp")] !g0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Australasian Crested Grebe on its floating nest

GREBES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0880pb.bmp")] !g0880pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Little Grebe turning eggs

GREENSTONE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0900pa.bmp")] !g0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Greenstone River in Greenstone Valley near Lake Wakatipu

GREEN VEGETABLE BUG - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0910pa.bmp")] !g0910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Green Vegetable Bug nymph

GREY, Sir George Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0930pa.bmp")] !g0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Daniel Louise Mundy 1826/27?-1881

Sir George Grey (1812-1898), who was appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1845 and held the position until 1853. He was again Governor from 1861 to 1868, and Premier from 1877 to 1879.

Hand-coloured photograph, 220 x 180mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 23-G -CT

GREY, Sir George Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp*g0930p02.ply")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

GREY WARBLER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0940pa.bmp")] !g0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Grey Warbler feeding a Shining Cuckoo chick

GREYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0950pb.bmp")] !g0950pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Greymouth

GREYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0950pa.bmp")] !g0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Revingtons Hotel, Greymouth.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50052-1/2

GREYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0960pa.bmp")] !g0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Greytown, with a population of 2000, is the oldest settlement in the Wairarapa

GREYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0960pb.bmp")] !g0960pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Main Street, Greytown. 1897

R Keedwell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 170060-1/2

GREYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0300pa.bmp*g0960p03.ply")] !p0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith (1888-1972).

Papawai Pa, Greytown. c1920s

S C Smith Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 48471-1/2

GRIGG, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0970pa.bmp")] !g0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Wrigglesworth & Binns

*John Grigg (1828?-1901) of Longbeach Station, Canterbury
c1880s*

J H Grigg Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50156-1/2

GROSS, Richard Oliver - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0980pa.bmp")] !g0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Monument erected above the grave of Labour Party leader Henry Edmund (Harry) Holland (1868-1933) in Bolton Street cemetery, Wellington. Sculpted by Richard Oliver Gross (1882-1964), it was unveiled in 1937. The inscription reads: "He devoted his life to free the world from unhappiness, tyranny and oppression."
c1937*

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 18206-1/1

GROUPER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0990pa.bmp")] !g0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Grouper, or Hapuku, is a slow-growing long-lived species, here caught in a gill net off Kaikoura

GUARD, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1000pa.bmp")] !g1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Guard's Bay, Jan. 1848, *watercolour by William Fox 1812-1893. Named after whaler and trader John Guard.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P013015-C -CT

GULLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1010pa.bmp")] !g1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red-billed Gull in a dawn breeze

GULLS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1010pb.bmp")] !g1010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black-backed Gull

GULLY, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp*g1020p01.ply")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, 5 April 1862.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

GULLY, John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1020pb.bmp")] !g1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. *1862, watercolour by John Gully (1819-1888)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P096004-C -CT

GUM EMPEROR MOTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1030pa.bmp")] !g1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Caterpillar of the Gum Emperor Moth

GUM EMPEROR MOTH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1030pb.bmp")] !g1030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pupa (cocoon) of the Gum Emperor Moth

GUM EMPEROR MOTH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1030pc.bmp")] !g1030pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gum Emperor Moth

GUM TREES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1040pa.bmp")] !g1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gum trees are now a familiar feature throughout New Zealand. Here a giant Eucalyptus towers above its rural neighbours in Pigeon Valley near Nelson

GURNARDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1050pa.bmp")] !g1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gurnard caught during long-line fishing in the Hauraki Gulf

GUTHRIE-SMITH, William Herbert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1070pa.bmp")] !g1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908 - 1972

*Naturalist and farmer William Herbert Guthrie-Smith (1862-1940) surveying erosion damage on his property
Tutira.
c1939*

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1898-1/4 -MNZ

GYMNASTICS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1080pa.bmp")] !g1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

Gymnastics team outside the YMCA, Nelson. c1920s

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11418-1/1

GYMNASTICS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0400pa.bmp*g1080p02.ply")] !0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Gymnastics class at the Ley's Institute, Ponsonby, Auckland. 1906

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2943-1/1

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 1 of 8)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0010P01")	"G0030P01")	"G0030P02")	"G0040P01")
]!]!]!]!
g0010pas.dib	g0030pbs.dib	g0030pas.dib	g0040pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Gold miners'</i>	<i>Soldiers dug</i>	<i>Anzac Cove</i>	<i>Belted</i>
<i>claims in</i>	<i>in at Gallipoli</i>		<i>Galloway</i>
<i>Gabriel's</i>			
<i>Gully</i>			

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0050P01")	"G0060P01")	"G0060P02")	"G0070P02")
]!]!]!]!
g0050pas.dib	g0060pas.dib	g0060pbs.dib	g0070pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Governor-</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Trentham</i>	<i>Bird hunters,</i>
<i>General</i>	<i>Christchurch</i>	<i>races</i>	<i>probably in</i>
<i>Viscount</i>	<i>Casino</i>		<i>the</i>
<i>Galway</i>			<i>Canterbury</i>
			<i>area</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0080P01")	"G0080P02")	"G0100P01")	"G0140P01")
]!]!]!]!
g0080pas.dib	g0080pbs.dib	g0100pas.dib	g0140pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Gannet with</i>	<i>Gannets at</i>	<i>The gas</i>	<i>Northland</i>
<i>chick</i>	<i>Cape</i>	<i>production</i>	<i>green gecko</i>
	<i>Kidnappers</i>	<i>plant at</i>	
		<i>Kapuni</i>	

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 2 of 8)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0140P02")	"G0170P01")	"G0190P01")	"G0210P01")
]!]!]!]!
g0140pbs.dib	g0170pas.dib	g0190pas.dib	g0210pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>A jewelled</i>	<i>Gemfish</i>	<i>Wreck of the</i>	<i>Measuring</i>
<i>gecko</i>		<i>General</i>	<i>attributes of</i>
		<i>Grant</i>	<i>tilted</i>
			<i>sediments</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0220P01")	"G0220P02")	"G0220P03")	"G0230P01")
]!]!]!]!
g0220pds.dib	g0220pes.dib	g0220pfs.dib	g0230pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Schist rock</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Moeraki</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
<i>outcrops</i>	<i>faulting in a</i>	<i>Boulders</i>	<i>harbour fault</i>
	<i>basalt lava</i>		<i>line</i>
	<i>flow</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0240P01")	"G0250P01")	"G0260P01")	"G0280P01")
]!]!]!]!
g0240pas.dib	g0250pas.dib	g0260pas.dib	g0280pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Exposed</i>	<i>Horizontal</i>	<i>Napier</i>	<i>Geraldine</i>
<i>subsidiary</i>	<i>displacement</i>	<i>airport on</i>	
<i>alpine fault</i>	<i>of fault line</i>	<i>land uplifted</i>	
<i>line</i>		<i>in 1931</i>	
		<i>earthquake</i>	

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 3 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0290P01")]! g0290pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0290P02")]! g0290pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0320P01")]! g0320pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0330P01")]! g0330pbs.dib }
---	---	---	---

<i>A geyser venting at Rotorua</i>	<i>Waimangu Geyser, Rotorua</i>	<i>Lady Baden- Powell, Chief Guide</i>	<i>Gisborne</i>
--	---	--	-----------------

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0330P02")]! g0330pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0330P03")]! g0330pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P02")]! g0360pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P03")]! g0360pfs.dib }
---	---	---	---

<i>Gladstone Road, Gisborne</i>	<i>Cook's statue</i>	<i>Hanging valley</i>	<i>Glacial cirque</i>
---	----------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0370P01")]! g0370pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0410P01")]! g0410pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0420P01")]! g0420pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0430P01")]! g0430pas.dib }
---	---	---	---

<i>David Boyle, seventh Earl of Glasgow</i>	<i>Glow-worms in Waitomo Caves</i>	<i>Goat farming near Te Hauke</i>	<i>General Sir Alexander Godley</i>
---	--	---	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 4 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0440P01")]! g0440pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0470P01")]! g0470pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0470P02")]! g0470pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0490P01")]! g0490pas.dib }
<i>John Robert Godley</i>	<i>Eastern Bar- tailed Godwits</i>	<i>Bar-tailed Godwits</i>	<i>Gold claim at Shantytown</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0490P02")]! g0490pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0490P03")]! g0490pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0510P01")]! g0510pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0540P01")]! g0540pas.dib }
<i>Old goldworking machinery</i>	<i>Bank of New Zealand and gold office, Arthur's Point</i>	<i>Patterson's Prospector's claim at Mahakipawa</i>	<i>Gold miner's hut</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0560P01")]! g0560pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0560P02")]! g0560pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0560P03")]! g0560pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0570P01")]! g0570pas.dib }
<i>Gold recovery</i>	<i>Gold recovery</i>	<i>Gold mine</i>	<i>A view from Puponga, Golden Bay</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 5 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0590P01")]! g0590pas.dib } <i>Golf tournament, Wanganui</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0590P02")]! g0590pbs.dib } <i>Golf at Wanaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0610P01")]! g0610pas.dib } <i>Canada Goose</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0610P02")]! g0610pbs.dib } <i>Cape Barren Goose</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0620P01")]! g0620pas.dib } <i>Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0650P01")]! g0650pas.dib } <i>Dr Doris Clifton Gordon (right)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0660P01")]! g0660pas.dib } <i>Gore</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0670P01")]! g0670pas.dib } <i>Sir John Eldon Gorst with Sir John Logan Campbell</i>
--	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0730P01")]! g0730pas.dib } <i>Arrival of the Rev T S and Mrs Grace at Pukawa, Taupo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0780P01")]! g0780pas.dib } <i>Snow tussock</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0790P01")]! g0790pas.dib } <i>Toetoe on roadside south of Westport</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0800P01")]! g0800pas.dib } <i>Introduced grasses</i>
---	--	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 6 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0810P01")]! g0810pas.dib } <i>Grass Grub larvae</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0820P01")]! g0820pas.dib } <i>Alpine Grasshoppers mating</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0880P01")]! g0880pas.dib } <i>Australasian Crested Grebe</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0880P02")]! g0880pbs.dib } <i>Little Grebe</i>
---	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0900P01")]! g0900pas.dib } <i>Greenstone River</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0910P01")]! g0910pas.dib } <i>Green Vegetable Bug nymph</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0930P01")]! g0930pas.dib } <i>Sir George Grey</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0940P01")]! g0940pas.dib } <i>Grey Warbler feeding a Shining Cuckoo chick</i>
--	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0950P01")]! g0950pbs.dib } <i>Greymouth</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0950P02")]! g0950pas.dib } <i>Revingtons Hotel, Greymouth</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0960P01")]! g0960pas.dib } <i>Greytown</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0960P02")]! g0960pbs.dib } <i>Main Street, Greytown</i>
---	---	--	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 7 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0970P01")]! g0970pas.dib } <i>John Grigg</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0980P01")]! g0980pas.dib } <i>Monument sculpted by Richard Oliver Gross</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0990P01")]! g0990pas.dib } <i>Grouper or Hapuku</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1000P01")]! g1000pas.dib } <i>Guard's Bay</i>
--	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1010P01")]! g1010pas.dib } <i>Red-billed Gull at dawn</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1010P02")]! g1010pbs.dib } <i>Black-backed Gull</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1020P02")]! g1020pbs.dib } <i>Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1030P01")]! g1030pas.dib } <i>Caterpillar of the Gum Emperor Moth</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1030P02")]! g1030pbs.dib } <i>Pupa (cocoon) of the Gum Emperor Moth</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1030P03")]! g1030pcs.dib } <i>Gum Emperor Moth</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1040P01")]! g1040pas.dib } <i>Gum tree near Nelson</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G1050P01")]! g1050pas.dib } <i>Gurnard</i>
---	--	--	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - G TOPICS (Page 8 of 8)

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G1070P01") "G1080P01")
]!        ]!
g1070pas.dib g1080pas.dib
}         }
William   Gymnastics
Herbert   team outside
Guthrie-  the YMCA,
Smith     Nelson
```

GALLAHER, David - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0020P01") "G0020P02")
]!        ]!
a0520pbs.dib a0520pcs.dib
}          }
```

*2 December 1905 at
Crystal
Palace*

*The All
Blacks who
toured the
United
Kingdom in
1905-06*

GALLIPOLI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0030P01") "G0030P02")
]!        ]!
g0030pbs.dib g0030pas.dib
}          }
Soldiers dug Anzac Cove
in at Gallipoli
```

GAMBLING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0060P01")	"G0060P02")	"G0060P03")
]!]!]!
g0060pas.dib	g0060pbs.dib	a1550pfs.dib
}	}	}
<i>The</i>	<i>Trentham</i>	<i>Francis</i>
<i>Christchurch</i>	<i>races</i>	<i>Chichester</i>
<i>Casino</i>		<i>buying a</i>
		<i>ticket in the</i>
		<i>"Aviation" art</i>
		<i>union</i>

GAME BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0070P01") "G0070P02")
]!        ]!
p0650pas.dib g0070pas.dib
}          }
```

Ring-necked *Bird hunters,*
Pheasant *probably in*
the
Canterbury
area

GANNETS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0080P01") "G0080P02")
]!        ]!
g0080pas.dib g0080pbs.dib
}          }
Gannet with Gannets at
chick      Cape
              Kidnappers
```

GECKOS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0140P01") "G0140P02")
]!        ]!
g0140pas.dib g0140pbs.dib
}          }
Northland A jewelled
green gecko gecko
```

GEOLOGY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0220P01")]! g0220pds.dib } <i>Schist rock outcrops</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0220P02")]! g0220pes.dib } <i>Normal faulting in a basalt lava flow</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0220P03")]! g0220pfs.dib } <i>Moeraki Boulders</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0220P04")]! h1410pas.dib } <i>Upper Hutt</i>
--	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0220P05")]! h1450pas.dib } <i>Geological map of the Province of Otago</i>

GEOLOGY - Active Faults - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0230P01") "G0230P02")
]!        ]!
g0230pas.dib c0250pas.dib
}          }
Wellington   Cape
harbour fault Turakirae
line         shoreline
```

GEOLOGY - Recent Geological Events - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0260P01") "G0260P02")
]!        ]!
g0260pas.dib t0360pas.dib}
}          Mount
Napier    Tarawera
airport on showing the
land uplifted 1886 basaltic
in 1931      fissure - rift
earthquake   explosive
              eruption
```

GEYSERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0290P01") "G0290P02")
]!        ]!
g0290pbs.dib g0290pas.dib
}          }
A geyser   Waimangu
venting at  Geyser,
Rotorua    Rotorua
```

GISBORNE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0330P01")	"G0330P02")	"G0330P03")
]!]!]!
g0330pbs.dib	g0330pas.dib	g0330pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Gisborne</i>	<i>Gladstone</i>	<i>Cook's statue</i>
	<i>Road,</i>	
	<i>Gisborne</i>	

GLACIERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P01")]! h1110pas.dib } <i>Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P02")]! g0360pes.dib } <i>Hanging valley</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P03")]! g0360pfs.dib } <i>Glacial cirque</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0360P04")]! g1020pbs.dib } Sources of Godley River, Glassen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 feet. 1862
---	--	--	--

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"G0360P05")
]!
i0010pas.dib}
*Tasman
Glacier*

GOATS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0420P01")	"G0420P02")	"G0420P03")
]!]!]!
g0420pas.dib	v0140pcs.dib	a0250pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Goat farming</i>	<i>Goats can</i>	<i>Domestic</i>
<i>near Te</i>	<i>easily kill</i>	<i>goats</i>
<i>Hauke</i>	<i>trees</i>	

GODLEY, John Robert - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0440P01") "G0440P02")
]!        ]!
g0440pas.dib g1020pbs.dib
}          }
```

John Robert Sources of
Godley Godley River,
Glassen and
Godley
Glaciers,
3550 feet.
1862

GODWITS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0470P01") "G0470P02")
]!        ]!
g0470pas.dib g0470pbs.dib
}          }
Eastern Bar- Bar-tailed
tailed      Godwits
Godwits
```

GOLD - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0490P01")	"G0490P02")	"G0490P03")
]!]!]!
g0490pas.dib	g0490pbs.dib	g0490pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Gold claim at</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Bank of New</i>
<i>Shantytown</i>	<i>goldworking</i>	<i>Zealand and</i>
	<i>machinery</i>	<i>gold office,</i>
		<i>Arthur's</i>
		<i>Point</i>

GOLD - Gold Production - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0560P01") "G0560P02") "G0560P03")
  ]!      ]!      ]!
g0560pas.dib g0560pbs.dib g0560pcs.dib
  }      }      }
  Gold   Gold   Gold mine
recovery recovery
```

GOLF - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0590P01") "G0590P02")
]!        ]!
g0590pas.dib g0590pbs.dib
}          }
Golf      Golf at
tournament, Wanaka
Wanganui
```

GOOSE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0610P01") "G0610P02")
]!        ]!
g0610pas.dib g0610pbs.dib
}          }
Canada   Cape Barren
Goose    Goose
```

GOVERNORS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P01")]! h0850pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P02")]! i0360pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P03")]! k0450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P04")]! o0170pas.dib }
<i>Captain William Hobson</i>	<i>Governor of New Zealand Sir John Poynder Dickson- Poynder, Baron Islington</i>	<i>Governor Sir William Jervois and Lady Jervois being welcomed at Kawhia</i>	<i>Sir William Hillier Onslow</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P05")]! p0830pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P06")]! n0730pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P07")]! b1200pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P08")]! b1510pas.dib }
<i>Sir William Lee Plunket</i>	<i>George Augustus Normanby Phipps, the second Marquis of Normanby</i>	<i>Sir G F Bowen, GCMG, and Lady Bowen</i>	<i>Colonel Thomas Robert Gore Browne with his family</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P09")]! d0960pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P10")]! f0580pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P11")]! g0620pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P12")]! g0930pas.dib }
<i>Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status</i>	<i>Robert FitzRoy</i>	<i>Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon</i>	<i>Sir George Grey</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P13")	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0690P14")
--	--

]!]!
r0160pas.dib g0370pas.dib
} }
Uchter John David Boyle,
Mark Knox, seventh Earl
fifth Earl of of Glasgow
Ranfurlly

GOVERNORS-GENERAL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P01")]! h1040pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P02")]! j0110pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P03")]! l0730pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P04")]! n0310pas.dib }
<i>Keith Jacka Holyoake with his wife Norma</i>	<i>Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe</i>	<i>Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, second Earl of Liverpool</i>	<i>Governor- General Air Chief Marshall Sir Cyril Louis Norton Newall</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P05")]! n0740pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P06")]! b0130pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P07")]! b0980pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P08")]! f0890pas.dib }
<i>Governor- General Lieutenant- General Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie</i>	<i>Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson (later Lord Ballantrae)</i>	<i>Governor- General Bledisloe and Lady Alina Bledisloe with the Duke of Gloucester (right)</i>	<i>Bernard Freyberg during World War II</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P09")]! g0050pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P10")]! r0450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P11")]! t1100pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("G0700P12")]! h0245pas.dib }
<i>Governor- General Viscount Galway</i>	<i>Sir Paul Reeves</i>	<i>Dame Catherine Tizard</i>	<i>Rt Hon Justice Michael Hardie Boys</i>

GRASS - Introduced Grasses - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0800P01") "G0800P02") "G0800P03")
  ]!      ]!      ]!
g0800pas.dib p0270pas.dib r1450pas.dib
  }      }      }
Introduced Pampas grass Rye grass is
grasses   flowering  recognised by
                               its purple
                               base
```

GREBES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0880P01") "G0880P02")
]!        ]!
g0880pas.dib g0880pbs.dib
}          }
Australasian Little Grebe
Crested
Grebe
```

GREY, Sir George Edward - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0930P01")	"G0930P02")
]!]!
g0930pas.dib	m0020pas.dib
}	}
<i>Sir George</i>	<i>Sir George</i>
<i>Grey</i>	<i>Grey and his</i>
	<i>cabinet</i>

GREYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G0950P01") "G0950P02")
]!        ]!
g0950pbs.dib g0950pas.dib
}          }
Greymouth Revingtons
              Hotel,
              Greymouth
```

GREYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G0960P01")	"G0960P02")	"G0960P03")
]!]!]!
g0960pas.dib	g0960pbs.dib	p0300pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Greytown</i>	<i>Main Street,</i>	<i>Papawai Pa,</i>
	<i>Greytown</i>	<i>Greytown</i>

GULLS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G1010P01") "G1010P02")
]!        ]!
g1010pas.dib g1010pbs.dib
}          }
Red-billed Black-backed
Gull at dawn Gull
```

GULLY, John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G1020P01") "G1020P02")
]!        ]!
h1110pas.dib g1020pbs.dib
}          }
Mt Cook with Sources of
the Hooker Godley River,
Glacier     Glassen and
              Godley
              Glaciers
```

GUM EMPEROR MOTH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"G1030P01")	"G1030P02")	"G1030P03")
]!]!]!
g1030pas.dib	g1030pbs.dib	g1030pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Caterpillar of</i>	<i>Pupa</i>	<i>Gum</i>
<i>the Gum</i>	<i>(cocoon) of</i>	<i>Emperor</i>
<i>Emperor</i>	<i>the Gum</i>	<i>Moth</i>
<i>Moth</i>	<i>Emperor</i>	
	<i>Moth</i>	

GYMNASTICS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"G1080P01") "G1080P02")
]!        ]!
g1080pas.dib l0400pas.dib}
}          }
Gymnastics class at the
team outside Ley's Institute
the YMCA,
Nelson
```

HADFIELD, Octavius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0030pa.bmp")] !h0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

Interior of Otake [sic] Church, New Zealand. This Church which is 80 feet long and 36 feet broad and 40 feet high has been erected entirely by the voluntary labour of the Maori, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Hadfield and the Rev H Williams. The timber for the building was carefully selected from the forest and brought a distance of several miles. The ridge pole which is made of one solid totara tree 86 feet long, was brought a distance of 12 miles. The building was commenced in the year 1849 and opened in the year 1851, and is a noble specimen of native workmanship.

Physical Description: Hand-coloured lithograph by R K Thomas from an original by C D Barraud, 460 x 320mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P080021-B-CT

HAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0050pb.bmp")] !h0050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Haka

HAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0050pa.bmp")] !h0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir Apirana Ngata leading the haka at the centennial celebrations at Waitangi
1940*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 2746-1/2 -MNZ

HAKE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0060pa.bmp")] !h0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hake

HALFMOON BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0080pa.bmp")] !h0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Halfmoon Bay on Stewart Island

HALL, Sir John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0100pa.bmp")] !h0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Dacie Wrigglesworth 1836-1906

*Sir John Hall (1824-1907), Premier of New Zealand, October 1879 to April 1882
1870s*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 436-1/4 -MNZ

HALL-JONES, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0110pa.bmp")] !h0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Sir William Hall-Jones (1851-1936) being welcomed on his return to New Zealand on the Corinthic

*Front row (L-R): James McGowan, unknown, Sir William Hall-Jones, unknown, J A Millar, Cyril Ward (behind),
unknown, Sir George Fowlds. On step upper right: Eileen Ward
February 1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 22942-1/1

HALL-JONES, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp*h0110p02.ply")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhaio Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).

1906

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

HALL-JONES, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0360pa.bmp*h0110p03.ply")] !p0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Liberal members of the House of Representatives, c1902

Back row L-R: Walter Symes (Egmont), John O'Meara (Pahiatua), Alfred L D Fraser (Napier), Jackson Palmer (Ohinemuri), Charles Hall (Waipawa), William H Field (Otaki), Joseph H Witheford (Auckland), Wiremu Pere (Eastern Maori); centre row: James Bennet (Tuapeka), Henare Kaihau (Western Maori), Thomas Y Duncan (Oamaru, Minister of Lands), Charles H Mills (Wairau, Commissioner of Trade & Customs), Walter C F Carncross (Taieri), John Stevens (Manawatu); front row: Alexander W Hogg (Masterton), E M Smith (Taranaki), James Carroll (Waiapu, Minister of Native Affairs), Sir Joseph G Ward (Awarua, Colonial Secretary), James McGowan (Thames, Minister of Justice), William Hall-Jones (Timaru, Minister of Public Works).

On the front table can be seen the mace. This is the traditional symbol of royal authority in the House although in New Zealand two of the three maces have been gifts of private individuals and have no royal origins. It is carried before the Speaker when he/she enters the chamber at the beginning of each day's proceedings and placed on the Table. In 1866 Sir Charles Clifford gifted the first mace to the New Zealand Parliament. It was destroyed in the fire at Parliament on 11 December 1907.

Alexander Wilson Hogg Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32234-1/2 -

HALLEY'S COMET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0120pa.bmp")] !h0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: C J Westland fl 1910

Halley's comet. 1910

Carter Observatory Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 151293-1/2

HAMILTON, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0130pa.bmp")] !h0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: George Silk

William Hamilton (1899-1978) in his draughting room

July 1942

War Effort Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 32281-1/4

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pb.bmp")] !h0140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

A spectacular explosion of colour providing excitement for young and old, the Hot Air Balloon Fiesta is held in Hamilton for around four days each year in March

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pc.bmp")] !h0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hamilton Zoo focuses on captive breeding programmes of endangered species from all over the world

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pd.bmp")] !h0140pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

The MV Waipa Delta cruises New Zealand's longest river, the Waikato

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pe.bmp")] !h0140pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Based on the banks of the Waikato River, the Hamilton Gardens offer over 58 hectares of spectacular feature and flower gardens

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pf.bmp")] !h0140pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Locals enjoy the Waikato River all year round

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pg.bmp")] !h0140pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Hamilton and Lake Rotoroa

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0140pa.bmp")] !h0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Victoria Street, Hamilton. c1920s

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 46869-1/2

HANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0160pb.bmp")] !h0160pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hangi

HANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0160pa.bmp")] !h0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Leslie Hinge 1868-1942

*Preparing a hangi at the International Exhibition, Christchurch
1906-1907*

Leslie Hinge Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 22051-1/1

HANMER SPRINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0200pb.bmp")] !h0200pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hanmer Springs

HANMER SPRINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0200pc.bmp")] !h0200pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hanmer Springs is famous for its thermal pools

HANMER SPRINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0200pa.bmp")] !h0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Marks

Hanmer Springs from Conical Hill. c1902

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 353-1/1

HAPUKU and BASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0230pa.bmp")] !h0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hapuku or Grouper

HARDHAM, William James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0240pa.bmp")] !h0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Wedding of William James Hardham (1876-1928) VC and Constance Evelyn Parsonson
11 March 1916*

Major E R Andrews Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: F- 24506-1/2

HARDIE BOYS, Sir Michael - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0245pa.bmp")] !h0245pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rt Hon Justice Michael Hardie Boys

HARES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0250pa.bmp")] !h0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hares are listed as a noxious animal

HARGEST, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0260pa.bmp")] !h0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W W Mason fl 1940

*Brigadier James Hargest (1891-1944) talking to Major D Leckie, 23 NZ Battalion (right centre) during reconnaissance in Southern Kent, England.
1940*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 10350-1/4 -DA

HARGEST, James - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0710pa.bmp*h0260p02.ply")] !a0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lt Colonel Leslie Andrew VC, Commanding Officer 22 Battalion (left) with Lt Colonel James Hargest and General Bernard Freyberg at Helwan.

1941

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 13918-1/2 -DA

HARPER, Arthur Paul - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0280pa.bmp")] !h0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Explorers Charles Douglas (left) and Arthur Harper (1865-1955) with Douglas's dog Betsy Jane, in the valley of
the Cook River.
1894*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 32914-1/2

HARRIER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0290pa.bmp")] !h0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Although five eggs are often laid it is rare for more than two Harrier chicks to fledge

HASTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0310pb.bmp")] !h0310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The clock tower in Hastings

HASTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0310pa.bmp")] !h0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*A cornucopia of Wattie's products - the first-prize float in the trades section of the Hastings Blossom Festival
parade
September 1956*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: G- 101341-1/2

HAUHAUS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0070pa.bmp*h0330p01.ply")] !p0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Te Ua Haumene (?-1866), founder and prophet of the Hauhau Church. His guiding principle was the quality of pai marire, goodness and peace, which he used to describe the nature of God. In September 1862 he had a vision in which he believed he had been chosen by God as his prophet and commanded to throw off the yoke of the Pakeha.
c1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5495-1/2

HAURAKI GULF - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0340pa.bmp")] !h0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangitoto Island, looking across the Hauraki Gulf from Tiritiri Matangi Island

HAURAKI PLAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0350pa.bmp")] !h0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Friesian cattle on the Hauraki Plains

HAVELOCK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0370pb.bmp")] !h0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Havelock Marina, Marlborough

HAVELOCK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0370pa.bmp")] !h0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Cobb & Co coach outside the post office, Lucknow Street, Havelock. c1890s

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 414-10x8

HAVELOCK NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0380pa.bmp")] !h0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Havelock North. c1920

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 48876-1/2

HAWERA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0400pb.bmp")] !h0400pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hawera

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0410pa.bmp")] !h0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Apple picking in the Hawke's Bay

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0410pb.bmp")] !h0410pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Kidnappers

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0410pc.bmp")] !h0410pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Brookfields Vineyard, Hawke's Bay

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0410pd.bmp")] !h0410pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Temata Estate, Hawke's Bay

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0240pa.bmp*h0410p05.ply")] !w0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0450pa.bmp")] !h0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

This replica of a hospital surgery is found in Shantytown on the West Coast - a reconstructed 1860s New Zealand gold mining town

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0450pb.bmp")] !h0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Polio vaccination, Newtown School. c1956

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 40570-1/2

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0450pc.bmp")] !h0450pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

Staff outside the South Durham Street District Nursing Office

*From L-R: Nurse E Browne, Sister Constance, Nurses M Palmer, M Rogers, Sibylla Emily Maude, C Savory, L
Laing and M Tolerton
29 August 1914*

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 5293-1/1

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0140pa.bmp*h0450p04.ply")] !i0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Influenza depot, Christchurch. The large sign on the left reads "Influenza Depot. Medicine supplied only to poor people with actual bad cases in the house, or to those who have been unable to secure other aid. No other person supplied." The notice on the right announces: "Stimulants for patients. Small bottles of whisky, brandy or stout will be sold at the Central Medicine Depot, Cathedral Square, for patients on the signed order of Dr Chesson, or any medical practitioner, or Nurse Maud."

1918

The Press (Christchurch) Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 8542-1/1

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Mental Illness - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0230pa.bmp*h0470p01.ply")] !I0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Seacliff Hospital. Designed by Robert Arthur Lawson (1833-1902)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 60807-1/2 -

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Healthy Children - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0480pa.bmp")] !h0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Dannevirke Hospital. 1911

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 22222-1/2

HEALTH CAMPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0510pa.bmp")] !h0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Walker

*Toothbrush drill - after breakfast at the King George V Memorial Health Camp, Otaki.
September 1948*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 33819-1/2

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0520pa.bmp")] !h0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Artist, surveyor, explorer, politician and soldier, Charles Heaphy VC (1828-1881).
c1867*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 3062-1/2

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0950pa.bmp*h0520p02.ply")] !h0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Heaphy 1820-1881

View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River, *December 1839*

Physical Description: Watercolour, 410 x 540mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P025020-C-CT

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0520pc.bmp")] !h0520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The bridge over Kohaihai River at the southern end of the Heaphy Track

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pb.bmp*h0520p04.ply")] !n0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf, New Zealand, including a part of the site of the intended town of Nelson, 1841. *Watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Heaphy came to Wellington in 1839 as draughtsman to the New Zealand Company. This is one of a series of paintings he made during the company's second expedition in 1841. A lithograph of this view was included in his promotional pamphlet Narrative of a residence in New Zealand. The first three immigrant ships Will Watch, Whitby and Arrow can be seen on the harbour with their flags flying.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025015-C -CT

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pq.bmp*h0520p05.ply")] !w0680pq.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of a part of the town of Wellington, New Zealand, looking towards the south-east, comprising about one-third of the water-frontage in September 1841, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881), draughtsman to the New Zealand Company, showing the Te Aro area of Wellington, with Lambton Quay in the foreground and Willis Street centre right.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P025009-C -CT

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0600pk.bmp*h0520p06.ply")] !c0600pk.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View in the valley of the Nairne [sic], Port Wakefield in the distance, Chatham Islands, 1840, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Shows the Nairn River winding between bush away to the harbour of Port Wakefield (Waitangi).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025016-C -CT

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1200pa.bmp*h0520p07.ply")] !a1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mt Egmont from the Southward. *Sept? 1840, watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025008-C -CT

HEBE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0530pa.bmp")] !h0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A hybrid Hebe speciosa variety cultivated for a garden ornamental

HEBE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0530pb.bmp")] !h0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hebe odora, a mountain species found in damp places

HECTOR, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0540pa.bmp")] !h0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Skeleton of whale (Neobalaena marginata) captured off Stewart Island in January 1874.

L-R: Dr B D Maxwell, Dr S Key, Arthur Thomas Bothamley, R P Core, Walter Baldock Durant Mantell, Thomas William Kirk, Herbert S Cox, John Buchanan, James Hector, and Burton (taxidermist).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 4109-1/2

HEDGEHOGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0560pa.bmp")] !h0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hedgehogs were liberated by Acclimatisation Societies in Christchurch and Dunedin from 1870

HEENEY, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1230pc.bmp*h0580p01.ply")] !b1230pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Associated Press

*New Zealander Tom Heeney (1898-1984) fighting Max Baer at San Francisco. Heeney won this fight in 10 rounds
1933*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1026-1/4 -MNZ

HEKE POKAI, Hone - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0600pa.bmp")] !h0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Joseph Jenner Merrett 1816-1881

The warrior chieftains of New Zealand. Harriett, Heki's wife - Heki - Kawiti. 1846

Physical Description: Pencil & watercolour, 558 x 460mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P012019-C-CT

HEKE POKAI, Hone - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0600pb.bmp")] !h0600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Hone Heke Ngapua (1869-1909) of Ngapuhi. Member of Parliament for Northern Maori, 1893 to 1900.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 18846-1/2

HELENSVILLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0610pa.bmp")] !h0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Fox 1812-1893

At Helensville (McLeods), Kaipara, NZ. 1863?

Physical Description: Watercolour, 250 x 280mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P 9-WC-CT

HEREFORDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0690pa.bmp")] !h0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hereford cattle

HERONS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0700pa.bmp")] !h0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Heron

HERONS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0700pc.bmp")] !h0700pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

White-faced Heron

HIGHBANK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0730pa.bmp")] !h0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Highbank hydroelectric power station on the Rakaia River

HIKURANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0750pa.bmp")] !h0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Hikurangi

HILL, Alfred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0770pa.bmp")] !h0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Alfred Francis Hill (1870-1960) conducting his Commemorative Ode (words by J C Andersen) at the opening of the NZ International Exhibition at Christchurch
1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 83978-1/2

HILL, Sergeant George Rowley - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0780pa.bmp")] !h0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sidney George Vaile

*George (Rowley) Hill (1837-1930) wearing medals awarded to him in various conflicts, including the New Zealand Cross gained at the siege of Hiruharama Pa.
c1910*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 5523-1/2

HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0790pa.bmp")] !h0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Sir Edmund Percival Hillary (born 1919), who with Sherpa Tensing climbed Mt Everest in 1953

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 20196-1/2

HINEMOA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0430pa.bmp*h0810p01.ply")] !f0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister

Advertising hoarding for the movie Hinemoa at Stratford. The advertisement in the Stratford Evening Post of Wednesday 25 November 1914 exclaims "Maoriland's Queen of the Water, a Romantic love story in dusky toning...Hinemoa, a beautiful belle in Bronze, braves all, answers the love call of handsome Tui's [sic] flute and swims...to the Island of Mokoia. The Most Beautiful of all Maori Love Legends. Alfred Hill's Splendid Music. Splendid Music and Splendid Pictures."
1914

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 10273-1/1

HINTON, John Daniel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0820pa.bmp")] !h0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*VC winner John Daniel Hinton (born 1909) with Hon. Walter Nash (1882-1968)
1940s*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: C-22324

HIPANGO, Hoani Wiremu - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0830pa.bmp")] !h0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

L-R: Basil Kirke Taylor (1831-1876) with his father, Reverend Richard Taylor (1805-1873), and Hoani Wiremu Hipango (c1820-1865). Richard Taylor arranged for Hipango (also known as John Williams) to have a private audience with Queen Victoria during their visit to England in 1855. Basil Taylor was studying at Queen's College, Cambridge.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 50011-1/2

HOBSON, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0850pa.bmp")] !h0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Ingram McDonald 1865-1935

Captain William Hobson 1792-1842
Governor of New Zealand 1840 to 1842.

*Physical Description: Oil, 1230 x 920mm
Painted 1913 - copy of painting by Collins of Bristol.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: D-P826-G-CT

HOCHSTETTER, Ferdinand Ritter von - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0860pa.bmp")] !h0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Julius Leth (Vienna)

Geologist Christian Gottlieb Ferdinand von Hochstetter (1829-1884)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 94412-1/2

HOCKEN LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0870pb.bmp")] !h0870pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Thomas Hocken made an invaluable collection of materials connected with the history of New Zealand and the South Pacific, and the Hocken Library has followed his policy of obtaining a copy of everything published in New Zealand

HOCKEN LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0870pa.bmp")] !h0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Dr Thomas Morland Hocken (1836-1910), whose gift of his collection of books, newspapers, manuscripts and photographs became the Hocken Library in Dunedin.
c1890s*

L Tonkin Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 61693-1/2

HOCKEY - Women's Tournaments - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0890pa.bmp")] !h0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Hockey tournament at Nelson. Taranaki v Wanganui
1910*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 26136-1/2

HODGKINS, Frances - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0920pa.bmp")] !h0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Felix H Man

Frances Mary Hodgkins (1869-1947) at Corfe Castle. 1945

Felix Man Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F-335-35mm -A

HODGKINS, Frances - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0070pa.bmp*h0920p02.ply")] !m0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A winter's day at Macetown 1887, watercolour by William Mathew Hodgkins (1833-1898).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P312017-EQ -CT

HOGBEN, George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0200pa.bmp*h0930p01.ply")] !e0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*An educational gathering including, in the front row: F E Baume, unknown, Sir Robert Stout, Archbishop Redwood, George Hogben, unknown; in the centre row: Bevan-Brown (left), J P Firth (4th from right); and back row: Rev W A Evans (left).
c1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3112-1/2

HOKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0940pa.bmp")] !h0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hoki is a prized commercial fish

HOKIANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0950pd.bmp")] !h0950pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The mouth of the Hokianga Harbour

HOKIANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0950pc.bmp")] !h0950pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Opononi on the shore of Hokianga Harbour

HOKIANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0950pa.bmp")] !h0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Heaphy 1820-1881

View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River, *December 1839*

Physical Description: Watercolour, 410 x 540mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P025020-C-CT

HOKIANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1370pa.bmp*h0950p04.ply")] !t1370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view of the feast given by the governor to the natives at the Nuarake Hokianga, Feb 1840. Horeke Capt. Macdonald's [sic] station, ink drawing by Richard Taylor (1805-1873). After the Treaty of Waitangi was signed at Waitangi on 6 February 1840, Governor Hobson took the Treaty around the Bay of Islands to obtain more signatures. On 12 February hundreds of Maori gathered at Mangungu on the Hokianga Harbour, and many signed the Treaty. The following day Hobson provided a feast to celebrate the signing. This took place at Horeke, about 2km west of Mangungu. In 1831 Thomas McDonnell purchased a timber-milling, trading and shipbuilding business at Horeke and there he built his house, known as "The Cottage". It was surrounded by vineyards, orchards, employees cottages, and 17 cannon. The artist, the Reverend Richard Taylor, was a witness at the signing of the Treaty on several occasions, including at Waitangi.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P296169-EQ -CT

HOKITIKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0960pb.bmp")] !h0960pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hokitika

HOKITIKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0960pa.bmp")] !h0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Marshall Cooper 1833-1921

Hokitika

Physical Description: Chromolithograph, 210 x 300mm

Published in Hokitika by Harnett & Co, 1869?

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P104025-A/A-CT

HOKONUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0970pa.bmp")] !h0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber 1876-1948

Label for Hokonui whisky

A P Godber Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 1473-1/4 -APG

HOLLAND, Henry Edmund - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0990pa.bmp")] !h0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Henry Edmund (Harry) Holland (1868-1933), Member of Parliament for and Leader of the Labour Party. This photograph was taken about the time of the election when J G Ward became Prime Minister.
November 1928*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 56311-1/2

HOLLAND, Henry Edmund - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0980pa.bmp*h0990p02.ply")] !g0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Monument erected above the grave of Labour Party leader Henry Edmund (Harry) Holland (1868-1933) in Bolton Street cemetery, Wellington. Sculpted by Richard Oliver Gross (1882-1964), it was unveiled in 1937. The inscription reads: "He devoted his life to free the world from unhappiness, tyranny and oppression."
c1937*

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 18206-1/1

HOLLAND, Sir Sidney George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1000pa.bmp")] !h1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Peter Fraser (1884-1950) handing over to Sidney George Holland 1893-1961 after the defeat of the Labour Government in the 1949 General Election. Photograph taken in the Prime Minister's office.
1949*

Lady Holland Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 75156-1/2

HOLLYFORD VALLEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1010pa.bmp")] !h1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

*Upper Hollyford Valley with Mt Talbot in the background
c1939*

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 9138-1/2

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1030pa.bmp")] !h1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Friesian cattle

HOLYOAKE, Sir Keith Jacka - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1040pa.bmp")] !h1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Murphy

Deputy Prime Minister Keith Jacka Holyoake (1904-1984), with his wife Norma, watching the Wellington Cup race at Trentham.

January 1951

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 65444-1/2

HOMER TUNNEL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1050pb.bmp")] !h1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tourists with a kea at the start of the Homer Tunnel

HOMER TUNNEL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1050pa.bmp")] !h1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

The building of the Homer Tunnel
c1939

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 9020-1/2

HONGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1060pb.bmp")] !h1060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The hongi is a Maori form of greeting

HONGI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1060pa.bmp")] !h1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

Hongi. c1905

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 1886-1/1

HONGI HIKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1070pa.bmp")] !h1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Barry

The Rev Thomas Kendall, and the Maori chiefs Hongi Hika and Waikato. 1820.
Painted while the chiefs were visiting England with Kendall.

Physical Description: Oil, 720 x 920mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: D-P618-G-CT

HONGI HIKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0010pa.bmp*h1070p02.ply")] !e0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Meeting of the artist and Hongi at the Bay of Islands, November 1827, *an oil painting by Augustus Earle (1793-1838) showing him meeting Hongi Hika.*
Oil on canvas, 575 x 865mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 707-G -CT

HONOURS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0790pa.bmp*h1080p01.ply")] !h0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Sir Edmund Percival Hillary (born 1919), who with Sherpa Tensing climbed Mt Everest in 1953

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 20196-1/2

HOOD, George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1090pa.bmp")] !h1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Photographers, with Mrs Hood (left) and Mrs Moncrieff, waiting for the arrival of Trans-Tasman aviators Captain George Hood and Lt John (Scotty) Moncrieff at Trentham. The Ryan monoplane Aotearoa, and its crew, vanished on the flight and all searches for them were unsuccessful.

10 January 1928

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 5957-1/4 -EP

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1820pa.bmp*h1100p01.ply")] !m1820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Cook National Park featuring Mount Cook and Tasman Valley on right and the Hooker Valley on the left

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1100pa.bmp")] !h1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Henry Jeens 1827-1879

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911)

Engraving by C H Jeens from a photograph, 1877. Published in Nature 25 October 1877

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P105007-A

HOOKER GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, 5 April 1862.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

HOOKER GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0540pa.bmp*h1110p02.ply")] !c0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Michael Collett

Putting chamois over the Hooker River, preparing for the liberation of the first chamois in New Zealand.
1907

Michael Collett Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 68460-1/2

HORNWORTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1120pa.bmp")] !h1120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hornworts with mature spore-bearing horns

HORSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1140pb.bmp")] !h1140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Horse trekking is a popular recreation activity in New Zealand

HORSES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1140pa.bmp")] !h1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Clydesdales - the ultimate work horse taking a break in a paddock near Lyell

HORSES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pf.bmp*h1140p03.ply")] !o0140pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("APL")] !copyrigt.dib}

The New Zealand three-day equestrian jumping team after winning their bronze medal. They are A Nicholson, V Jefferis, B Tait and V Latta, 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta Georgia.

HORSES - Transport - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1150pa.bmp")] !h1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Horse trekking in the Kawarau River Gorge, Central Otago

HORSES - Horse-Racing - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1040pa.bmp*h1160p01.ply")] !h1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Murphy

Deputy Prime Minister Keith Jacka Holyoake (1904-1984), with his wife Norma, watching the Wellington Cup race at Trentham.

January 1951

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 65444-1/2

HORSES - Breeding - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0630pa.bmp*h1170p01.ply")] !p0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles P S Boyer fl 1931

*Phar Lap at Trentham before his trip to the United States, with his attendant Tommy Woodcock. Left to right: Rt Hon Joseph Gordon Coates, Minister of Finance; Oswald Stephen Watkins, president of the Racing Conference; David Jones, Minister of Agriculture; Brigadier James Hargest MP; and Hon Adam Hamilton, Minister of Internal Affairs.
1931*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2372-1/2 -MNZ

HORSES - Breeding - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0280pa.bmp*h1170p02.ply")] !c0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Carbine, New Zealand's first internationally successful racehorse.

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1049-1/2 -MNZ

HOWARD, Mabel Bowden - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1240pa.bmp")] !h1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Mabel Bowden Howard (1893-1972), Minister-in-charge of Social Security, after she had cashed in her first superannuation order for £14 4s 3d, at the Blenheim office of the Social Security Department. She is accompanied by C L Waters, Blenheim Registrar of Social Security. The cashier is H J Gimberg.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: C-2

HUATA, Wi Tetau - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1280pa.bmp")] !h1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: M D Elias fl 1943

*Padre Wi Tetau Huata (born 1917) of Hastings, leading members of the 28 Maori Battalion in a song while waiting to embark for Italy.
1943*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 8835-1/4 -DA

HUHU BEETLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1290pa.bmp")] !h1290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Huhu grubs found in dead wood are a delicacy among the Maori

HUHU BEETLE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1290pb.bmp")] !h1290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

An adult huhu beetle

HUIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1310pa.bmp")] !h1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gerrard Keulemans 1842-1912

Huia (male and female) Heteralocha acutirostris

Physical Description: Chromolithograph, 273 x 200mm

Plate II from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-PBK-2/2-CT

HUKA FALLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1320pa.bmp")] !h1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Tourists enjoy the spectacular sight of the Huka Falls

HULME, Alfred Clive - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1330pb.bmp")] !h1330pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Alfred Clive Hulme

HULME, Alfred Clive - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1330pa.bmp")] !h1330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: B Snowden fl 1940s

*Sergeant Alfred Clive Hulme (1911-1982) VC with students of Kowhai Junior High School, Mt Eden, Auckland
20 October 1941*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: C-9623

HUNTER, Sir Thomas Anderson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1380pa.bmp")] !h1380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E P Christensen

*Bust of Sir Thomas Hunter (1863-1958), founder and first director of the School Dental Service, at the Dominion Training School for dental nurses, Willis Street, Wellington.
March 1952*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 30259-1/2

HUNTLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1390pc.bmp")] !h1390pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Huntly Power Station is designed to be fuelled by gas or coal

HUNTLY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1390pa.bmp")] !h1390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

*Great South Road, Huntly
c1910*

Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 1756-1/2

HUTT VALLEY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1410pa.bmp")] !h1410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Upper Hutt, with Port Nicholson in the distance. The Wellington fault line is clearly visible in this photo, running from the centre right up to Port Nicholson

HUTT VALLEY - Petone - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1420pa.bmp")] !h1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Swainson 1789-1855

Hutts [sic] of the first settlers, Petoni [sic] Beach, 1840s.

Physical Description: Pencil, 113 x 211mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P190013-A-CT

HUTT VALLEY - Petone - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0840pa.bmp*h1420p02.ply")] !a0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber 1876-1948

Anzac Day commemoration at Petone, 25 April 1916. This was the first anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In 1920 the observance of Anzac Day on 25 April was enforced by an act of Parliament declaring the day a public holiday.

A P Godber Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 589-1/2 -APG

HUTT VALLEY - Lower Hutt - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1430pa.bmp")] !h1430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Lower Hutt. 1880s

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 25582-1/1

HUTT VALLEY - Upper Hutt - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1440pa.bmp")] !h1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Christopher Aubrey fl 1870s-1900s

Upper Hutt, with railway station, 1890

Physical Description: Watercolour, 345 x 550mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P030030-C-CT

HUTTON, Frederick Wollaston - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1450pa.bmp")] !h1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Frederick Wollaston Hutton 1836-1905

Geological map of the Province of Otago.

Plate V from *Report on the geology and goldfields of Otago* by F W Hutton and G H F Ulrich (Dunedin, 1875)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: BK-33

HYDE, Robin - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1460pa.bmp")] !h1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Writer Robyn Hyde (born Iris Guiver Wilkinson) (1906-1939)

4 November 1936

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 43599-1/2

HYDROIDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1470pa.bmp")] !h1470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Hydroids on a mussel

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 1 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0030P01")]! h0030pas.dib } <i>Interior of Otake [sic] Church</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0050P01")]! h0050pbs.dib } <i>Haka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0050P02")]! h0050pas.dib } <i>Sir Apirana Ngata</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0060P01")]! h0060pas.dib } <i>Hake</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0080P01")]! h0080pas.dib } <i>Halfmoon Bay on Stewart Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0100P01")]! h0100pas.dib } <i>Sir John Hall</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0110P01")]! h0110pas.dib } <i>Sir William Hall-Jones being welcomed on his return</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0120P01")]! h0120pas.dib } <i>Halley's comet</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0130P01")]! h0130pas.dib } <i>William Hamilton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0140P01")]! h0140pbs.dib } <i>Balloon Fiesta - Hamilton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0140P02")]! h0140pcs.dib } <i>Hamilton Zoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0140P03")]! h0140pds.dib } <i>MV Waipa Delta - Hamilton</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 3 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0250P01")]! h0250pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0260P01")]! h0260pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0280P01")]! h0280pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0290P01")]! h0290pas.dib }
<i>Hare</i>	<i>Brigadier James Hargest talking to Major D Leckie</i>	<i>Explorers Charles Douglas (left) and Arthur Harper</i>	<i>Harrier and chicks</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0310P01")]! h0310pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0310P02")]! h0310pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0340P01")]! h0340pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0350P01")]! h0350pas.dib }
<i>The clock tower in Hastings</i>	<i>A cornucopia of Wattie's products</i>	<i>Hauraki Gulf</i>	<i>Friesian cattle on the Hauraki Plains</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0370P01")]! h0370pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0370P02")]! h0370pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0380P01")]! h0380pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0400P01")]! h0400pbs.dib }
<i>Havelock Marina</i>	<i>Cobb & Co coach outside the post office, Havelock</i>	<i>Havelock North</i>	<i>Hawera</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 4 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0410P01")]! h0410pas.dib } <i>Apple picking in the Hawke's Bay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0410P02")]! h0410pbs.dib } <i>Cape Kidnappers</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0410P03")]! h0410pcs.dib } <i>Brookfields Vineyard, Hawke's Bay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0410P04")]! h0410pds.dib } <i>Temata Estate, Hawke's Bay</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0450P01")]! h0450pas.dib } <i>Late 1800s hospital surgery</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0450P02")]! h0450pbs.dib } <i>Polio vaccination</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0450P03")]! h0450pcs.dib } <i>South Durham Street District Nursing Office</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0480P01")]! h0480pas.dib } <i>Dannevirke Hospital</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0510P01")]! h0510pas.dib } <i>Toothbrush drill</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P01")]! h0520pas.dib } <i>Charles Heaphy</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P03")]! h0520pcs.dib } <i>Southern end of the Heaphy Track</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0530P01")]! h0530pas.dib } <i>Hebe speciosa</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 5 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0530P02")]! h0530pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0540P01")]! h0540pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0560P01")]! h0560pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0600P01")]! h0600pas.dib }
<i>Hebe odora</i>	<i>Skeleton of whale captured off Stewart Island</i>	<i>Hedgehogs were introduced in 1870</i>	<i>The warrior chieftains of New Zealand</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0600P02")]! h0600pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0610P01")]! h0610pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0690P01")]! h0690pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0700P01")]! h0700pas.dib }
<i>Hone Heke Ngapua</i>	<i>Helensville</i>	<i>Hereford cattle</i>	<i>White Heron</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0700P02")]! h0700pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0730P01")]! h0730pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0750P01")]! h0750pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0770P01")]! h0770pas.dib }
<i>White-faced Heron</i>	<i>Highbank</i>	<i>Mount Hikurangi</i>	<i>Alfred Francis Hill</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 6 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0780P01")]! h0780pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0790P01")]! h0790pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0820P01")]! h0820pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0830P01")]! h0830pas.dib }
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<i>George (Rowley) Hill</i>	<i>Sir Edmund Percival Hillary</i>	<i>John Daniel Hinton</i>	<i>B Taylor, Rev R Taylor, and H Hipango</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0850P01")]! h0850pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0860P01")]! h0860pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0870P01")]! h0870pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0870P02")]! h0870pas.dib }
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<i>Captain William Hobson</i>	<i>Christian Gottlieb Ferdinand von Hochstetter</i>	<i>Hocken Library</i>	<i>Dr Thomas Morland Hocken</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0890P01")]! h0890pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0920P01")]! h0920pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0940P01")]! h0940pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0950P01")]! h0950pds.dib }
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<i>Hockey tournament at Nelson</i>	<i>Frances Mary Hodgkins</i>	<i>Hoki</i>	<i>Hokianga Harbour</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 7 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0950P02")]! h0950pcs.dib } <i>Opononi</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0950P03")]! h0950pas.dib } View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0960P01")]! h0960pbs.dib } <i>Hokitika</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0960P02")]! h0960pas.dib } Hokitika
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0970P01")]! h0970pas.dib } <i>Label for Hokonui whisky</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0990P01")]! h0990pas.dib } <i>Henry Edmund (Harry) Holland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1000P01")]! h1000pas.dib } <i>Peter Fraser handing over office to Sidney Holland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1010P01")]! h1010pas.dib } <i>Upper Hollyford Valley</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1030P01")]! h1030pas.dib } <i>Friesian cattle</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1040P01")]! h1040pas.dib } <i>Keith Jacka Holyoake with his wife Norma</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1050P01")]! h1050pbs.dib } <i>Tourists at the start of the Homer Tunnel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1050P02")]! h1050pas.dib } <i>The building of the Homer Tunnel</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 8 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1060P01")]! h1060pbs.dib } <i>The hongi is a Maori form of greeting</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1060P02")]! h1060pas.dib } <i>Hongi</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1070P01")]! h1070pas.dib } <i>Rev T Kendall, Hongi Hika and Waikato</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1090P01")]! h1090pas.dib } <i>Mrs Hood (left) and Mrs Moncrieff</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1100P02")]! h1100pas.dib } <i>Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1110P01")]! h1110pas.dib } <i>Mt Cook with the Hooker Glacier</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1120P01")]! h1120pas.dib } <i>Hornworts</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1140P01")]! h1140pbs.dib } <i>Horse trekking</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1140P02")]! h1140pas.dib } <i>Clydesdales</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1150P01")]! h1150pas.dib } <i>Horse trekking</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1240P01")]! h1240pas.dib } <i>Mabel Bowden Howard</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1280P01")]! h1280pas.dib } <i>Padre Wi Tetau Huata</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 9 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1290P01")]! h1290pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1290P02")]! h1290pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1310P01")]! h1310pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1320P01")]! h1320pas.dib }
<i>Huhu grubs</i>	<i>An adult huhu beetle</i>	<i>Huia (male and female)</i>	<i>Huka Falls</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1330P01")]! h1330pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1330P02")]! h1330pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1380P01")]! h1380pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1390P01")]! h1390pas.dib }
<i>Alfred Clive Hulme</i>	<i>Sergeant Alfred Clive Hulme</i>	<i>Bust of Sir Thomas Hunter</i>	<i>Huntly Power Station</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1390P02")]! h1390pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1410P01")]! h1410pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1420P01")]! h1420pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H1430P01")]! h1430pas.dib }
<i>Great South Road, Huntly</i>	<i>Upper Hutt</i>	<i>Petone Beach</i>	<i>Lower Hutt</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - H TOPICS (Page 10 of 10)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H1440P01")	"H1450P01")	"H1460P01")	"H1470P01")
]!]!]!]!
h1440pas.dib	h1450pas.dib	h1460pas.dib	h1470pas.dib
}	}	}	}
Upper Hutt,	<i>Geological</i>	<i>Writer Robyn</i>	<i>Hydroids on</i>
with railway	<i>map of the</i>	<i>Hyde</i>	<i>a mussel</i>
station	<i>Province of</i>		
	<i>Otago</i>		

HAKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0050P01") "H0050P02")
]!        ]!
h0050pbs.dib h0050pas.dib
}          }
Haka      Sir Apirana
           Ngata
```

HALL-JONES, Sir William - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H0110P01")	"H0110P02")	"H0110P03")
]!]!]!
h0110pas.dib	m0390pas.dib	p0360pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Sir William</i>	<i>Prime</i>	<i>Liberal</i>
<i>Hall-Jones</i>	<i>Minister</i>	<i>members of</i>
<i>being</i>	<i>Richard John</i>	<i>the House of</i>
<i>welcomed on</i>	<i>Seddon and</i>	<i>Representativ</i>
<i>his return</i>	<i>his cabinet</i>	<i>es, c1902</i>

HAMILTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0140P01") "H0140P02") "H0140P03") "H0140P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
h0140pbs.dib h0140pcs.dib h0140pds.dib h0140pes.dib
}          }          }          }
Balloon  Hamilton Zoo  MV Waipa  Hamilton
Fiesta -           Delta -      Gardens
Hamilton           Hamilton
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0140P05") "H0140P06") "H0140P07")
]!        ]!        ]!
h0140pfs.dib h0140pgs.dib h0140pas.dib
}          }          }
Waikato RiverHamilton and  Victoria
Lake Rotoroa  Street,
Hamilton      Hamilton
```

HANGI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0160P01") "H0160P02")
]!        ]!
h0160pbs.dib h0160pas.dib
}          }
Hangi      Preparing a
            hangi
```

HANMER SPRINGS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H0200P01")	"H0200P02")	"H0200P03")
]!]!]!
h0200pbs.dib	h0200pcs.dib	h0200pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Hanmer</i>	<i>Hanmer</i>	<i>Hanmer</i>
<i>Springs</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>Springs</i>

HARGEST, James - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H0260P01")	"H0260P02")
]!]!
h0260pas.dib	a0710pas.dib
}	}
<i>Brigadier</i>	<i>Lt Colonel</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>Leslie</i>
<i>Hargest</i>	<i>Andrew VC</i>
<i>talking to</i>	<i>(left) with Lt</i>
<i>Major D</i>	<i>Colonel</i>
<i>Leckie</i>	<i>James</i>
	<i>Hargest and</i>
	<i>General</i>
	<i>Bernard</i>
	<i>Freyberg</i>

HASTINGS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0310P01") "H0310P02")
]!        ]!
h0310pbs.dib h0310pas.dib
}          }
The clock tower in Hastings A cornucopia of Wattie's products
```

HAVELOCK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0370P01") "H0370P02")
]!        ]!
h0370pbs.dib h0370pas.dib
}          }
Havelock  Cobb & Co
Marina    coach outside
          the post
          office,
          Havelock
```

HAWKE'S BAY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0410P01") "H0410P02") "H0410P03") "H0410P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
h0410pas.dib h0410pbs.dib h0410pcs.dib h0410pds.dib
}          }          }          }
Apple picking   Cape       Brookfields   Temata
in the         Kidnappers   Vineyard,     Estate,
Hawke's Bay   Hawke's Bay Hawke's Bay Hawke's Bay
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"H0410P05")
]!
w0240pas.dib
}
Waipukurau,
Hawke's Bay
```

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H0450P01")	"H0450P02")	"H0450P03")	"H0450P04")
]!]!]!]!
h0450pas.dib	h0450pbs.dib	h0450pcs.dib	i0140pas.dib}
}	}	}	<i>Influenza</i>
<i>Late 1800s</i>	<i>Polio</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>depot,</i>
<i>hospital</i>	<i>vaccination</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>Christchurch</i>
<i>surgery</i>		<i>Street District</i>	
		<i>Nursing</i>	
		<i>Office</i>	

HEAPHY, Charles - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P01")]! h0520pas.dib } <i>Charles Heaphy</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P02")]! h0950pas.dib } View of the Kahu-Kahu Hokianga River	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P03")]! h0520pcs.dib } <i>Southern end of the Heaphy Track</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P04")]! n0230pbs.dib } View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P05")]! w0680pqs.dib } View of a part of the town of Wellington	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P06")]! c0600pks.dib } View in the valley of the Nairne, Port Wakefield in the distance, Chatham Islands	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("H0520P07")]! a1200pas.dib } Mt Egmont from the Southward
--	--	---

HEBE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0530P01") "H0530P02")
]!        ]!
h0530pas.dib h0530pbs.dib
}          }
Hebe      Hebe odora
speciosa
```

HEKE POKAI, Hone - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0600P01") "H0600P02")
]!        ]!
h0600pas.dib h0600pbs.dib
}          }
```

*The warrior Hone Heke
chieftains of Ngapua
New Zealand*

HERONS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0700P01") "H0700P02")
]!        ]!
h0700pas.dib h0700pcs.dib
}          }
White Heron White-faced
           Heron
```

HOCKEN LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0870P01") "H0870P02")
]!        ]!
h0870pbs.dib h0870pas.dib
}          }
Hocken     Dr Thomas
Library    Morland
           Hocken
```

HODGKINS, Frances - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0920P01") "H0920P02")
]!        ]!
h0920pas.dib m0070pas.dib
}          }
Frances   A winter's
Mary      day at
Hodgkins  Macetown
```

HOKIANGA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"H0950P01")	"H0950P02")	"H0950P03")	"H0950P04")
]!]!]!]!
h0950pds.dib	h0950pcs.dib	h0950pas.dib	t1370pas.dib}
}	}	}	A view of the
<i>Hokianga</i>	<i>Opononi</i>	View of the	feast given by
<i>Harbour</i>		Kahu-Kahu	the governor
		Hokianga	to the natives
		River	

HOKITIKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0960P01") "H0960P02")
]!        ]!
h0960pbs.dib h0960pas.dib
}          }
Hokitika  Hokitika
```

HOLLAND, Henry Edmund - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H0990P01") "H0990P02")
]!        ]!
h0990pas.dib g0980pas.dib
}          }
```

Henry Monument
Edmund erected above
(Harry) the grave of
Holland Henry
 Edmund
 (Harry)
 Holland

HOMER TUNNEL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1050P01") "H1050P02")
]!        ]!
h1050pbs.dib h1050pas.dib
}          }
Tourists at The building
the start of of the Homer
the Homer   Tunnel
Tunnel
```

HONGI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1060P01") "H1060P02")
]!        ]!
h1060pbs.dib h1060pas.dib
}          }
```

The hongi is *Hongi*
a Maori form
of greeting

HONGI HIKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1070P01") "H1070P02")
]!        ]!
h1070pas.dib e0010pas.dib
}          }
Rev T      Meeting of
Kendall,   the artist and
Hongi Hika Hongi at the
and Waikato Bay of
            Islands
```

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1100P01") "H1100P02")
]!        ]!
m1820pas.dib h1100pas.dib
}          }
Mount Cook   Sir Joseph
National     Dalton
Park         Hooker
```

HOOKER GLACIER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
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"H1110P01") "H1110P02")
]!        ]!
h1110pas.dib c0540pas.dib
}          }
Mt Cook with   Putting
the Hooker     chamois over
Glacier        the Hooker
                River
```

HORSES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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]!]!]!
h1140pbs.dib	h1140pas.dib	o0140pfs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Horse</i>	<i>Clydesdales</i>	<i>The New</i>
<i>trekking</i>		<i>Zealand</i>
		<i>three-day</i>
		<i>equestrian</i>
		<i>jumping team</i>

HORSES - Breeding - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1170P01") "H1170P02")
]!        ]!
p0630pas.dib c0280pas.dib
}          }
Phar Lap at Carbine, New
Trentham   Zealand's
           first
           internationall
           y successful
           racehorse
```

HUHU BEETLE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1290P01") "H1290P02")
]!        ]!
h1290pas.dib h1290pbs.dib
}          }
Huhu grubs An adult huhu
          beetle
```

HULME, Alfred Clive - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1330P01") "H1330P02")
]!        ]!
h1330pbs.dib h1330pas.dib
}          }
Alfred Clive  Sergeant
Hulme        Alfred Clive
                   Hulme
```

HUNTLY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1390P01") "H1390P02")
]!        ]!
h1390pcs.dib h1390pas.dib
}          }
Huntly Power Great South
Station Road, Huntly
```

HUTT VALLEY - Petone - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"H1420P01") "H1420P02")
]!        ]!
h1420pas.dib a0840pas.dib
}          }
```

*Petone Beach Anzac Day
commemorati
on at Petone,
25 April 1916*

ICE AGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0010pa.bmp")] !i0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tasman Glacier is a valley glacier and a remnant of the previous ice-age

IMMIGRATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0080pa.bmp")] !i0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The emigrant's farewell. The Lord be with you! *Tinted lithograph, from a painting by James Fagan, published London, 1853.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P015001-C/A -CT

IMMIGRATION - Net Losses - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0870pa.bmp*i0090p01.ply")] !p0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Title page of Manners and customs of the New Zealanders: and remarks to intending emigrants... by Joel Samuel Polack (1807-1882) (London: James Madden, 1840). The New Zealand National Bibliography notes that this publication is "An expansion of the Maori chapters in the earlier book ["Travels and adventures ..."] in which Polack attempted a systematic description of Maori social life and custom. Much detail, but imperfectly understood, on a range of topics and of greater interest for the specific incidents and personalities encountered on the author's travels".

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 42

INANGAHUA JUNCTION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0120pb.bmp")] !i0120pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Inangahua Junction was near the epicentre of a large earthquake in 1968 which killed three locals

INANGAHUA JUNCTION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0120pa.bmp")] !i0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Inangahua Junction, Buller Gorge. This postcard was probably published about 1910.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4410-1/2

INFLUENZA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0140pa.bmp")] !i0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Influenza depot, Christchurch. The large sign on the left reads "Influenza Depot. Medicine supplied only to poor people with actual bad cases in the house, or to those who have been unable to secure other aid. No other person supplied." The notice on the right announces: "Stimulants for patients. Small bottles of whisky, brandy or stout will be sold at the Central Medicine Depot, Cathedral Square, for patients on the signed order of Dr Chesson, or any medical practitioner, or Nurse Maud."

1918

The Press (Christchurch) Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8542-1/1

INSURANCE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0150pa.bmp")] !i0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand is the fourth most insured country in the world

INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Export Products - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0190pa.bmp")] !i0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Timber and wood chips awaiting export from Nelson wharf

INVERCARGILL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0230pb.bmp")] !i0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Boer War Memorial at the intersection of Dee and Tay Streets in Invercargill

INVERCARGILL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0230pa.bmp")] !i0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Lydia Williams with her sons, Edgar and Owen, looking at the view from the water tower during a visit to Invercargill in 1900

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .G- 140682-1/2

INVINCIBLES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp*i0240p01.ply")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

IRONSAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0260pa.bmp")] !i0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black Ironsands near Awakino, north of New Plymouth

ISITT, Leonard Monk - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0280pa.bmp")] !i0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Prohibition campaigner Reverend Leonard Monk Isitt (1855-1937), at the time of his election to Parliament as
member for Christchurch North
1911*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14096-1/1

ISLAND TERRITORIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0290pa.bmp")] !i0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Sears

*Prime Minister Richard John Seddon with the King and Queen at Mangaia, Cook Islands, during Seddon's trip to the Pacific Islands.
1900*

Seddon Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16083

ISLINGTON, Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0360pa.bmp")] !i0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Governor of New Zealand Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Baron Islington, with his wife Anne, and their staff.
1910*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1386-1/1

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - I TOPICS (Page 1 of 2)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0010P01")] ! i0010pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0080P01")] ! i0080pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0120P01")] ! i0120pbs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0120P02")] ! i0120pas.dib}
<i>Tasman Glacier</i>	<i>The emigrant's farewell. The Lord be with you!</i>	<i>} Inangahua Junction</i>	<i>Inangahua Junction, Buller Gorge</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0140P01")] ! i0140pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0150P01")] ! i0150pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0190P01")] ! i0190pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0230P01")] ! i0230pbs.dib}
<i>Influenza depot, Christchurch</i>	<i>New Zealand is the fourth most insured country</i>	<i>Port Nelson</i>	<i>} The Boer War Memorial in Invercargill</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0230P02")] ! i0230pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0260P01")] ! i0260pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0280P01")] ! i0280pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("I0290P01")] ! i0290pas.dib}
<i>Invercargill in 1900</i>	<i>Black Ironsands</i>	<i>Reverend Leonard Monk Isitt</i>	<i>PM Richard Seddon with the King and Queen</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - I TOPICS (Page 2 of 2)

```
{ewc  
MVIMG,  
MVIMAGE,  
[HOTMACR  
O=MVJump(  
"I0360P01")]
```

```
!  
i0360pas.dib}  
Governor of  
NZ Sir John  
Dickson-  
Poynder
```

INANGAHUA JUNCTION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"I0120P01") "I0120P02")]
!          !
i0120pbs.dib i0120pas.dib}
}          Inangahua
Inangahua  Junction,
Junction  Buller Gorge
```

INVERCARGILL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"I0230P01") "I0230P02")]
! !
i0230pbs.dib i0230pas.dib}
} *Invercargill*
The Boer War in 1900
Memorial in
Invercargill

JACKSON, Rowena Othlie - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0020pa.bmp")] !j0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morrie Hill

Rowena Jackson, as Swanhilda, and Derek Westlake, as Dr Coppelius, in a scene from the ballet Coppelia, in Wellington, in July 1957. Rowena and Bryan Jackson, then with the Royal Ballet Company under Nanette de Valois, toured New Zealand with English dancers Pearl Gaden and Derek Westlake. The programme also included dances from Les Sylphides, Sleeping Beauty and Swan Lake.

Morrie Hill Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 177263-1/2

JAMES, Billy T - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0050pa.bmp")] !j0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Billy T. James five months after his heart replacement surgery

JARDEN, Ronald Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0080pa.bmp")] !j0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Wing-threequarter Ronald Alexander Jarden (1929-1977) of Wellington, September 1953. He played for Wellington and NZ Universities as well as representing New Zealand. Jarden retired from rugby in 1956.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 71905-1/2

JAYFORCE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0090pa.bmp")] !j0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*NZ Expeditionary Force in Japan - a party of New Zealanders on leave in Beppu, Kyushu, leaving the famous
Bhudda.
c1946*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 599-1/2 -J

JELLICOE, Viscount John Rushworth - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0110pa.bmp")] !j0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe at a picnic lunch at Ninety Mile Beach during the Governor-General's visit to the Far North.

*L-R: unknown; Viscountess Jellicoe (with umbrella); Colonel Allen Bell, MP for the Bay of Islands; Rt Hon Viscount Jellicoe; and Alfred Long, chairman of the Mangonui County Council
January 1924*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .G- 6357-1/1

JERSEY CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0140pa.bmp")] !j0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jersey cattle

JERUSALEM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0150pb.bmp")] !j0150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jerusalem

JERUSALEM - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0150pa.bmp")] !j0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frank J Denton 1869-1963

*View of Jerusalem from the Wanganui River: The second St Joseph's Catholic Church (completed 1892) can be seen at the centre of the photograph. To its left is the convent of The Daughters of Our Lady of Compassion, the community started by Mother Mary Joseph Aubert in 1883.
c1910*

F J Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 23314-1/1

**JERVOIS, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond -
PHOTOGRAPH 1**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0160pa.bmp")] !j0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Sir William Francis Drummond Jervis (1821-1897) was Governor of New Zealand from 1883 until 1889. Jervis Glacier in Fiordland and Jervis Quay in Wellington were named after him. This lithograph by L Henn & Co. was published in Adelaide in 1879.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 83349-1/2

**JERVOIS, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond -
PHOTOGRAPH 2**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0450pa.bmp*j0160p02.ply")] !k0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Governor Sir William Jervois and Lady Jervois being welcomed at Kawhia by chiefs of Ngatihikairo (Hone Te One, principal chief, Hone Wetere and Pikia); Tetahi Rahi, chief of Ngati Haua; and Tiki Taimona. The New Zealand Herald of 17 March 1884 reported that the Governor and his party (including Miss A Jervois, Rev W Jervois, Miss A Richmond, and Major Eccles, ADC) arrived on board the S S Hinemoa at 4pm and departed at 6pm.

14 March 1884

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25752-1/1

JOEL, Grace - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0180pa.bmp")] !j0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Richard John Seddon. 1906. *Oil painting by Grace Joel (1865 - 1924).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 632-G -CT

JOHN DORY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0990pb.bmp*j0190p01.ply")] !d0990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Dory

JONES, George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0220pa.bmp")] !j0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Algernon Charles Gifford 1862-1948

*Hon George Jones (1844-1920) playing the viola, his wife Dorothy behind him. The woman and child on the right are unidentified but are likely to be members of the Gifford family. Jones was MP for Waitaki from 1881 to 1882, and represented Oamaru in the Legislative Council from 1895 to 1916 and again from 1918 until his death in February 1920.
c1900*

A C Gifford Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 60450-1/2

JONES, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0230pa.bmp")] !j0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: London Portrait Rooms (Dunedin)

*Whaler and trader Johnny Jones (1809-1869) of Otago
c1866*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103950-1/2

JORDAN, Sir William Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0270pa.bmp")] !j0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

William Joseph Jordan (1879-1959), while NZ High Commissioner in London, visiting the NZ Forestry Division in the West Country. These men were all previously bushmen. They are extracting timber to be used for temporary huts and wagons.

1940

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 111347-1/2

JUDGES BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0290pa.bmp")] !j0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taurarua, Judges Bay, Auckland, Nov 28 1860. *This watercolour is by an artist identified only by the initials T B.
St Stephens Church can be seen on the left.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .D-P288035-A

JUDICIARY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0300pa.bmp")] !j0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The judicature in the time of Sir Robert Stout. L-R: Frederick Revans Chapman, Worley Bassett Edwards, Joshua Strange Williams, Robert Stout, John Edward Denniston, Theophilus Cooper, W A Sim, and below, A Cooper. 1913.

Lithograph of pen, ink & watercolour drawing, by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P034006-C

JUDSON, Reginald Stanley - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0310pa.bmp")] !j0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reginald Stanley Judson

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - J TOPICS (Page 1 of 2)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0020P01")] ! j0020pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0050P01")] ! j0050pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0080P01")] ! j0080pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0090P01")] ! j0090pas.dib}
<i>Rowena Jackson, as Swanhilda</i>	<i>Billy T. James</i>	<i>Ronald Alexander Jarden</i>	<i>NZ Expeditionary Force in Japan</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0110P01")] ! j0110pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0140P01")] ! j0140pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0150P01")] ! j0150pbs.dib	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0150P02")] ! j0150pas.dib}
<i>Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe</i>	<i>Jersey cattle</i>	} <i>Jerusalem</i>	<i>View of Jerusalem from the Wanganui River</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0160P01")] ! j0160pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0180P01")] ! j0180pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0220P01")] ! j0220pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("J0230P01")] ! j0230pas.dib}
<i>Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois</i>	<i>Richard John Seddon</i>	<i>Hon George Jones</i>	<i>Whaler and trader Johnny Jones</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - J TOPICS (Page 2 of 2)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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!	!	!	!
j0270pas.dib}	j0290pas.dib}	j0300pas.dib}	j0310pas.dib}
<i>William</i>	<i>Taurarua,</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Reginald</i>
<i>Joseph</i>	<i>Judges Bay,</i>	<i>judicature in</i>	<i>Stanley</i>
<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Auckland</i>	<i>the time of Sir</i>	<i>Judson</i>
		<i>Robert Stout</i>	

JERUSALEM - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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!          !
j0150pbs.dib j0150pas.dib}
}          View of
Jerusalem Jerusalem
              from the
              Wanganui
              River
```

**JERVOIS, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond -
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY**

```
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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"J0160P01")]"J0160P02")]
!          !
j0160pas.dib} k0450pas.dib
Sir William      }
Francis      Governor Sir
Drummond     William
Jervois      Jervois and
                   Lady Jervois
```

KAHAWAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0010pa.bmp")] !k0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kahawai

KAHIKATEA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0020pa.bmp")] !k0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kahikatea in the Haast Pass area

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0030pa.bmp")] !k0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Karamea River, a favourite with canoeists, runs through Kahurangi National Park

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0030pb.bmp")] !k0030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A tributary of Oparara River in Kahurangi National Park

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0030pc.bmp")] !k0030pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kohaihai River at the start of the Heaphy Track in Kahurangi National Park

KAIAPOI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0050pb.bmp")] !k0050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaiapoi with a population of 5000 lies 20 kilometres north of Christchurch

KAIAPOI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0050pa.bmp")] !k0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaiapoi River runs through the township and offers a small haven to fishing vessels

KAIAPOI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0050pc.bmp")] !k0050pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mafeking Bridge over the Kaiapoi River

KAIHAU, Henare - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0060pa.bmp")] !k0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Henare Kaihau (1854?-1920), Member of Parliament for Western Maori from 1896 to 1911, on left. It is likely that he is campaigning for a re-establishment of the Maori Parliament after the decline of the Kotahitanga movement in the 1890s. The papers in his hand seem to be titled "Te Kawenata Te Kotahitanga o Nga Iwi Maori".

His companion is not identified.

c1907

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 71414-1/2

KAIHAU, Henare - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0360pa.bmp*k0060p02.ply")] !p0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Liberal members of the House of Representatives, c1902

Back row L-R: Walter Symes (Egmont), John O'Meara (Pahiatua), Alfred L D Fraser (Napier), Jackson Palmer (Ohinemuri), Charles Hall (Waipawa), William H Field (Otaki), Joseph H Witheford (Auckland), Wiremu Pere (Eastern Maori). Centre row: James Bennet (Tuapeka), Henare Kaihau (Western Maori), Thomas Y Duncan (Oamaru, Minister of Lands), Charles H Mills (Wairau, Commissioner of Trade & Customs), Walter C F Carncross (Taieri), John Stevens (Manawatu). Front row: Alexander W Hogg (Masterton), E M Smith (Taranaki), James Carroll (Waiapu, Minister of Native Affairs), Sir Joseph G Ward (Awarua, Colonial Secretary), James McGowan (Thames, Minister of Justice), William Hall-Jones (Timaru, Minister of Public Works).

On the front table can be seen the mace. This is the traditional symbol of royal authority in the House although in New Zealand two of the three maces have been gifts of private individuals and have no royal origins. It is carried before the Speaker when he/she enters the chamber at the beginning of each day's proceedings and placed on the Table. In 1866 Sir Charles Clifford gifted the first mace to the New Zealand Parliament. It was destroyed in the fire at Parliament on 11 December 1907.

Alexander Wilson Hogg Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32234-1/2 -

KAIKOHE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0070pa.bmp")] !k0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaikohe

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pb.bmp")] !k0080pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The township of Kaikoura on the east coast of the South Island

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pa.bmp")] !k0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Kaikoura, 1870s, *watercolour by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P029035-A -CT

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pe.bmp")] !k0080pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whaling has been replaced by whale-watching at Kaikoura

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pd.bmp")] !k0080pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The railway station at Kaikoura offers home to marine adventure operations

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pc.bmp")] !k0080pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

There is a large seal colony near Kaikoura

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pg.bmp")] !k0080pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaikoura, Ed Percival Field Station

KAIN, Edgar - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0110pa.bmp")] !k0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Edgar ("Cobber") Kain (1918-1940) (3rd from right), discussing exploits over enemy lines with fellow airmen
c1939*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 100842-1/2

KAINGAROA FOREST - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0130pa.bmp")] !k0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaingaroo Wharf, Chatham Island

KAINGAROA FOREST - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0130pb.bmp")] !k0130pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The township of Kaingaroa, northern Chatham Island

KAIPARA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0140pc.bmp")] !k0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cattle with Kaipara Harbour in the distance

KAIPARA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0140pa.bmp")] !k0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A sawyer's clearing in a forest of kauri (commonly called Cowdie) trees on the banks of the Kaipara River.

Hand-coloured lithograph, by Day & Haghe from an original drawing by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Plate II in 'Illustrations to "Adventure in New Zealand"'.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11/2 -CT

KAIPARA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0610pa.bmp*k0140p03.ply")] !h0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Fox 1812-1893

At Helensville (McLeods), Kaipara, NZ. 1863?

Physical Description: Watercolour, 250 x 280mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P 9-WC-CT

KAITAIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0150pb.bmp")] !k0150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaitaia

KAITAIA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0150pa.bmp")] !k0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*The post office at Kaitaia with postmistress Sophie Matthews in the doorway. Sophia also acted as the area's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
c1910*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 26524-1/1

KAITANGATA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0160pa.bmp")] !k0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaitangata coalfield

KAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0170pb.bmp")] !k0170pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kaka have bright red underwings. These red feathers were prized by the Maori

KAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0170pa.bmp")] !k0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nestor hypopolius [Kaka]. *Hand-coloured lithograph by John Gould (1804-1881) published in his Birds of Australia and New Zealand (London: The Author, 1848)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-12 -CT

KAKA BEAK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0180pa.bmp")] !k0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sarah Ann Featon (1848?-1927) has included koromiko, fuschia, kowhai, clematis, kaka beak and manuka in this 1890s watercolour of New Zealand flowering plants.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P171019-A -CT

KAKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0190pc.bmp")] !k0190pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kakapo transferred from Stewart Island to predator-free off-shore islands are sometimes fed a supplementary diet. This wild bird came each night to a feeding station

KAKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0190pa.bmp")] !k0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kakapo or owl parrot. Stringops habroptilus.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XIX from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/19 -CT

KAMAHI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0200pa.bmp")] !k0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Kamahi may be New Zealand's most common forest tree

KANUKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0210pa.bmp")] !k0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kanuka, closely related to the manuka, grows up to 12 metres in height

KAPITI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0220pa.bmp")] !k0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Kapiti region as viewed from the summit of Kapiti Island

KAPITI ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0230pb.bmp")] !k0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kapiti Island, 2 200 hectares, has been a bird sanctuary for more than 80 years

KAPITI ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0230pa.bmp")] !k0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jillett's Whaling Station on Kapiti Island, 1844, *watercolour painted in 1907 by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931), after an earlier work by J A Gilfillan.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P018012-D -CT

KARAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0240pa.bmp")] !k0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A grove of Karaka trees at Waitangi West on Chatham Island

KARAMEA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0260pb.bmp")] !k0260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Karamea

KARAMEA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0260pa.bmp")] !k0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

*Travellers in a service car outside the Karamea Hotel
c1910*

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6437-1/2

KARANGAHAKE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0280pb.bmp")] !k0280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Karangahake Gorge

KARANGAHAKE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0280pa.bmp")] !k0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Funeral procession at Karangahake. The main road is now the Paeroa-Waihi highway.
c1907*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3812-1/1

KARITANE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0160pa.bmp*k0310p01.ply")] !w0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Karitane and Waikouiti river estuary and sand spit

KARITANE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0310pc.bmp")] !k0310pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Overlooking Karitane

KARITANE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0310pa.bmp")] !k0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: George Weigel fl 1935

*Karitane nurses showing two mothers the correct way to bath babies at the Karitane Hospital in Christchurch
April 1945*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 17435

KARITANE - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0680pa.bmp*k0310p04.ply")] !k0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Sir Frederick Truby King (1858-1938), with Madelaine, at the Karitane Hospital in Wellington
December 1932*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43186-1/2

KATIPO SPIDER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0330pa.bmp")] !k0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Katipo spider - Latcodectus

KAURI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0350pa.bmp")] !k0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Waipoua Forest kauris

KAURI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0350pb.bmp")] !k0350pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tane Mahuta, a large kauri

KAURI - Kauri Milling - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0370pa.bmp")] !k0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Bullock team clearing logs in the Northland area.

c1910

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6348-1/1

KAURI - Kauri Milling - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0370pb.bmp")] !k0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Henry Wright 1844-1936

Kauri logs awaiting shipment at Kohukohu.

January 1893

Henry Wright Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20454-1/1

KAURI - Kauri Milling - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0140pa.bmp*k0370p03.ply")] !k0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A sawyer's clearing in a forest of kauri (commonly called Cowdie) trees on the banks of the Kaipara River.

Hand-coloured lithograph, by Day & Haghe from an original drawing by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Plate II in 'Illustrations to "Adventure in New Zealand"'.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11/2 -CT

KAURI - Kauri Gum - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0130pa.bmp*k0380p01.ply")] !d0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur Northwood

Dalmatian gum diggers in Northland. c1911

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 4940-1/1

KAWARAU FALLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0390pa.bmp")] !k0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Bungy jumping off the Kawarau River Bridge

KAWARAU FALLS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0390pb.bmp")] !k0390pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Kawarau River Gorge

KAWEPO Tama-ki-Hikurangi, Renata - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0420pa.bmp")] !k0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Carnell 1832-1920

Renata Tama-Ki-Hikurangi Kawepo (?-1888), Ngati Te Upokoiri and Ngati Kahungunu leader. In October 1869 the widow of Paurini, a chief who had been killed at the taking of Te Porere Pa, attacked Kawepo and gouged out his right eye. He considered that she had acted correctly and later married her.

c1880s

S Carnell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .G- 22121-1/4

KAWHIA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0450pb.bmp")] !k0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kawhia Harbour

KAWHIA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0450pa.bmp")] !k0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

Governor Sir William Jervois and Lady Jervois being welcomed at Kawhia by chiefs of Ngatihikairo (Hone Te One, principal chief, Hone Wetere and Pikia); Tetahi Rahi, chief of Ngati Haua; and Tiki Taimona. The New Zealand Herald of 17 March 1884 reported that the Governor and his party (including Miss A Jervois, Rev W Jervois, Miss A Richmond, and Major Eccles, ADC) arrived on board the S S Hinemoa at 4pm and departed at 6pm.

14 March 1884

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25752-1/1

KAWITI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0600pa.bmp*k0460p01.ply")] !h0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Joseph Jenner Merrett 1816-1881

The warrior chieftains of New Zealand. Harriett, Heki's wife - Heki - Kawiti. 1846

Physical Description: Pencil & watercolour, 558 x 460mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P012019-C-CT

KAYFORCE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0470pa.bmp")] !k0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The headquarters of 16 New Zealand Field Regiment in Korea on what became known as Kiwi Hill. Beyond the church is a cinema and to the right the regimental quartermaster's store.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21222-1/2

KEA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0480pb.bmp")] !k0480pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Keas are renowned for their antics, especially trying to remove the seals from around vehicle windows

KEA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0480pa.bmp")] !k0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kea parrot - Nestor notabilis.

Coloured lithograph, by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XVIII from W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand, 2nd ed (London, 1883) vol 1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/18 -CT

KEMP, Major (see Kepa, Te Rangihwinui) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0520pa.bmp")] !k0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kemp House

KEMP FAMILY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0530pa.bmp")] !k0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Night scene in New Zealand. *This illustration, published in September 1847, was supplied to The Colonial Intelligencer; or Aborigines' Friend by the Church Missionary Society. The missionary has been identified as James Kemp.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .S-L 5

KEMP FAMILY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0570pa.bmp*k0530p02.ply")] !k0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands. 1858, *watercolour over pencil by John Kinder (1819-1903). Shows the stone store and Kemp House on the foreshore.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113027-A

KENDALL, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1070pa.bmp*k0540p01.ply")] !h1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Barry

The Rev Thomas Kendall, and the Maori chiefs Hongi Hika and Waikato. 1820.
Painted while the chiefs were visiting England with Kendall.

Physical Description: Oil, 720 x 920mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P618-G-CT

KENDALL, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0960pa.bmp*k0540p02.ply")] !m0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Landing of the Rev S Marsden in New Zealand, Dec 19, 1814, *by Samuel Williams (1788-1853). Engraving published as the frontispiece of Annals of the diocese of New Zealand, edited by Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn (London, 1847). Shows Samuel Marsden (1765-1838) and his party (including Thomas Kendall, William Hall and John King) landing on one of the small islands near Whangaroa, Northland*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 542-1/4 -MNZ

KEPA, Te Rangihwinui - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0560pb.bmp")] !k0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Statue of a Maori soldier during the Land Wars - Wanganui

KEPA, Te Rangihwinui - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0560pa.bmp")] !k0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Te Kepa Te Rangihwinui (1820s?-1898) wearing the sword of honour bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria in June 1869

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103415-1/2

KERIKERI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0570pb.bmp")] !k0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Old Stone Store and Kemp House in Kerikeri

KERIKERI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0570pa.bmp")] !k0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands. 1858, *watercolour over pencil by John Kinder (1819-1903). Shows the stone store and Kemp House on the foreshore.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113027-A

KERIKERI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1810pa.bmp*k0570p03.ply")] !b1810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Diary entry for 3 May 1820 by the Reverend J G Butler which reads "...the agriculture plough was for the first time put into the Land of New Zealand at the Kiddi Kiddi [Keri Keri] and I felt much pleasure holding it..."

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1591-1/2 -MNZ

KERMADEC ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0580pa.bmp")] !k0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bell's kitchen garden. 1892, *watercolour by Robert William Ind Carver (1838-1907). The artist went with others to settle on Raoul Island in 1889. This painting shows the garden established by Thomas Bell and names various of the plants. On the left is a large date palm with Norfolk pines in the right background. Kumara are growing in front of the pines with arrowroot in the foreground. The figure is probably Thomas Bell with his favourite cat.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P164020-A -CT

KETTLE, Charles Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0600pa.bmp")] !k0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of part of Dunedin, and upper harbour, from Stafford Street. *Tinted lithograph, from a painting by Charles Henry Kettle (1820-1862). Published in London in 1849.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P010001-C/A -CT

KINDER, Rev John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0630pa.bmp")] !k0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Old Church, Remuera. *This watercolour of St Marks Church by John Kinder (1819-1903) was painted about 1857. Designed by Frederick Thatcher, the church was built in 1847. In 1859 it was moved to another site and a larger church was built. Reverend John Kinder was minister of St Marks from 1860 to 1863, and helped to pay for the building of the new church.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P210017-A -CT

KINDER, Rev John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0570pa.bmp*k0630p02.ply")] !k0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands. 1858, *watercolour over pencil by John Kinder (1819-1903). Shows the stone store and Kemp House on the foreshore.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P113027-A

KING COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0660pa.bmp")] !k0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The fertile King Country farmland near Taumarunui

KING COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0660pb.bmp")] !k0660pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A deer farm at Oio in the King Country

KING, Sir Frederic Truby - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0680pa.bmp")] !k0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Sir Frederick Truby King (1858-1938), with Madelaine, at the Karitane Hospital in Wellington
December 1932*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43186-1/2

KINGFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0690pa.bmp")] !k0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Yellowtail Kingfish

KINGFISHER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0700pa.bmp")] !k0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Kingfishers are common in the North Island becoming thinly scattered farther south

KIORE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0720pa.bmp")] !k0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Kiore, the native rat

KIPPENBERGER, Sir Howard Karl - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0730pa.bmp")] !k0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lt Col Howard Karl Kippenberger DSO (1897-1957) (left), with Lt Charles Hazlitt Upham VC (1908-1994).

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2149-1/4 -DA

KIRK, Norman Eric - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0750pa.bmp")] !k0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morrie Hill

Norman Eric Kirk (1923-1974), July 1967

Morrie Hill Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 18291-35MM -19

KIRK, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0540pa.bmp*k0760p01.ply")] !h0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Skeleton of whale (Neobalaena marginata) captured off Stewart Island in January 1874.

L-R: Dr B D Maxwell, Dr S Key, Arthur Thomas Bothamley, R P Core, Walter Baldock Durant Mantell, Thomas William Kirk, Herbert S Cox, John Buchanan, James Hector, and Burton (taxidermist).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 4109-1/2

KIWI CONCERT PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0780pa.bmp")] !k0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: H Paton fl 1942

*Finale of a Kiwi Concert Party performance in the Western Desert immediately before the start of the successful campaign at El Alamein.
October 1942*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2711-1/4 -DA

KIWIFRUIT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0790pa.bmp")] !k0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kiwifruit

KIWIS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0800pb.bmp")] !k0800pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Brown Kiwi

KIWIS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0800pd.bmp")] !k0800pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Great Spotted Kiwi

KIWIS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0800pa.bmp")] !k0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Apteryx australis. Pen & wash drawing of the kiwi by botanist John Buchanan (1819-1898).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P233031-A -CT

KNOTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0820pa.bmp")] !k0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lesser Knots are nondescript waders lacking distinctive markings

KOKAKO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0860pa.bmp")] !k0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kokako

KOKAKO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0860pb.bmp")] !k0860pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Kokako calling and wing-flapping

KOOKABURRA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0880pa.bmp")] !k0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kookaburra

KORORAREKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0900pa.bmp")] !k0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kororadika beach. 1827. *This painting, by Augustus Earle (1793-1838), shows the settlement at Kororareka, which later became part of the town of Russell.*

Coloured lithograph. Plate 6 in Sketches illustrative of nature, inhabitants and islands of New Zealand (London, 1838) by Augustus Earle.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-13/6 -CT

KOTAHITANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0060pa.bmp*k0910p01.ply")] !k0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Henare Kaihau (1854?-1920), Member of Parliament for Western Maori from 1896 to 1911, on left. It is likely that he is campaigning for a re-establishment of the Maori Parliament after the decline of the Kotahitanga movement in the 1890s. The papers in his hand seem to be titled "Te Kawenata Te Kotahitanga o Nga Iwi Maori".

His companion is not identified.

c1907

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 71414-1/2

KOTUKUTUKU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0920pa.bmp")] !k0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kotukutuku

KOWHAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0930pa.bmp")] !k0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The prostrate Kowhai on a steep bank of Stephens Island

KOWHAI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0930pc.bmp")] !k0930pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kowhai

KOWHAI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0180pa.bmp*k0930p03.ply")] !k0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sarah Ann Featon (1848?-1927) has included koromiko, fuschia, kowhai, clematis, kaka beak and manuka in this 1890s watercolour of New Zealand flowering plants.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P171019-A -CT

KUMARA (sweet potato) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0940pa.bmp")] !k0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Kumara plant

KUMARA (township) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0950pb.bmp")] !k0950pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kumara township

KUMARA (township) - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0950pa.bmp")] !k0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Richard John Seddon (1845-1906) addressing a crowd outside the Adelphi Theatre in Kumara. The Seddon family had moved to Kumara in 1876 where they had established the Queen's Hotel. In 1877 Dick Seddon was elected the town's first mayor.

W F Heinz Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 44653-1/2

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 1 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0010P01")]! k0010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0020P01")]! k0020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0030P01")]! k0030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0030P02")]! k0030pbs.dib }
<i>Kahawai</i>	<i>Kahikatea in the Haast Pass area</i>	<i>Karamea River</i>	<i>A tributary of Oparara River in Kahurangi National Park</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0030P03")]! k0030pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0050P01")]! k0050pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0050P02")]! k0050pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0050P03")]! k0050pcs.dib }
<i>Kohaihai River at the start of the Heaphy Track</i>	<i>Kaiapoi</i>	<i>Kaiapoi River</i>	<i>Kaiapoi River</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0060P01")]! k0060pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0070P01")]! k0070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P01")]! k0080pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P02")]! k0080pas.dib }
<i>Henare Kaihau</i>	<i>Kaikohe</i>	<i>Kaikoura</i>	<i>Kaikoura, 1870s</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 2 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P03")]! k0080pes.dib } <i>Whale- watching at Kaikoura</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P04")]! k0080pds.dib } <i>Whale Watch Kaikoura</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P05")]! k0080pcs.dib } <i>Seals near Kaikoura</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0080P06")]! k0080pgs.dib } <i>Kaikoura</i>
---	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0110P01")]! k0110pas.dib } <i>Edgar ("Cobber") Kain (3rd from right)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0130P01")]! k0130pas.dib } <i>Kaingarua Wharf, Chatham Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0130P02")]! k0130pbs.dib } <i>Kaingarua, northern Chatham Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0140P01")]! k0140pcs.dib } <i>Cattle with Kaipara Harbour in the distance</i>
--	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0140P02")]! k0140pas.dib } <i>A sawyer's clearing in a forest of kauri</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0150P01")]! k0150pbs.dib } <i>Kaitaia</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0150P02")]! k0150pas.dib } <i>The post office at Kaitaia</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0160P01")]! k0160pas.dib } <i>Kaitangata coalfield</i>
--	---	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 3 of 8)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0170P01")	"K0170P02")	"K0180P01")	"K0190P01")
]!]!]!]!
k0170pbs.dib	k0170pas.dib	k0180pas.dib	k0190pcs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Kaka</i>	Nestor hypopolius <i>[Kaka]</i>	<i>Watercolour</i> <i>of New</i> <i>Zealand</i> <i>flowering</i> <i>plants</i>	<i>Kakapo</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0190P02")	"K0200P01")	"K0210P01")	"K0220P01")
]!]!]!]!
k0190pas.dib	k0200pas.dib	k0210pas.dib	k0220pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Kakapo</i>	<i>Kamahi</i>	<i>Kanuka</i>	<i>Kapiti</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0230P01")	"K0230P02")	"K0240P01")	"K0260P01")
]!]!]!]!
k0230pbs.dib	k0230pas.dib	k0240pas.dib	k0260pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Kapiti Island</i>	Jillett's Whaling Station on Kapiti Island	<i>Karaka</i>	<i>Karamea</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 4 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0260P02")]! k0260pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0280P01")]! k0280pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0280P02")]! k0280pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0310P02")]! k0310pcs.dib }
<i>Travellers outside the Karamea Hotel</i>	<i>Karangahake Gorge</i>	<i>Funeral procession at Karangahake</i>	<i>Karitane</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0310P03")]! k0310pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0330P01")]! k0330pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0350P01")]! k0350pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0350P02")]! k0350pbs.dib }
<i>Karitane nurses</i>	<i>Katipo spider</i>	<i>The Waipoua Forest kauris</i>	<i>Tane Mahuta, a large kauri</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0370P01")]! k0370pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0370P02")]! k0370pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0390P01")]! k0390pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0390P02")]! k0390pbs.dib }
<i>Bullock team clearing logs in the Northland area</i>	<i>Kauri logs awaiting shipment at Kohukohu</i>	<i>Bungy jumping off the Kawarau River Bridge</i>	<i>The Kawarau River Gorge</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 5 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0420P01")]! k0420pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0450P01")]! k0450pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0450P02")]! k0450pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0470P01")]! k0470pas.dib }
<i>Renata Tama- Ki-Hikurangi Kawepo</i>	<i>Kawhia Harbour</i>	<i>Governor Sir William Jervois and Lady Jervois</i>	<i>The headquarters of 16 NZ Field Regiment in Korea</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0480P01")]! k0480pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0480P02")]! k0480pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0520P01")]! k0520pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0530P01")]! k0530pas.dib }
<i>Keas playing havoc</i>	<i>Kea</i>	<i>Kemp House</i>	<i>James Kemp</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0560P01")]! k0560pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0560P02")]! k0560pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0570P01")]! k0570pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0570P02")]! k0570pas.dib }
<i>Statue of a Maori soldier</i>	<i>Te Kepa Te Rangihwinui</i>	<i>The Old Stone Store and Kemp House in Kerikeri</i>	<i>Keri-Keri, Bay of Islands</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 6 of 8)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0580P01")]! k0580pas.dib } Bell's kitchen garden. 1892	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0600P01")]! k0600pas.dib } Dunedin	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0630P01")]! k0630pas.dib } Old Church, Remuera	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0660P01")]! k0660pas.dib } <i>The fertile King Country farmland near Taumarunui</i>
---	--	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0660P02")]! k0660pbs.dib } <i>A deer farm at Oio in the King Country</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0680P01")]! k0680pas.dib } <i>Sir Frederick Truby King with Madelaine</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0690P01")]! k0690pas.dib } <i>Yellowtail Kingfish</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0700P01")]! k0700pas.dib } <i>New Zealand Kingfisher</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0720P01")]! k0720pas.dib } <i>Kiore, the native rat</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0730P01")]! k0730pas.dib } <i>Lt Col H Kippenberger with Lt C Upham</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0750P01")]! k0750pas.dib } <i>Norman Eric Kirk</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("K0780P01")]! k0780pas.dib } <i>Kiwi Concert Party</i>
---	---	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 7 of 8)

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0790P01") "K0800P01") "K0800P02") "K0800P03")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
k0790pas.dib k0800pbs.dib k0800pds.dib k0800pas.dib
}         }         }         }
Kiwifruit  Brown Kiwi  Great Spotted  Apteryx
                                     Kiwi           australis
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0820P01") "K0860P01") "K0860P02") "K0880P01")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
k0820pas.dib k0860pas.dib k0860pbs.dib k0880pas.dib
}         }         }         }
Lesser Knots  Kokako      A Kokako      Kookaburra
                                     calling and
                                     wing-flapping
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0900P01") "K0920P01") "K0930P01") "K0930P02")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
k0900pas.dib k0920pas.dib k0930pas.dib k0930pcs.dib
}         }         }         }
Kororadika  Kotukutuku  Kowhai       Kowhai
beach
```

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - K TOPICS (Page 8 of 8)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0940P01")	"K0950P01")	"K0950P02")
]!]!]!
k0940pas.dib	k0950pbs.dib	k0950pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>The Kumara</i>	<i>Kumara</i>	<i>Richard John</i>
<i>plant</i>		<i>Seddon</i>
		<i>addressing a</i>
		<i>crowd in</i>
		<i>Kumara</i>

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0030P01")	"K0030P02")	"K0030P03")
]!]!]!
k0030pas.dib	k0030pbs.dib	k0030pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Karamea</i>	<i>A tributary of</i>	<i>Kohaihai</i>
<i>River</i>	<i>Oparara</i>	<i>River at the</i>
	<i>River in</i>	<i>start of the</i>
	<i>Kahurangi</i>	<i>Heaphy Track</i>
	<i>National</i>	
	<i>Park</i>	

KAIAPOI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0050P01") "K0050P02") "K0050P03")
  ]!        ]!        ]!
k0050pbs.dib k0050pas.dib k0050pcs.dib
  }         }         }
Kaiapoi   Kaiapoi RiverKaiapoi River
```

KAIHAU, Henare - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0060P01") "K0060P02")
]!        ]!
k0060pas.dib p0360pas.dib
}          }
Henare      Liberal
Kaihau      members of
              the House of
              Representatives, c1902
```

KAIKOURAS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0080P01") "K0080P02") "K0080P03") "K0080P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
k0080pbs.dib k0080pas.dib k0080pes.dib k0080pds.dib
}          }          }          }
Kaikoura   Kaikoura,   Whale-   Whale Watch
              1870s   watching at Kaikoura
                  Kaikoura
```

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0080P05") "K0080P06")
]!        ]!
k0080pcs.dib k0080pgs.dib
}          }
Seals near   Kaikoura
Kaikoura
```

KAINGAROA FOREST - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0130P01") "K0130P02")
]!        ]!
k0130pas.dib k0130pbs.dib
}          }
Kaingaroo Kaingaroo,
Wharf,   northern
Chatham Chatham
Island   Island
```

KAIPARA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0140P01") "K0140P02") "K0140P03")
  ]!        ]!        ]!
k0140pcs.dib k0140pas.dib h0610pas.dib
  }         }         }
Cattle with   A sawyer's   Helensville
  Kaipara     clearing in a
  Harbour in  forest of kauri
  the distance
```

KAITAIA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0150P01")	"K0150P02")
]!]!
k0150pbs.dib	k0150pas.dib
}	}
<i>Kaitaia</i>	<i>The post office at Kaitaia</i>

KAKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0170P01") "K0170P02")
]!        ]!
k0170pbs.dib k0170pas.dib
}          }
Kaka      Nestor
           hypopolius
           [Kaka]
```

KAKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0190P01") "K0190P02")
]!        ]!
k0190pcs.dib k0190pas.dib
}          }
Kakapo   Kakapo
```

KAPITI ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0230P01") "K0230P02")
]!        ]!
k0230pbs.dib k0230pas.dib
}          }
Kapiti Island  Jillett's
                  Whaling
                  Station on
                  Kapiti Island
```

KARAMEA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0260P01") "K0260P02")
]!        ]!
k0260pbs.dib k0260pas.dib
}          }
Karamea   Travellers
           outside the
           Karamea
           Hotel
```

KARANGAHAKE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0280P01") "K0280P02")
]!        ]!
k0280pbs.dib k0280pas.dib
}          }
Karangahake  Funeral
Gorge        procession at
              Karangahake
```

KARITANE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0310P01")	"K0310P02")	"K0310P03")	"K0310P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0160pas.dib	k0310pcs.dib	k0310pas.dib	k0680pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Karitane and</i>	<i>Karitane</i>	<i>Karitane</i>	<i>Sir Frederick</i>
<i>Waikouiti</i>		<i>nurses</i>	<i>Truby King</i>
<i>river estuary</i>			<i>with</i>
<i>and sand spit</i>			<i>Madelaine</i>

KAURI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0350P01") "K0350P02")
]!        ]!
k0350pas.dib k0350pbs.dib
}          }
```

*The Waipoua Tane Mahuta,
Forest kauris a large kauri*

KAURI - Kauri Milling - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0370P01")	"K0370P02")	"K0370P03")
]!]!]!
k0370pas.dib	k0370pbs.dib	k0140pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Bullock team</i>	<i>Kauri logs</i>	<i>Trees on the</i>
<i>clearing logs</i>	<i>awaiting</i>	<i>banks of the</i>
<i>in the</i>	<i>shipment at</i>	<i>Kaipara</i>
<i>Northland</i>	<i>Kohukohu</i>	<i>River</i>
<i>area</i>		

KAWARAU FALLS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"K0390P01") "K0390P02")
]!]!
k0390pas.dib k0390pbs.dib
} }

*Bungy The Kawarau
jumping off River Gorge
the Kawarau
River Bridge*

KAWHIA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0450P01") "K0450P02")
]!        ]!
k0450pbs.dib k0450pas.dib
}          }
Kawhia   Governor Sir
Harbour   William
          Jervois and
          Lady Jervois
```

KEA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0480P01") "K0480P02")
]!        ]!
k0480pbs.dib k0480pas.dib
}          }
Keas playing   Kea
havoc
```

KEMP FAMILY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0530P01") "K0530P02")
]!        ]!
k0530pas.dib k0570pas.dib
}          }
James Kemp Keri-Keri,
              Bay of
              Islands
```

KENDALL, Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0540P01") "K0540P02")
]!        ]!
h1070pas.dib m0960pas.dib
}          }
Rev Thomas Landing of
Kendall, and the Rev S
the Maori   Marsden in
chiefs Hongi New Zealand
Hika and
Waikato
```

KEPA, Te Rangihwinui - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0560P01") "K0560P02")
]!        ]!
k0560pbs.dib k0560pas.dib
}          }
Statue of a Te Kepa Te
Maori soldier Rangihwinui
```

KERIKERI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0570P01")	"K0570P02")	"K0570P03")
]!]!]!
k0570pbs.dib	k0570pas.dib	b1810pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>The Old</i>	<i>Keri-Keri,</i>	<i>Diary entry</i>
<i>Stone Store</i>	<i>Bay of</i>	<i>for 3 May</i>
<i>and Kemp</i>	<i>Islands</i>	<i>1820 by the</i>
<i>House in</i>		<i>Reverend J G</i>
<i>Kerikeri</i>		<i>Butler</i>

KINDER, Rev John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0630P01") "K0630P02")
]!        ]!
k0630pas.dib k0570pas.dib
}          }
Old Church, Keri-Keri,
Remuera     Bay of
            Islands
```

KING COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0660P01") "K0660P02")
]!        ]!
k0660pas.dib k0660pbs.dib
}          }
```

*The fertile A deer farm
King Country at Oio in the
farmland King Country
near
Taumarunui*

KIWIS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0800P01")	"K0800P02")	"K0800P03")
]!]!]!
k0800pbs.dib	k0800pds.dib	k0800pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Brown Kiwi</i>	<i>Great Spotted</i>	<i>Apteryx</i>
	<i>Kiwi</i>	<i>australis</i>

KOKAKO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0860P01") "K0860P02")
]!        ]!
k0860pas.dib k0860pbs.dib
}          }
Kokako    A Kokako
           calling and
           wing-flapping
```

KOWHAI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"K0930P01")	"K0930P02")	"K0930P03")
]!]!]!
k0930pas.dib	k0930pcs.dib	k0180pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Kowhai</i>	<i>Kowhai</i>	<i>Watercolour</i>
		<i>of New</i>
		<i>Zealand</i>
		<i>flowering</i>
		<i>plants</i>

KUMARA (township) - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"K0950P01") "K0950P02")
]!        ]!
k0950pbs.dib k0950pas.dib
}          }
```

Kumara *Richard John
Seddon
addressing a
crowd in
Kumara*

LABOUR DAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0010pa.bmp")] !I0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Eight Hours demonstration in Queen Street, Auckland, 10 November 1890. The banner at the front of the procession is that of the Eight Hours Demonstration Committee and is carried by six men. Some twenty unions were represented on the march.

Published in The New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Home Journal 6 December 1890 p1

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 24832-1/2

LABOUR PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0020pa.bmp")] !I0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

NZ Labour Party poster from the 1931 election. The photograph of men on relief work in Petone during the Depression was taken by Jeremy Garvitch.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : E-PH 8--

LABOUR PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0990pa.bmp*10020p02.ply")] !h0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Henry Edmund (Harry) Holland (1868-1933), Member of Parliament for and Leader of the Labour Party. This photograph was taken about the time of the election when J G Ward became Prime Minister.
November 1928*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 56311-1/2

LABOUR PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1000pa.bmp*I0020p03.ply")] !h1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Peter Fraser (1884-1950) handing over to Sidney George Holland 1893-1961 after the defeat of the Labour Government in the 1949 General Election. Photograph taken in the Prime Minister's office.
1949*

Lady Holland Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 75156-1/2

LADYBIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0040pa.bmp")] !I0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ladybirds were accidentally introduced to NZ. They are useful garden predators of scale insects and aphids

LAKE COLERIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0050pa.bmp")] !I0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

*Hydroelectricity Station and settlement at Lake Coleridge
c1914*

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7270-1/1

LAKE ELLESMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0060pa.bmp")] !I0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Lake Ellesmere, a popular area for duck shooters, is a shallow lake of 181km² surface area

LAKE ELLESMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0060pb.bmp")] !I0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Kaitorete Spit is all that separates Lake Ellesmere (right) from the Pacific Ocean (left)

LAKE ELLESMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0060pc.bmp")] !I0060pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Ellesmere has numerous black swans breeding on its shores

LAKE GRASSMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0070pb.bmp")] !I0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mountains of salt are processed as the salt crystals are harvested from Lake Grassmere

LAKE GRASSMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0070pc.bmp")] !I0070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Part of a network of conveyor belts used to move enormous quantities of salt around the harvesting facilities at
Lake Grassmere*

LAKE GRASSMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0070pd.bmp")] !I0070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sections of Lake Grassmere turn red due to the presence of brine shrimps

LAKE GRASSMERE - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0070pa.bmp")] !I0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Salt works at Lake Grassmere
c1950s*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 42957-1/2

LAKE OMAPERE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0080pa.bmp")] !I0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Omapere

LAKE SUMNER FOREST PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0090pa.bmp")] !I0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Loch Katrine and upper portion of Lake Sumner c1887, *watercolour by Joseph Sandell Welch (1841-1918)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P120045-A/A -CT

LAKES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0100pa.bmp")] !I0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Rotoroa

LAKES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0100pe.bmp")] !I0100pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Tekapo

LAKES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0100pf.bmp")] !0100pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Queenstown on the shores of Lake Wakatipu

LAKES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0050pa.bmp*I0100p04.ply")] !I0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

*Hydroelectricity Station and settlement at Lake Coleridge
c1914*

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7270-1/1

LAND SNAILS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0110pa.bmp")] !I0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paryphantid snails are carnivorous, feeding on slugs and worms

LANGE, David Russell - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0130pa.bmp")] !I0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

David Lange during his term as Prime Minister

LARNACH'S CASTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0150pb.bmp")] !0150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Larnach's Castle in 1994

LARNACH'S CASTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0150pa.bmp")] !I0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of a stag hunt from the camp. 1883. *Cartoon by Peter McIntyre (1862-1932) relating to the 1883 Otago Harbour Board election campaign. William James Mudie Larnach (1838-1898) is shown as the stag at bay repelling hunting dogs representing John White and other rival candidates. 'The Camp' was his own name for Larnach's Castle.*

Published as a supplement to New Zealand Punch.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P040009-B

LAWSON, Robert Arthur - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0230pa.bmp")] !I0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Seacliff Hospital. Designed by Robert Arthur Lawson (1833-1902)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 60807-1/2 -

LEATHER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0250pa.bmp")] !I0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Wiseman's Saddlery and Harness Factory, Auckland.

c1906

Labour Department Album V, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2769-1/4

LEATHERJACKET - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0260pa.bmp")] !I0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Leatherjacket

LEE, John Alfred Alexander - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0270pa.bmp")] !I0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

John Alexander Lee DCM (1891-1982), Labour Member of Parliament for Auckland East, 1922 to 1928, and for Grey Lynn from 1931 to 1943. The DCM was awarded for conspicuous gallantry at Messines. He lost his arm at Maily Maillot.

1936

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43306-1/2

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0330pa.bmp")] !I0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Wilson

*Last meeting of the Legislative Council, Wellington
December 1950*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19120-1/2

LEVIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0370pb.bmp")] !I0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Levin

LEVIN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0370pc.bmp")] !I0370pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Research Centre, Levin

LEWIS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0390pa.bmp")] !I0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lewis Pass after a snowfall

LEWIS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0390pb.bmp")] !I0390pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lewis Pass

LEYS, Thomson Wilson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0400pa.bmp")] !I0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Gymnastics class at the Ley's Institute, Ponsonby, Auckland
1906*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2943-1/1

LIBERAL PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0410pa.bmp")] !I0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Leaflet produced for the Liberal & Labour Federation of New Zealand
c1896*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 20191

LIBRARIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0430pa.bmp")] !I0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

Carnegie library, Cambridge. 1911

F G Radcliffe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6120-1/2

LICE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0440pa.bmp")] !I0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

This portable spray dip kills external parasites, such as lice, on sheep

LICHENS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0450pb.bmp")] !I0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lichen - Pseudocyphellaria billardienii

LICHENS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0450pc.bmp")] !I0450pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Old Man's Beard lichen, in Craigieburn Forest Park

LICHENS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0450pa.bmp")] !I0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lichen on an old gate

LIGHTHOUSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0490pa.bmp")] !0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The lighthouse on Stephens Island

LIGHTHOUSES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0440pa.bmp*!0490p02.ply")] !c0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

The lighthouse at Castlepoint

LIGHTHOUSES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0210pa.bmp*10490p03.ply")] !c0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

*Farewell Spit lighthouse, designed by James Balfour.
c1890*

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 988-10X8

LIME - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0530pa.bmp")] !I0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Murchison lime works

LIMOUSIN CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0540pa.bmp")] !I0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Limousin bull

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0560pb.bmp")] !I0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Lincoln township is 20 km south-west of Christchurch

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0560pc.bmp")] !I0560pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Lincoln University seen behind one of the five farms it owns

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0560pa.bmp")] !I0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

Students at Lincoln Agricultural College. c1920

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8931-1/1

LINDIS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0580pa.bmp")] !0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Lindis Pass Road crosses the southern end of the Dunstan Range at an altitude of 971 metres

LING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0590pa.bmp")] !I0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Ling are found around most New Zealand coasts, usually between depths of 200 and 700 metres

LIQUOR LICENSING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0610pa.bmp")] !I0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Leaflet produced by the New Zealand Alliance for their campaign for prohibition
1919*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 119436-1/2

LIQUOR LICENSING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0280pa.bmp*10610p02.ply")] !i0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Prohibition campaigner Reverend Leonard Monk Isitt (1855-1937), at the time of his election to Parliament as
member for Christchurch North
1911*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14096-1/1

LIQUOR LICENSING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1320pa.bmp*10610p03.ply")] !b1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

Temperance Ladies' Brass Band.
c1910

Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 336-1/2

LITERARY AWARDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0110pa.bmp*10620p01.ply")] !s0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*Writers Frank Sargeson (1903-1982) and Ngaio Marsh (1899-1982) at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Park, Thorndon, Wellington. Marsh made the speech at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Award lunch at which Sargeson was given the award.
1965*

Frank Sargeson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 38572-1/2

LITERATURE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1460pa.bmp*10630p01.ply")] !h1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Writer Robyn Hyde (born Iris Guiver Wilkinson) (1906-1939)
4 November 1936

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 43599-1/2

LITERATURE - Prolific Year - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0260pa.bmp*10660p01.ply")] !b0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lady Mary Anne Barker (1831-1911) and her second husband, Frederick Napier Broome, who she married in 1865. The couple came to New Zealand soon after, purchasing Steventon station in Canterbury in 1866. Although they remained in New Zealand for only three years, Mary Anne's experiences here provided material for four of her twenty-two books. After Frederick was knighted in 1884 she changed her name to Lady Broome. Frontispiece from Lady Barker's Station amusements in New Zealand (London, 1870).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43105-1/2

LITERATURE - Prolific Year - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0500pa.bmp*10660p02.ply")] !b0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Poet, journalist, and penal reformer, Blanche Edith Baughan (1870-1958) with her dog.

Mrs J Burns Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 9553

LITERATURE - Prolific Year - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1230pa.bmp*10660p03.ply")] !d1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Poet Eileen May Duggan (1894-1972)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 19929-1/4

LITERATURE - NZ Classic - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0640pa.bmp*10670p01.ply")] !m0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Katherine Mansfield and John Middleton Murry at their home at Chaucer Mansions, London
October 1913*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 28635-1/2

LITERATURE - NZ Classic - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0980pa.bmp*10670p02.ply")] !m0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Theatre director and author of detective novels, (Edith) Ngaio Marsh (1899-1982)
c1940s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 144512-1/2

LITERATURE - NZ Classic - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1240pa.bmp*10670p03.ply")] !d1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Brian Bell

*Author Maurice Duggan (1922-1974), Forrest Hill, Takapuna
c1960s*

Brian Bell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22315

LITERATURE - The NZ Voice - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2050pa.bmp*10680p01.ply")] !m2050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Alan Edward Mulgan (1911-1945), author of Man Alone (1939)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 652-1/1 -

LITERATURE - The NZ Voice - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1900pa.bmp*10680p02.ply")] !c1900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barry Crump relaxes at Government House after his investiture in 1994

LITERATURE - War Books - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1180pa.bmp*10690p01.ply")] !c1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W McKaskell

*The New Zealand Writer's Conference at Canterbury University College. The group includes John Reece Cole (3rd left), James K Baxter (5th left) and Denis Glover (3rd right).
1951*

J R Cole Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31258-1/2

LITERATURE - War Books - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0080pa.bmp*10690p02.ply")] !c0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Brian Bell

*Poet Alistair Te Ariki Campbell with music historian John Mansfield Thomson.
c1960s*

Brian Bell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22305

LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0710pa.bmp")] !I0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tenatahi's house, Little Barrier Island, 13.12.1892, *watercolour by John Hugh Boscawen (1851-1937)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : M-SQ 255-16 -CT

LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0710pc.bmp")] !I0710pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Landing on Little Barrier Island is possible only on calm days

LIVERPOOL, The Earl of - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0730pa.bmp")] !I0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, 2nd Earl of Liverpool (1870-1941), Governor-General of New Zealand
1912 to 1920
1917*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library,
Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 15166-1/1

LIVERWORTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("!0740pa.bmp")] !0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Monoclea forsteri is the largest liverwort in the world

LIVERWORTS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0100pa.bmp*10740p02.ply")] !v0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Liverwort thalli

LOADER, Danyon Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pe.bmp*!0755p01.ply")] !o0140pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("APL")] !copyrigt.dib}

Danyon Loader receiving one of his two gold medals at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta

LOMU, Jonah - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0795pa.bmp")] !I0795pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Twenty-year-old All Black wing Jonah Lomu scattering the Wallaby defence during a Bledisloe Cup game

LOVE, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Te Whiti Rongomai - PHOTOGRAPH
1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0830pa.bmp")] !I0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lieutenant Edward Te Whiti Love (1905-1942)

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 127037-1/2

LOVELOCK, John Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0850pa.bmp")] !I0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Edward (Jack) Lovelock (1910-1949)
c1933

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 51288-1/2

LUTHERANS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1990pa.bmp*10930p01.ply")] !m1990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lutheran parsonage at Upper Moutere, with Rev Johann Wilhelm Christoph Heine (1814-1900) seated in the garden. Reverend Heine arrived in 1843 on the St Pauli with other German (mainly Lutheran) settlers and missionaries. He moved to Upper Moutere in 1853. The settlement was known as Sarau and a church and parsonage were built there.

c1890

Miss C W Heine Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32576-1/2

LYTTELTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0960pc.bmp")] !I0960pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lyttelton Harbour

LYTTELTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0960pa.bmp")] !I0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

View of Lyttelton Harbour from Governor's Bay, Banks Peninsula, by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897).

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p28.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/28-CT

LYTTELTON - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0960pb.bmp")] !I0960pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Lyttelton road tunnel, the longest road tunnel in New Zealand, is just under two kilometres in length

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - L TOPICS (Page 1 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0010P01")] ! 10010pas.dib} <i>Eight Hours demonstratio n in Queen Street, Auckland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0020P01")] ! 10020pas.dib} <i>NZ Labour Party poster</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0040P01")] ! 10040pas.dib} <i>Adult ladybird beetle</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0050P01")] ! 10050pas.dib} <i>Hydroelectric ity Station and settlement at Lake Coleridge</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0060P01")] ! 10060pas.dib} <i>Lake Ellesmere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0060P02")] ! 10060pbs.dib } <i>Lake Ellesmere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0060P03")] ! 10060pcs.dib } <i>Lake Ellesmere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0070P01")] ! 10070pbs.dib } <i>Lake Grassmere - salt production</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0070P02")] ! 10070pcs.dib } <i>Lake Grassmere - salt production</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0070P03")] ! 10070pds.dib } <i>Lake Grassmere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0070P04")] ! 10070pas.dib } <i>Salt works at Lake Grassmere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0080P01")] ! 10080pas.dib } <i>Lake Omapere</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - L TOPICS (Page 3 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0330P01")] ! 10330pas.dib} <i>Last meeting of the Legislative Council, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0370P01")] ! 10370pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0370P02")] ! 10370pcs.dib} <i>Research Centre, Levin</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0390P01")] ! 10390pas.dib} <i>Lewis Pass after a snowfall</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0390P02")] ! 10390pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0400P01")] ! 10400pas.dib} <i>Gymnastics class at the Ley's Institute</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0410P01")] ! 10410pas.dib} <i>Liberal & Labour Federation of New Zealand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0430P01")] ! 10430pas.dib} <i>Carnegie library, Cambridge</i>
--	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0440P01")] ! 10440pas.dib} <i>This portable spray dips kill lice</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0450P01")] ! 10450pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0450P02")] ! 10450pcs.dib} <i>Old Man's Beard lichen</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0450P03")] ! 10450pas.dib} <i>Lichen Pseudocyphel laria billardienii</i>
--	--	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - L TOPICS (Page 4 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0490P01")] ! 10490pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0530P01")] ! 10530pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0540P01")] ! 10540pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0560P01")] ! 10560pbs.dib}
<i>The lighthouse on Stephens Island</i>	<i>Lime works</i>	<i>Limousin bull</i>	<i>Lincoln township is 20 km south- west of Christchurch</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0560P02")] ! 10560pcs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0560P03")] ! 10560pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0580P01")] ! 10580pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0590P01")] ! 10590pas.dib}
<i>Lincoln University</i>	<i>Students at Lincoln Agricultural College</i>	<i>Lindis Pass Road</i>	<i>Ling</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0610P01")] ! 10610pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0710P01")] ! 10710pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0710P02")] ! 10710pcs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("L0730P01")] ! 10730pas.dib}
<i>Leaflet campaigning for prohibition</i>	<i>Tenatahi's house, Little Barrier Island</i>	<i>Landing on Little Barrier Island</i>	<i>Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - L TOPICS (Page 5 of 5)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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"L0740P01")]"L0795P01")]"L0830P01")]"L0850P01")]
! ! ! !
10740pas.dib} 10795pas.dib} 10830pas.dib} 10850pas.dib}
Monoclea *Jonah Lomu* *Lieutenant* *John Edward*
forsteri *Edward Te* *(Jack)*
 Whiti Love *Lovelock*

{ewc {ewc {ewc
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MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0960P01")]"L0960P02")]"L0960P03")]
! ! !
10960pcs.dib} 10960pas.dib} 10960pbs.dib
Lyttleton *View of* }
Harbour *Lyttelton* *The Lyttelton*
 Harbour from *road tunnel*
 Governor's
 Bay

LABOUR PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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"L0020P01")]	"L0020P02")]	"L0020P03")]
!	!	!
l0020pas.dib}	h0990pas.dib	h1000pas.dib
<i>NZ Labour</i>	}	}
<i>Party poster</i>	<i>Henry</i>	<i>Peter Fraser</i>
	<i>Edmund</i>	<i>handing over</i>
	<i>(Harry)</i>	<i>office to</i>
	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Sidney</i>
		<i>George</i>
		<i>Holland</i>

LAKE ELLESMERE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0060P01")]	"L0060P02")]	"L0060P03")]
!	!	!
10060pas.dib}	10060pbs.dib	10060pcs.dib}
<i>Lake</i>	}	<i>Lake</i>
<i>Ellesmere</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Ellesmere</i>
	<i>Ellesmere</i>	

LAKE GRASSMERE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0070P01")]"	"L0070P02")]"	"L0070P03")]"	"L0070P04")]"
!	!	!	!
10070pbs.dib	10070pcs.dib}	10070pds.dib	10070pas.dib}
}	<i>Lake</i>	}	<i>Salt works at</i>
<i>Lake</i>	<i>Grassmere -</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Lake</i>
<i>Grassmere -</i>	<i>salt</i>	<i>Grassmere</i>	<i>Grassmere</i>
<i>salt</i>	<i>production</i>		
<i>production</i>			

LAKES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0100P01")]"L0100P02")]"L0100P03")]"L0100P04")]"	"L0100P01")]"L0100P02")]"L0100P03")]"L0100P04")]"	"L0100P01")]"L0100P02")]"L0100P03")]"L0100P04")]"	"L0100P01")]"L0100P02")]"L0100P03")]"L0100P04")]"
!	!	!	!
l0100pas.dib}	l0100pes.dib}	l0100pfs.dib}	l0050pas.dib}
<i>Lake Rotoroa</i>	<i>Lake Tekapo</i>	<i>Queenstown</i>	<i>Hydroelectric</i>
		<i>on the shores</i>	<i>ity Station</i>
		<i>of Lake</i>	<i>and</i>
		<i>Wakatipu</i>	<i>settlement at</i>
			<i>Lake</i>
			<i>Coleridge</i>

LARNACH'S CASTLE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"L0150P01")]"L0150P02")]
!          !
10150pbs.dib 10150pas.dib}
}          View of a stag
Larnach's hunt from the
Castle in  camp
1994
```

LEVIN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0370P01")]"L0370P02")]
! !
10370pbs.dib 10370pcs.dib}
} *Research*
Levin Centre, Levin

LEWIS PASS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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!          !
l0390pas.dib} l0390pbs.dib
Lewis Pass }
after a Lewis Pass
snowfall
```

LICHENS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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"L0450P01")"L0450P02")]"L0450P03")]"
!         !         !
10450pbs.dib 10450pcs.dib} 10450pas.dib}
}         Old Man's   Lichen
Lichen - Beard lichen
Pseudocyphel
laria
billardienii
```

LIGHTHOUSES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0490P01")]	"L0490P02")]	"L0490P03")]
!	!	!
l0490pas.dib}	c0440pas.dib	c0210pas.dib
<i>The</i>	}	}
<i>lighthouse on</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Farewell Spit</i>
<i>Stephens</i>	<i>lighthouse at</i>	<i>lighthouse</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>Castlepoint</i>	

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0560P01")]"L0560P02")]"L0560P03")]
! ! !
10560pbs.dib 10560pcs.dib} 10560pas.dib}
} *Lincoln Students at*
Lincoln University Lincoln
township is Agricultural
20 km south- College
west of
Christchurch

LIQUOR LICENSING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0610P01")]	"L0610P02")]	"L0610P03")]
!	!	!
l0610pas.dib}	i0280pas.dib}	b1320pas.dib
<i>Leaflet</i>	<i>Reverend</i>	}
<i>campaigning</i>	<i>Leonard</i>	<i>Temperance</i>
<i>for</i>	<i>Monk Isitt</i>	<i>Ladies' Brass</i>
<i>prohibition</i>		<i>Band</i>

LITERATURE - Prolific Year - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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"L0660P01")]	"L0660P02")]	"L0660P03")]
!	!	!
b0260pas.dib	b0500pas.dib	d1230pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Lady Mary</i>	<i>Blanche</i>	<i>Poet Eileen</i>
<i>Anne Barker</i>	<i>Edith</i>	<i>May Duggan</i>
<i>and husband</i>	<i>Baughan with</i>	
<i>Frederick</i>	<i>her dog</i>	
<i>Napier</i>		
<i>Broome</i>		

LITERATURE - NZ Classic - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0670P01")]	"L0670P02")]	"L0670P03")]
!	!	!
m0640pas.dib	m0980pas.dib	d1240pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Katherine</i>	<i>(Edith) Ngaio</i>	<i>Author</i>
<i>Mansfield</i>	<i>Marsh</i>	<i>Maurice</i>
<i>and John</i>		<i>Duggan</i>
<i>Middleton</i>		
<i>Murry</i>		

LITERATURE - The NZ Voice - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0680P01")]	"L0680P02")]
!	!
m2050pas.dib	c1900pas.dib
}	}
<i>John Alan</i>	<i>Barry Crump</i>
<i>Edward</i>	<i>relaxes at</i>
<i>Mulgan</i>	<i>Government</i>
	<i>House after</i>
	<i>his investiture</i>

LITERATURE - War Books - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0690P01")]	"L0690P02")]
!	!
c1180pas.dib	c0080pas.dib
}	}
<i>The New</i>	<i>Alistair Te</i>
<i>Zealand</i>	<i>Ariki</i>
<i>Writer's</i>	<i>Campbell</i>
<i>Conference</i>	<i>with John</i>
	<i>Mansfield</i>
	<i>Thomson</i>

LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"L0710P01")]"L0710P02")]
! !
l0710pas.dib} l0710pcs.dib}
Tenatahi's *Landing on*
house, Little *Little Barrier*
Barrier Island *Island*

LIVERWORTS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"L0740P01")]	"L0740P02")]
!	!
l0740pas.dib}	v0100pas.dib
Monoclea	}
forsteri	<i>Liverwort</i>
	<i>thalli</i>

LYTTELTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"L0960P01")]"L0960P02")]"L0960P03")]
!         !         !
10960pcs.dib}10960pas.dib} 10960pbs.dib
Lytleton  View of      }
Harbour   Lyttelton The Lyttelton
           Harbour from road tunnel
           Governor's
           Bay
```

MACANDREW, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

MCCOMBS, Elizabeth Reid - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0040pa.bmp")] !m0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Elizabeth Reid McCombs (Henderson) (1873-1935), New Zealand's first woman Member of Parliament - MP for Lyttelton August 1933 to June 1935.

Advisory Committee of Women's Affairs Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 150372-1/2

MACETOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0070pb.bmp")] !m0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The last stone house remaining at Macetown near Queenstown

MACETOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0070pa.bmp")] !m0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A winter's day at Macetown 1887, *watercolour* by *William Mathew Hodgkins (1833-1898)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P312017-EQ -CT

MCINDOE, Sir Archibald Hector - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0080pa.bmp")] !m0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*New Zealand plastic surgeon Sir Archibald Hector McIndoe (1900-1960) toasting a former patient and his bride.
In England.
1947*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 10320

MACKAY, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0120pa.bmp")] !m0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Artist Unknown

Commissioner James MacKay (1831-1912) addressing a crowd on the Thames goldfields.

Published in New Zealand Punch 1868

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 427-1/4 -MNZ

MACKAY, Jessie - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0120pa.bmp*m0130p01.ply")] !n0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The first meeting of the National Council of Women in 1896 was used as the basis for this advertisement for Suratura tea. Unfortunately a complete copy of the page has not been found. From left to right around the table: Lady Anna Stout (Wellington vice-president), Amey Daldy (Auckland), Marion Hatton (Dunedin vice-president), Mrs Smith, Ada Wells (secretary, Christchurch), -, -, Kate Sheppard (Christchurch, president), -, Wilhelmina Bain (Christchurch), Wilson (Christchurch), Martin, E Smith (Christchurch), Annie Schnackenberg (Auckland), Margaret Sievewight (Gisborne, vice president), Marianne Tasker (Wellington), D Izett (Christchurch). Back row left: Alley (Malvern), -, -, Jessie Mackay (Christchurch). Back row right: Sherwood, Darling (Christchurch), Emily Black (Christchurch), ...

Published in the Auckland Star, 3 October 1896

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16517

McKENZIE, James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0150pa.bmp")] !m0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reward notice for James McKenzie.

Published in the Lyttelton Times 12 May 1855.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 41817-1/2

MCKENZIE, Sir John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0160pa.bmp")] !m0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lands, *a caricature of Sir John McKenzie (1839-1901), Minister of Lands from 1891 to 1900, by A Vyvyan Hunt (1854-1929). c1890s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P122004-A -CT

MACKENZIE, Sir Thomas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0170pa.bmp")] !m0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

MacKenzie cabinet

Front: Josiah Alfred Hanan (1868-1954) Education; Arthur Mielziner Myers (1867-1926) Finance; Thomas Mackenzie (1854-1930) Prime Minister; William Donald Stuart MacDonald (1862-1920) Native Affairs; George Laurensen (1857-1913) Customs

Back row: George Warren Russell (1838-1913) Internal Affairs; Henry George Ell (1862-1934) Postmaster-General; Pita Te Rangihira (Peter Buck, 1879-1951) Member of the Executive Council; James Colvin (1844-1919) Mines; Thomas Buxton (1863-1939) Member of the Executive Council.

1912

New Zealand Railways Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29364-1/2

MACKINNON PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0210pa.bmp")] !m0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Quintin McPherson MacKinnon (1851-1892) and Ernest Mitchell, of Manapouri, who discovered MacKinnon Pass when they crossed from Clinton Valley into the Arthur Valley on 17 October 1888. They went on to the head of Milford Sound, pioneering what was to become the Milford Track.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8097-1/2

MCLAREN, Bruce - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0220pa.bmp")] !m0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Driver Bruce McLaren (1937-1970) covering his Cooper with overalls to protect it from light rain after his run in the heats at the New Zealand Grand Prix at Ardmore. No.4 is Australian driver Jack Brabham's Cooper.
10 January 1959*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 132146-1/2

McLEAN, Sir Donald - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0240pa.bmp")] !m0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Donald McLean (1820-1877), Superintendent of Hawkes Bay (sitting by tree in foreground) purchasing land for
the town of Wairoa
1865*

Rhodes Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110517-1/2

MCNAB, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*m0290p01.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

MACROCARPA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0320pa.bmp")] !m0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Macrocarpa is widely used for shelter belts.

MAGPIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0340pa.bmp")] !m0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Black-backed variety of the Magpie is common only in Hawke's Bay and Canterbury

MAHOE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0360pa.bmp")] !m0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The mahoe or whitey-wood is a common forest and scrubland tree

MAHUTA, Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).
1906*

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

MAIMAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0410pa.bmp")] !m0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A duck shooter's maimai on the shores of Lake Ellesmere

MAIR, William Gilbert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pa.bmp")] !m0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hartley Webster fl 1852-1900

Major William Gilbert Mair (1832-1912).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 92933-1/2 -

MAIR, William Gilbert - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pb.bmp")] !m0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka. Back L-R: Captains W E Gudgeon, H Morrison, Gordon, Taylor, Powell, Fortescue, S Newall and Major A Tuke. Front L-R: Captains Baker and Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackintosh Roberts, Captains Gilbert Mair, Henry William Northcroft, W B Messenger and Major F Y Goring.
1881*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1070-10X8 -

MAIZE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0440pa.bmp")] !m0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Maize Research Station

MAJOR, Dame Malvina - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0450pa.bmp")] !m0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Malvina Major holds a note for conductor Brian Law

MAKETU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0470pa.bmp")] !m0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Redoubt, Maketu, Bay of Plenty, NZ 1864, *watercolour by Henry Mount Langton Atcherley.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196009-A -CT

MALASPINA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0490pa.bmp")] !m0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Malaspina Reach in Doubtful Sound looking towards the tail race from the Manapouri hydroelectric power station

MAMAKU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0500pa.bmp")] !m0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mamaku is also known as the black tree fern

MANA ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1060pa.bmp*m0520p01.ply")] !a1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangihaeata's celebrated house on the island of Mana, called 'Kai-Tangata' (Eat Man). *Tinted lithograph by George French Angas (1822 - 1886), plate 4 in his The New Zealanders illustrated (London, 1847). In 1819 Ngati Toa leader Te Rangihaeata (? - 1855) joined Te Rauparaha on a joint war expedition which brought them to the west coast of the southern North Island. He later moved, with Te Rauparaha, to Kapiti Island and in the 1830s he lived on Mana Island.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 1-BK -CT

MANAPOURI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0530pb.bmp")] !m0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

The underground turbines of the Manapouri Power Station

MANAPOURI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0530pc.bmp")] !m0530pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

A river feeding Lake Manapouri

MANAPOURI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0530pd.bmp")] !m0530pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

A rainbow brightens Wilmot Pass near Manapouri

MANAPOURI - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0530pa.bmp")] !m0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Manapouri looking towards Cathedral Peaks. 1886, *oil painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 316-G -CT

MANAWATU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0540pb.bmp")] !m0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Manawatu Gorge

MANAWATU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0540pc.bmp")] !m0540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Manawatu River estuary

MANAWATU - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0540pa.bmp")] !m0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Manawatu Gorge. 1890s, *oil painting by George Edward Pruden*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 329-G -CT

MANGROVE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0600pa.bmp")] !m0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mangroves

MANIAPOTO, Rewi Manga - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0610pa.bmp")] !m0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Elizabeth Pulman

Rewi Manga Maniapoto (1815-1894)

June 1879

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21458-1/2

MANING, Frederick Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0620pa.bmp")] !m0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Frederick Edward Maning (1811?-1883), *oil painting by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 331-G -CT

MANNERING, George Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0630pa.bmp")] !m0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Mountaineers in the Tasman Valley preparing for climb of Mount Sefton. L-R: Mattias Zurbriggen (1856-1917),
Edward A Fitzgerald, A M Ollivier, George Edward Mannering (1862-1947), Jack Adamson
c1895*

J Adamson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3232-1/1

MANSFIELD, Katherine - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0640pb.bmp")] !m0640pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Katherine Mansfield's birthplace in Wellington

MANSFIELD, Katherine - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0640pa.bmp")] !m0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Katherine Mansfield and John Middleton Murry at their home at Chaucer Mansions, London
October 1913*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 28635-1/2

MANSFIELD, Katherine - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0580pb.bmp*m0640p03.ply")] !b0580pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The Beauchamp family at Las Palmas on their way to England on the Niwaru.

Back row L-R: Kathleen (Katherine Mansfield), Harold, W Crow, B J Dyer, Vera.

2nd row: Chaddie (Charlotte), Annie, Leslie, Capt Fishwick (of the Niwaru), Jeanne, Belle Dyer.

16 March 1903

A L Delahenty Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 30984-1/2

MANTELL, Walter Baldock Durrant - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0650pa.bmp")] !m0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Portrait in oils of naturalist and politician Walter Baldock Durrant Mantell (1820-1895) by Henry Morland Gore (1864-1930)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 470-G -CT

MANTELL, Walter Baldock Durrant - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0540pa.bmp*m0650p02.ply")] !h0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Skeleton of whale (Neobalaena marginata) captured off Stewart Island in January 1874.

L-R: Dr B D Maxwell, Dr S Key, Arthur Thomas Bothamley, R P Core, Walter Baldock Durant Mantell, Thomas William Kirk, Herbert S Cox, John Buchanan, James Hector, and Burton (taxidermist).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 4109-1/2

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0660pa.bmp")] !m0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Flax. New Zealand's first major export industry involved the cutting and dressing of flax

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0660pb.bmp")] !m0660pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Native timbers were replaced by exotic timbers for building after World War II

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0660pc.bmp")] !m0660pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Industries have been established in Taranaki based on the Maui Gas Field

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1280pa.bmp*m0660p04.ply")] !s1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Glenbrook Steel Mill south of Auckland uses local iron sands

MANUKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0690pb.bmp")] !m0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The manuka or tea tree

MANUKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0790pa.bmp*m0690p02.ply")] !t0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyright.dib}

Manuka or Tea Tree

MANUKA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0180pa.bmp*m0690p03.ply")] !k0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Sarah Ann Featon (1848?-1927) has included koromiko, fuschia, kowhai, clematis, kaka beak and manuka, in this 1890s watercolour of New Zealand flowering plants.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P171019-A -CT

MAORI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0710pa.bmp")] !m0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Chief's house

MAORI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0710pb.bmp")] !m0710pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Meeting House at Te Kaha

MAORI ART - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0720pa.bmp")] !m0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Maori carved panels

MAORI CANOE TRADITIONS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0770pa.bmp")] !m0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Details of the carved canoe prow

MAORI CANOE TRADITIONS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0770pb.bmp")] !m0770pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Maori war canoe

MAORI EDUCATION - Missionary Work - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0530pa.bmp*m0810p01.ply")] !k0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Night scene in New Zealand. *This illustration, published in September 1847, was supplied to The Colonial Intelligencer; or Aborigines' Friend by the Church Missionary Society. The missionary has been identified as James Kemp.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .S-L 5

MAORI KING MOVEMENT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pa.bmp*m0830p01.ply")] !n0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia, 1864. *Watercolour by William Fox 1812-1893. Shows the palace of Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, who accepted the kingship, at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. In 1864 William Fox, then Colonial Secretary (with responsibility for Native Affairs), spent much of his time touring Maori districts.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 29-WC -CT

MAORI WOMEN'S WELFARE LEAGUE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1580pa.bmp*m0860p01.ply")] !c1580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: T Ransfield

*Whina Cooper (1895-1994), Dominion President of the Maori Women's Welfare League, at the league conference in Wellington.
April 1953*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 40176-1/2

MARAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0880pa.bmp")] !m0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Turangawaewae Marae, Ngaruawahia

MARBLE MOUNTAIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0900pa.bmp")] !m0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The stone quarried from Marble Mountain has been used on a number of major NZ buildings

MARBLE MOUNTAIN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0130pa.bmp*m0900p02.ply")] !p0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marble outcrop on top of the Takaka Hill dates back to the Ordovician period

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pa.bmp")] !m0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A rainbow alights upon the hills near Seddon

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pb.bmp")] !m0920pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kekerengu in Marlborough on the east coast of the South Island

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pc.bmp")] !m0920pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The town hall in Ward, which lies between Blenheim and the east coast.

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pd.bmp")] !m0920pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Maud Island in the Marlborough Sounds is a bird sanctuary

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pe.bmp")] !m0920pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Seddon township in Marlborough

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0920pf.bmp")] !m0920pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marlborough has quickly established itself as one of the country's best wine producing regions

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("y0060pa.bmp*m0920p07.ply")] !y0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marlborough Sounds looking north from near Linkwater. Yncyca Bay is on the far right

MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0925pa.bmp")] !m0925pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Tory Channel in the Marlborough Sounds

MARSDEN, Samuel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0960pa.bmp")] !m0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Landing of the Rev S Marsden in New Zealand, Dec 19, 1814, *by Samuel Williams (1788-1853). Engraving published as the frontispiece to Annals of the diocese of New Zealand, edited by Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn (London, 1847). Shows Samuel Marsden (1765-1838) and his party (including Thomas Kendall, William Hall and John King) landing on one of the small islands near Whangaroa, Northland*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 542-1/4 -MNZ

MARSDEN POINT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0970pa.bmp")] !m0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The New Zealand Refining Company facilities at Marsden Point

MARSH, Dame Edith Ngaio - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0980pa.bmp")] !m0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Theatre director and author of detective novels, (Edith) Ngaio Marsh (1899-1982)
c1940s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 144512-1/2

MARSH, Dame Edith Ngaio - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0110pa.bmp*m0980p02.ply")] !s0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*Writers Frank Sargeson (1903-1982) and Ngaio Marsh (1899-1982) at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Park, Thorndon, Wellington. Marsh made the speech at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Award lunch at which Sargeson was given the award.
1965*

Frank Sargeson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 38572-1/2

MARSHALL, Sir John Ross - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0990pa.bmp")] !m0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Minister of Health (later Prime Minister) John Ross (Jack) Marshall with his wife Margaret and their family.
c1949*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43942-1/2

MARTINBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1010pa.bmp")] !m1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Martinborough Memorial Gates

MARTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1020pa.bmp")] !m1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Edward George Child fl 1894-1900

Marion. c1900

Edward Child Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11002-1/1

MASON, Bruce Edward George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1030pa.bmp")] !m1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Actor and playwright Bruce Edward George Mason (1921-1982)
c1940s*

*New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 107690-1/2*

MASSEY, William Ferguson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1060pa.bmp")] !m1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (1856-1925) with Leader of the Opposition Sir Joseph George Ward
(1856-1930)
c1920*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1542-1/1

MASSEY, William Ferguson - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*m1060p02.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

MASSEY, William Ferguson - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0320pa.bmp*m1060p03.ply")] !f0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*The Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (left) meeting the Governor-General Sir Charles Fergusson and
Lady Fergusson.
c1924*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 47502-1/2

MASSEY UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1070pa.bmp")] !m1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Massey Library (left) and Registry (right)

MASTERTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1080pb.bmp")] !m1080pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Masterton

MASTERTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1080pa.bmp")] !m1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Tourist photograph folder advertising Masterton
c1905*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 16360- -CT

MATAGOURI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1100pa.bmp")] !m1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Matagouri or Wild Irishman

MATAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1120pa.bmp")] !m1120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Matai is sometimes known as black pine

MATAURA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1150pa.bmp")] !m1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mataura

MATENGA, Huria Te Amoho Wikitoria - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1170pa.bmp")] !m1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: English & Continental Photograph Studio, Nelson

Huria Matenga (c1840-1909) who with her husband Hemi and three other men rescued crew from the Delaware when it was wrecked at Whakapuaka in September 1863.

1864

Innes Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C-21839

MAUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1200pa.bmp")] !m1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Maui gas production station

MAUNGAPOHATU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1210pa.bmp")] !m1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: George Bourne

Rua Kenana Hepetipa's temple and the village at Maungapohatu

Photo published in the Auckland Weekly News 6 April 1916, p42

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 27115-1/2

MAUNGATAPU MURDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1220pa.bmp")] !m1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Illustrations from A series of sketches illustrating the principal incidents in connection with the Maungatapu murders... *drawn & published by Hodgson & Friend (Nelson, 1866).*

Top: Kempthorne shot by Burgess - Burgess' statement. *Lower:* Dividing the spoil at the Old Chimney.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 315-35MM -E

MECHANICS BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0370pa.bmp*m1260p01.ply")] !a0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Passengers leaving TEAL's flying-boat Awatere at Mechanics Bay, Auckland, after a flight from Sydney.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38270-1/2

MEETING-HOUSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1270pa.bmp")] !m1270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The interior walls of meeting houses have carved panels and decorative reed work

MELVILLE, Eliza Ellen - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1280pa.bmp")] !m1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cartoon relating to the General Election in 1919 when Rosetta Lulah Baume (1871-1934) and (Eliza) Ellen Melville (1882-1946) stood for Parliament, the first women to do so. Neither was successful at this election.

Published in New Zealand Free Lance 3 December 1919.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16166

MELVILLE, Eliza Ellen - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0470pa.bmp*m1280p02.ply")] !r0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

"Safety First" - Reform Party poster for the 1925 election. The Reform Party won this election and Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943) became Prime Minister.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 20186- -CT

MERCURY BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1290pb.bmp")] !m1290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mercury Bay, where Cook observed the transit of Mercury on 10 November 1769

MERCURY BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1290pa.bmp")] !m1290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

This watercolour of Shakespeare's Head, Cook's Bay, Mercury Bay, Auckland... 1870s, was copied by Joseph Sandell Welch (1841-1918) from an original by John Barr Clarke Hoyte (1835-1913).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P120022-A -CT

MERE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1300pa.bmp")] !m1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mere: wahaika (wooden) and patu (greenstone)

MEREMERE POWER STATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1310pa.bmp")] !m1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mere Mere and Waikato from Whangamarino 1863, *watercolour by an unknown artist*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P161034-A -CT

MERINO SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1320pa.bmp")] !m1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Merino sheep sale

MESOPOTAMIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1820pa.bmp*m1340p01.ply")] !b1820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Huts on Mesopotamia at Samuel Butler's homestead, *watercolour painted by William Packe (c1840-1882) in about 1868.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P196015-A -CT

MICE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1380pa.bmp")] !m1380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The European house mouse is often called a field mouse

MILFORD SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1400pa.bmp")] !m1400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Milford Haven - Milford Sound

MILFORD SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1400pb.bmp")] !m1400pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

McKinnon Pass - Milford Track - Milford Sound

MILFORD SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1400pd.bmp")] !m1400pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mitre Peak reflected in Milford Sound

MILFORD SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1400pe.bmp")] !m1400pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Milford Hotel stands at the bottom of the Milford Track and at the head of the Milford Sound

MILKING SHORTHORNS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1410pa.bmp")] !m1410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Milking Shorthorn

MIRO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1440pa.bmp")] !m1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Miro

MITRE PEAK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1450pa.bmp")] !m1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

One of New Zealand's most famous landmarks, Mitre Peak is named for its resemblance to a Bishop's mitre

MOA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1480pa.bmp")] !m1480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Skeletons of the dinornis in the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand. *Engraving published in the Illustrated London News, 8 February 1868. The accompanying article notes that Dr T Haast, FRS, the government geologist of Canterbury, made extensive excavations in a peat swamp at Glenmark, obtaining bones of more than 100 specimens belonging to about 12 species of the dinornis. From these 'with the able assistance of Mr Fuller the taxidermist, six complete or nearly complete skeletons were articulated for the Canterbury Museum... These form a most interesting feature in the museum which has just been opened to the public.' The engraving is based on a photograph by Daniel L Mundy.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : S-L 6

MOERAKI BOULDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1490pb.bmp")] !m1490pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Moeraki Boulders were formed in sediments lying on the sea floor 60 million years ago

MOERAKI BOULDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1490pa.bmp")] !m1490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

Moeraki. c1940

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 9868-1/2 -

MOKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1500pa.bmp")] !m1500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blue Moki

MOKO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1510pa.bmp")] !m1510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tomika Te Mutu - Chief Motuhoa Island, 1865, *watercolour by Horatio Gordon Robley (1840-1930). Robley sent a detailed drawing of this moko to James Cowan for help in identifying the patterns.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P033028-A -CT

MOLESWORTH STATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1520pa.bmp")] !m1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyright.dib}

The annual Canada Goose cull on Molesworth Station

MOLESWORTH STATION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1520pb.bmp")] !m1520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyright.dib}

Molesworth Station in early winter

MONARCH BUTTERFLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1540pa.bmp")] !m1540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Monarch butterfly

MONARCH BUTTERFLY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1840pa.bmp*m1540p02.ply")] !b1840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Anosia erippus (Danaus plexippus: Monarch butterfly) 1893, *watercolour by Arthur Perceval Buller (1866-1910)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P088002-EQ -CT

MONKFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1550pa.bmp")] !m1550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Monkfish

MOONLIGHT, George Fairweather - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1570pa.bmp")] !m1570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Tyree (Queenstown)

Goldminer and hotel-keeper George Fairweather Moonlight (1832-1884)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103973-1/2 -

MOORE, Michael Kenneth - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1580pa.bmp")] !m1580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Michael Moore

MOOSE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1590pa.bmp")] !m1590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bull moose (elk), antlers in velvet

MOREPORK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1600pb.bmp")] !m1600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Morepork and chick

MOREPORK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1600pa.bmp")] !m1600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gerrard Keulemans 1842-1912

Morepork - *Spiloglaux novae-zelandiae*. *Laughing Owl* - *Scleloglaux novae-zelandiae*.

Chromolithograph. Plate XX in A history of the birds of New Zealand 2nd ed. (London, 1883) vol. 1, by Walter Lawry Buller.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/10 -CT

MORGAN, Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1610pa.bmp")] !m1610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ted Morgan won the Gold Medal in 1928 as a Welterweight

MORIORI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1630pa.bmp")] !m1630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Moriori tree carving

MORIORI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1630pb.bmp")] !m1630pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Statue of Tommy Solomon, last fullblooded Moriori

MORRINSVILLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1660pa.bmp")] !m1660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Morrinsville

MOSGIEL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1680pb.bmp")] !m1680pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mosgiel

MOSGIEL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1680pa.bmp")] !m1680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Mosgiel woollen factory which began operation in 1871. By 1875 the mill employed about 80 workers, each provided with a cottage by the company. Among the goods produced were tweeds, blankets, hosiery, shawls and knitting yarn.

Lithograph, published in the Illustrated New Zealand Herald, February 1875.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 642-1/4 -MNZ

MOSQUITOES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1690pa.bmp")] !m1690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mosquito - Culiseta tonnoiri

MOSSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1700pa.bmp")] !m1700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Leptostomum moss capsules

MOTHS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1720pa.bmp")] !m1720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Magpie moth, one of about 1700 species of moth in New Zealand

MOTUEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1730pb.bmp")] !m1730pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Motueka

MOTUEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1730pa.bmp")] !m1730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

E A C Thomas (born 1825)

Church & Mr Poole's parsonage, Motueka. April 1879, *pencil & crayon drawing from E A C Thomas's Album of a visit to Motueka and North Canterbury, 1878-1879. Shows St Thomas's Anglican Church, later replaced by a larger church.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P305057-E -CT

MOUNTAINEERING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1740pa.bmp")] !m1740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Malcolm Ross 1862-1930

*Peter Graham, Samuel Turner and Tom Fyfe on the summit of Mount Cook during the first traverse
9 January 1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2923-1/2

MOUNT ASPIRING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1770pa.bmp")] !m1770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aspiring Air flying past cloud-piercing Mount Aspiring

MOUNT ASPIRING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1770pb.bmp")] !m1770pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Trekking in Mount Aspiring National Park

MOUNT ASPIRING - Glacial Sapping - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1780pa.bmp")] !m1780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Glacial sapping is demonstrated in this photo of Mount Cook and surrounds

MOUNT BRUCE NATIVE BIRD RESERVE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1790pa.bmp")] !m1790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Entrance to the National Wildlife Centre at Mount Bruce

MOUNT COOK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1800pa.bmp")] !m1800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

The majestic Mount Cook

MOUNT COOK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1800pb.bmp")] !m1800pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Cook with Lake Pukaki in the foreground

MOUNT COOK - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1800pc.bmp")] !m1800pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Cook from the McKenzie Country

MOUNT COOK - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp*m1800p04.ply")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mount Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, 5 April 1862.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook National Park - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1820pa.bmp")] !m1820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Cook National Park featuring Mount Cook and Tasman Valley on right and the Hooker Valley on the left

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook lily - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1830pa.bmp")] !m1830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Cook Lily - Ranunculus lyallii

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook lily - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1830pb.bmp")] !m1830pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Cook Lily - Ranunculus lyallii

MOUNT EDEN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1870pa.bmp")] !m1870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

The crater of Auckland's Mount Eden

MOUNT MAUNGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1880pa.bmp")] !m1880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Maunganui

MOUNT NGAURUHOE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

MOUNT RICHMOND FOREST PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1910pa.bmp")] !m1910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A well-marked tree line in Mount Richmond Forest Park

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pb.bmp")] !m1920pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Surrounded by the Egmont National Park, Mount Egmont/Taranaki rises to 2518 metres above sea level

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pd.bmp")] !m1920pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Viewed from the coastal plains, Mount Egmont/Taranaki stands sentinel over the rich pastures of Taranaki

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pa.bmp")] !m1920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill, *by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

*Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p10*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/10-CT

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0340pa.bmp*m1920p04.ply")] !p0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Andrews Collis (1853-1920).

*Mount Egmont from Parihaka Pa. Te Whiti's house, centre left (with fence)
c1890*

W A Collis Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 12106-1/1

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1440pa.bmp*m1920p05.ply")] !s1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister (fl 1896-1930).

*Mount Egmont from Stratford, with the Trocadero Hotel in the centre of the photograph
c1910*

James McAllister Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7991-1/1

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0650pa.bmp*m1920p06.ply")] !b0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bell Block, near Taranaki, *c1860, watercolour by Joseph Osbertus Hamley (1820-1911). Shows the stockade and Mount Egmont*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P047026-EQ -CT

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1200pa.bmp*m1920p07.ply")] !a1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Egmont from the Southward. *Sept? 1840, watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025008-C -CT

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0120pa.bmp*m1920p08.ply")] !f0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fanthams Peak is a parasitic cone on the main cone of Mount Taranaki

MOUNT VICTORIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1930pa.bmp")] !m1930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Victoria, Devonport, Auckland

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1940pa.bmp")] !m1940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mountains near Queenstown

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1110pa.bmp*m1940p02.ply")] !h1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

John Gully 1819-1888

Mount Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier, 5 April 1862.

Physical Description: Watercolour, 610 x 450mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P096011-C-CT

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0080pa.bmp*m1940p03.ply")] !k0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Kaikoura, 1870s, *watercolour by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P029035-A -CT

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1920pa.bmp*m1940p04.ply")] !m1920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill, *by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

*Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers
(London, 1877) opp p10*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/10-CT

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp*m1940p05.ply")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruahoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1740pa.bmp*m1940p06.ply")] !m1740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Malcolm Ross 1862-1930

*Peter Graham, Samuel Turner and Tom Fyfe on the summit of Mount Cook during the first traverse
9 January 1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2923-1/2

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1940pg.bmp")] !m1940pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Mount Sefton

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1940ph.bmp")] !m1940ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

The Crown Ranges illuminated by a rising moon

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1940pj.bmp")] !m1940pj.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand's second highest mountain is Mount Tasman, in Mount Cook National Park

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pa.bmp*m1940p10.ply")] !v0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822 - 1886). Plate 10 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/28 -CT

MOUTERE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1970pa.bmp")] !m1970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Moutere Inlet, centre top

MOUTERE - Lower Moutere - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1980pa.bmp")] !m1980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Picking Jonathan apples in Lower Moutere

MOUTERE - Upper Moutere - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1990pb.bmp")] !m1990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Lutheran Church in Upper Moutere

MOUTERE - Upper Moutere - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1990pa.bmp")] !m1990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lutheran parsonage at Upper Moutere, with Rev Johann Wilhelm Christoph Heine (1814-1900) seated in the garden. Reverend Heine arrived in 1843 on the St Pauli with other German (mainly Lutheran) settlers and missionaries. He moved to Upper Moutere in 1853. The settlement was known as Sarau and a church and parsonage were built there.

c1890

Miss C W Heine Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 32576-1/2

MOUTERE - Moutere Depression - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2000pa.bmp")] !m2000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Moutere gravels visible in a road cutting near Nelson

MULDOON, Sir Robert David - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2030pa.bmp")] !m2030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir Robert Muldoon addressing the National Party leaders rally in 1984

MULGAN, John Alan Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2050pa.bmp")] !m2050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

John Alan Edward Mulgan (1911-1945), author of Man Alone (1939)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 652-1/1 -

MULLER, Mary Ann - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2060pa.bmp")] !m2060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Suffragist Mary Ann Muller (c1819-1901), who contributed articles on women's rights to The Nelson Examiner under the pen-name Femina

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21456-1/2

MURCHISON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pb.bmp")] !m2070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Murchison

MURCHISON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pc.bmp")] !m2070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The war memorial at Murchison

MURCHISON - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pd.bmp")] !m2070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Murchison

MURCHISON - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2070pa.bmp")] !m2070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Slip at Six-Mile as the result of the earthquake in the Murchison district which destroyed Morel's house.
1929*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 26335-1/2

MURPHY, Thomas William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2100pa.bmp")] !m2100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896-1930

*Boxer Thomas William Murphy (1862-1939), known as 'Torpedo Billy', who won the world featherweight title in 13 January 1890. He is the only New Zealander to have won a world professional boxing title.
c1905*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7887-1/1

MURPHY, Thomas William - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2100pb.bmp")] !m2100pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Torpedo Murphy

MURRAY GREY CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2110pa.bmp")] !m2110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Murray Grey cows

MUSEUMS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2130pb.bmp")] !m2130pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Canterbury Museum was founded in 1867

MUSEUMS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2130pc.bmp")] !m2130pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Near Wakefield, Nelson, the Pigeon Valley Steam Museum gives an intriguing glimpse at the role steam has played in our nation's past

MUSEUMS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2130pa.bmp")] !m2130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William James Harding 1826-1899

*Display at the Wanganui Museum
c1890s*

Harding-Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 127-1/1

MUSIC - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0580pa.bmp*m2150p01.ply")] !t0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Kiri Te Kanawa performing in Auckland

MUSIC - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1870pa.bmp*m2150p02.ply")] !c1870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Crowded House as they were in 1986. From left, Nick Seymour, Paul Hester and Neil Finn

MUSIC - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0450pa.bmp*m2150p03.ply")] !m0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Dame Malvina Major holds a note for conductor Brian Law

MUSIC - Amateur operatic societies - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0770pa.bmp*m2170p01.ply")] !h0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Alfred Francis Hill (1870-1960) conducting his Commemorative Ode (words by J C Andersen) at the opening of the NZ International Exhibition at Christchurch
1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 83978-1/2

MUSIC - Radio studio orchestras - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0200pa.bmp*m2180p01.ply")] !n0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Bass Oskar Natzka with his accompanist Henry Penn

June 1949

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22374

MUSIC - Radio studio orchestras - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1620pa.bmp*m2180p02.ply")] !b1620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Elliott & Fry

Rosina Buckman as Madam Butterfly.

J M Thomson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 139913-1/2

MUSIC - The National Orchestra - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0570pa.bmp*m2190p01.ply")] !n0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Walker

*The New Zealand National Orchestra rehearsing in the Wellington Town Hall, with visiting violinist Yehudi Menuhin. The conductor is the director of the orchestra, Michael Bowles
July 1951*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 34512-1/2

MUSIC - Young Composers - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1080pa.bmp*m2200p01.ply")] !b1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Composer John Stanley (Jack) Body with his work 'The stations of the Southern Cross'.
1968*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 118556-1/2

MUSIC - Rock and Jazz - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1150pa.bmp*m2210p01.ply")] !s1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Split Enz in 1977. From left: Front row, Philip Judd (guitar and vocals), Tim Finn (vocal), Noel Crombie (percussion). Back row, Robert Gillins (saxophone), Eddie Rayner (keyboards), Malcolm Green (drummer) and Albie Sands (bass)

MUSSELS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2230pa.bmp")] !m2230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

*The mussel, *Mystillus galloprovincialis* is one of several species found around New Zealand coasts*

MUTTONBIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2240pa.bmp")] !m2240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Grey-faced petrel, muttonbird of the North Island Maori

MYNA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2250pa.bmp")] !m2250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mynas are intelligent, wary birds seldom caught unawares

MYRTACEAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0690pb.bmp*m2260p01.ply")] !m0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The manuka or tea tree

MYRTACEAE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2260pb.bmp")] !m2260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Myrtles are recognised by their attractive fluffy flowers

MYRTACEAE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2260pc.bmp")] !m2260pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The southern rata

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 1 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0020P01")]! m0020pas.dib } <i>Sir George Grey and his cabinet</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0040P01")]! m0040pas.dib } <i>Elizabeth Reid McCombs</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0070P01")]! m0070pbs.di b} <i>The last stone house remaining at Macetown near Queenstown</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0070P02")]! m0070pas.dib } <i>A winter's day at Macetown 1887</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0080P01")]! m0080pas.dib } <i>Sir Archibald Hector McIndoe</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0120P01")]! m0120pas.dib } <i>James MacKay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0150P01")]! m0150pas.dib } <i>Reward notice for James McKenzie</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0160P01")]! m0160pas.dib } <i>Lands, a caricature of Sir John McKenzie</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0170P01")]! m0170pas.dib } <i>MacKenzie cabinet</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0210P01")]! m0210pas.dib } <i>Quintin MacKinnon and Ernest Mitchell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0220P01")]! m0220pas.dib } <i>Driver Bruce McLaren</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0240P01")]! m0240pas.dib } <i>Donald McLean, Superintende nt of Hawkes Bay</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 2 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0320P01")]! m0320pas.dib } <i>Macrocarpa</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0340P01")]! m0340pas.dib } <i>Black-backed variety of the Magpie</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0360P01")]! m0360pas.dib } <i>Mahoe</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0390P01")]! m0390pas.dib } <i>Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0410P01")]! m0410pas.dib } <i>A duck shooter's maimai</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0430P01")]! m0430pas.dib } <i>Major William Gilbert Mair</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0430P02")]! m0430pbs.di b} <i>Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0440P01")]! m0440pas.dib } <i>The Maize Research Station</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0450P01")]! m0450pas.dib } <i>Dame Malvina Major</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0470P01")]! m0470pas.dib } <i>Redoubt, Maketu, Bay of Plenty</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0490P01")]! m0490pas.dib } <i>Malaspina Reach in Doubtful Sound</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0500P01")]! m0500pas.dib } <i>Mamaku</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 3 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0530P01")]! m0530pbs.di b} <i>Manapouri Power Station</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0530P02")]! m0530pcs.dib } <i>Manapouri</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0530P03")]! m0530pds.di b} <i>Wilmot Pass - Manapouri</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0530P04")]! m0530pas.dib } <i>Lake Manapouri looking towards Cathedral Peaks</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0540P01")]! m0540pbs.di b} <i>Manawatu Gorge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0540P02")]! m0540pcs.dib } <i>The Manawatu River estuary</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0540P03")]! m0540pas.dib } <i>Manawatu Gorge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0600P01")]! m0600pas.dib } <i>Mangroves</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0610P01")]! m0610pas.dib } <i>Rewi Manga Maniapoto</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0620P01")]! m0620pas.dib } <i>Frederick Edward Maning</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0630P01")]! m0630pas.dib } <i>Mountaineers in the Tasman Valley</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0640P01")]! m0640pbs.di b} <i>Katherine Mansfield's House</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 4 of 14)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0640P02")]! m0640pas.dib } <i>Katherine Mansfield and John Middleton Murry</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0650P01")]! m0650pas.dib } <i>Walter Baldock Durrant Mantell</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0660P01")]! m0660pas.dib } <i>Flax</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0660P02")]! m0660pbs.di b} <i>Forestry</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0660P03")]! m0660pcs.dib } <i>Maui Gas Field</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0690P01")]! m0690pbs.di b} <i>Manuka</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0710P01")]! m0710pas.dib } <i>The Chief's house</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0710P02")]! m0710pbs.di b} <i>The Meeting House at Te Kaha</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0720P01")]! m0720pas.dib } <i>Maori carved panels</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0770P01")]! m0770pas.dib } <i>Details of the carved canoe prow</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0770P02")]! m0770pbs.di b} <i>Maori war canoe</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0880P01")]! m0880pas.dib } <i>Turangawaew ae Marae, Ngaruawahia</i></pre>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 5 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0900P01")]! m0900pas.dib } <i>A quarry at Marble Mountain</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P01")]! m0920pas.dib } <i>Hills near Seddon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P02")]! m0920pbs.di b} <i>Kekerengu</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P03")]! m0920pcs.dib } <i>Ward town hall</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P04")]! m0920pds.di b} <i>Maud Island in the Marlborough Sounds</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P05")]! m0920pes.dib } <i>Seddon township in Marlborough</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0920P06")]! m0920pfs.dib } <i>Marlborough vineyards</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0925P01")]! m0925pas.dib } <i>Tory Channel</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0960P01")]! m0960pas.dib } <i>Landing of the Rev S Marsden in New Zealand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0970P01")]! m0970pas.dib } <i>Marsden Point</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0980P01")]! m0980pas.dib } <i>(Edith) Ngaio Marsh</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M0990P01")]! m0990pas.dib } <i>John Ross (Jack) Marshall with his wife Margaret</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 6 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1010P01")]! m1010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1020P01")]! m1020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1030P01")]! m1030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1060P01")]! m1060pas.dib }
<i>Martinborough Memorial Gates</i>	<i>Marton</i>	<i>Bruce Edward George Mason</i>	<i>William Ferguson Massey with Sir Joseph George Ward</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1070P01")]! m1070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1080P01")]! m1080pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1080P02")]! m1080pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1100P01")]! m1100pas.dib }
<i>The Massey Library (left) and Registry (right)</i>	<i>Masterton</i>	<i>Masterton c1905</i>	<i>Matagouri or Wild Irishman</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1120P01")]! m1120pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1150P01")]! m1150pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1170P01")]! m1170pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1200P01")]! m1200pas.dib }
<i>Matai trunk</i>	<i>Mataura</i>	<i>Huria Matenga</i>	<i>Maui gas production station</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 7 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1210P01")]! m1210pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1220P01")]! m1220pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1270P01")]! m1270pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1280P01")]! m1280pas.dib }
<i>Rua Kenana Hepetipa's temple</i>	<i>Maungatapu murders</i>	<i>Meeting house carvings</i>	<i>Cartoon relating to the General Election in 1919</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1290P01")]! m1290pbs.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1290P02")]! m1290pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1300P01")]! m1300pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1310P01")]! m1310pas.dib }
<i>Mercury Bay</i>	<i>Shakespeare's Head, Cook's Bay, Mercury Bay...</i>	<i>Mere: wahaika (wooden) and patu (greenstone)</i>	<i>Mere Mere and Waikato from Whangamarin o 1863</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1320P01")]! m1320pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1380P01")]! m1380pas.dibm }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1400P01")]! m1400pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1400P02")]! m1400pbs.di b}
<i>Merino sheep sale</i>	<i>The European house mouse is often called a field mouse</i>	<i>Milford Haven</i>	<i>Milford Track</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 8 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1400P03")]! m1400pds.di b} <i>Mitre Peak reflected in Milford Sound</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1400P04")]! m1400pes.dib } <i>The Milford Hotel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1410P01")]! m1410pas.dib } <i>Milking Shorthorn</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1440P01")]! m1440pas.dib } <i>Miro</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1450P01")]! m1450pas.dib } <i>Mitre Peak</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1480P01")]! m1480pas.dib } <i>Skeletons of the dinornis in the Canterbury Museum</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1490P01")]! m1490pbs.di b} <i>Moeraki Boulders</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1490P02")]! m1490pas.dib } <i>Moeraki</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1500P01")]! m1500pas.dib } <i>Blue Moki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1510P01")]! m1510pas.dib } <i>Tomika Te Mutu - Chief Motuhoa Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1520P01")]! m1520pas.dib } <i>Canada Goose cull on Molesworth Station</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1520P02")]! m1520pbs.di b} <i>Molesworth Station in early winter</i>
---	---	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 9 of 14)

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1540P01")"M1550P01")"M1570P01")"M1580P01")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
m1540pas.dibm1550pas.dibm1570pas.dibm1580pas.dib
}         }         }         }
Monarch  Monkfish  George    Michael
butterfly                Fairweather Moore
                                Moonlight
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1590P01")"M1600P01")"M1600P02")"M1610P01")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
m1590pas.dib m1600pbs.di m1600pas.dibm1610pas.dib
}         b}         }         }
Bull moose Morepork  Morepork  Ted Morgan
(elk)      and chick and Laughing
                                Owl
```

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1630P01")"M1630P02")"M1660P01")"M1680P01")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
m1630pas.dib m1630pbs.di m1660pas.dib m1680pbs.di
}         b}         }         b}
Moriori   Moriori   Morrinsville Mosgiel
```

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 10 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1680P02")]! m1680pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1690P01")]! m1690pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1700P01")]! m1700pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1720P01")]! m1720pas.dib
---	---	---	--

}	}	}	}
<i>Mosgiel woollen factory</i>	<i>Mosquito - Culiseta tonnoiri</i>	<i>Leptostomum moss capsules</i>	<i>Magpie moth</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1730P01")]! m1730pbs.di	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1730P02")]! m1730pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1740P01")]! m1740pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1770P01")]! m1770pas.dib
---	---	---	--

b}	}	}	}
<i>Motueka</i>	<i>Church & Mr Poole's parsonage, Motueka.</i>	<i>The first traverse of Mount Cook 9 January 1906</i>	<i>Mount Aspiring</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1770P02")]! m1770pbs.di	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1780P01")]! m1780pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1790P01")]! m1790pas.dibm	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1800P01")]! m1800pas.dib
---	---	---	--

b}	}	}	}
<i>Trekking</i>	<i>Glacial sapping</i>	<i>National Wildlife Centre at Mount Bruce</i>	<i>The majestic Mount Cook</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 11 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1800P02")]! m1800pbs.di b} <i>Mount Cook with Lake Pukaki in the foreground</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1800P03")]! m1800pcs.dib } <i>Mount Cook from the McKenzie Country</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1820P01")]! m1820pas.dib } <i>Mount Cook National Park</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1830P01")]! m1830pas.dib } <i>Mount Cook Lily</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1830P02")]! m1830pbs.di b} <i>Mount Cook Lily</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1870P01")]! m1870pas.dib } <i>The crater of Auckland's Mount Eden</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1880P01")]! m1880pas.dib } <i>Mount Maunganui</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1890P01")]! m1890pas.dib } <i>Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato</i>
---	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1910P01")]! m1910pas.dib } <i>Mount Richmond Forest Park</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1920P01")]! m1920pbs.di b} <i>Mount Egmont/Tara naki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1920P02")]! m1920pds.di b} <i>Mount Egmont/Tara naki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1920P03")]! m1920pas.dib } <i>Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill</i>
--	--	--	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 12 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1930P01")]! m1930pas.dib } <i>Mount Victoria, Devonport, Auckland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P01")]! m1940pas.dib } <i>Mountains near Queenstown</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P07")]! m1940pgs.di b} <i>Mount Sefton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P08")]! m1940phs.di b} <i>The Crown Ranges</i>
---	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P09")]! m1940pjs.dib } <i>New Zealand's second highest mountain is Mount Tasman</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1970P01")]! m1970pas.dib } <i>Moutere Inlet, centre top</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1980P01")]! m1980pas.dib } <i>Picking Jonathan apples in Lower Moutere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1990P01")]! m1990pbs.di b} <i>Upper Moutere</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1990P02")]! m1990pas.dib } <i>Lutheran parsonage at Upper Moutere</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2000P01")]! m2000pas.dib } <i>Moutere gravels visible in a road cutting near Nelson</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2030P01")]! m2030pas.dib } <i>Sir Robert Muldoon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2050P01")]! m2050pas.dib } <i>John Alan Edward Mulgan</i>
---	---	--	---

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 13 of 14)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2060P01")]! m2060pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2070P01")]! m2070pbs.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2070P02")]! m2070pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2070P03")]! m2070pds.di b}
<i>Suffragist Mary Ann Muller</i>	<i>Murchison</i>	<i>The war memorial at Murchison</i>	<i>Murchison</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2070P04")]! m2070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2100P01")]! m2100pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2100P02")]! m2100pbs.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2110P01")]! m2110pas.dib }
<i>Slip at Six- Mile as the result of the Murchison earthquake</i>	<i>Boxer Thomas William Murphy</i>	<i>Torpedo Murphy</i>	<i>Murray Grey cows</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2130P01")]! m2130pbs.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2130P02")]! m2130pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2130P03")]! m2130pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M2230P01")]! m2230pas.dib }
<i>Canterbury Museum</i>	<i>Pigeon Valley Steam Museum, Nelson</i>	<i>Display at the Wanganui Museum</i>	<i>The mussel, Mystillus galloprovinci alis</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - M TOPICS (Page 14 of 14)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M2240P01")	"M2250P01")	"M2260P02")	"M2260P03")
]!]!]!]!
m2240pas.dib	m2250pas.dib	m2260pbs.di	m2260pcs.dib
}	}	b}	}
<i>Grey-faced</i>	<i>Mynas are</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>The southern</i>
<i>petrel,</i>	<i>intelligent,</i>		<i>rata</i>
<i>muttonbird of</i>	<i>wary birds</i>		
<i>the North</i>			
<i>Island Maori</i>			

MACETOWN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0070P01")"M0070P02")
```

```
]!      ]!
m0070pbs.di m0070pas.dib
```

```
b}      }
The last stone  A winter's
house          day at
remaining at  Macetown
Macetown     1887
near
Queenstown
```

MAIR, William Gilbert - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"M0430P01")"M0430P02")
]!]!
m0430pas.dib m0430pbs.di
} b}

*Major Officers of
William the NZ Armed
Gilbert Mair Constabulary
 at Parihaka*

MANAPOURI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0530P01")	"M0530P02")	"M0530P03")	"M0530P04")
]!]!]!]!
m0530pbs.di	m0530pcs.dib	m0530pds.di	m0530pas.dib
b}	}	b}	}
<i>Manapouri</i>	<i>Manapouri</i>	<i>Wilmot Pass -</i>	<i>Lake</i>
<i>Power</i>		<i>Manapouri</i>	<i>Manapouri</i>
<i>Station</i>			<i>looking</i>
			<i>towards</i>
			<i>Cathedral</i>
			<i>Peaks</i>

MANAWATU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0540P01")	"M0540P02")	"M0540P03")
]!]!]!
m0540pbs.di	m0540pcs.dib	m0540pas.dib
b}	}	}
<i>Manawatu</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Manawatu</i>
<i>Gorge</i>	<i>Manawatu</i>	<i>Gorge</i>
	<i>River estuary</i>	

MANSFIELD, Katherine - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0640P01")	"M0640P02")	"M0640P03")
]!]!]!
m0640pbs.di	m0640pas.dib	b0580pbs.dib
b}	}	}
<i>Katherine</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	<i>The</i>
<i>Mansfield's</i>	<i>Mansfield</i>	<i>Beauchamp</i>
<i>House</i>	<i>and John</i>	<i>family at Las</i>
	<i>Middleton</i>	<i>Palmas on</i>
	<i>Murry</i>	<i>their way to</i>
		<i>England</i>

MANTELL, Walter Baldock Durrant - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0650P01")"M0650P02")
]!        ]!
m0650pas.dib h0540pas.dib
}          }
```

*Walter
Baldock
Durrant
Mantell* *Skeleton of
whale
captured off
Stewart
Island in
January 1874*

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0660P01")	"M0660P02")	"M0660P03")	"M0660P04")
]!]!]!]!
m0660pas.dib	m0660pbs.di	m0660pcs.dib	s1280pas.dib
}	b}	}	}
<i>Flax</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Maui Gas</i>	<i>Glenbrook</i>
		<i>Field</i>	<i>Steel Mill</i>

MANUKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0690P01")	"M0690P02")	"M0690P03")
]!]!]!
m0690pbs.di	t0790pas.dib}	k0180pas.dib
b}	<i>Manuka or</i>	}
<i>Manuka</i>	<i>Tea Tree</i>	<i>Watercolour</i>
		<i>of New</i>
		<i>Zealand</i>
		<i>flowering</i>
		<i>plants</i>

MAORI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0710P01")"M0710P02")
]!        ]!
m0710pas.dib m0710pbs.di
}         b}
The Chief's The Meeting
house      House at Te
              Kaha
```

MAORI CANOE TRADITIONS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0770P01")"M0770P02")
]!        ]!
m0770pas.dib m0770pbs.di
}         b}
Details of the Maori war
carved canoe   canoe
prow
```

MARBLE MOUNTAIN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0900P01")"M0900P02")
]!        ]!
m0900pas.dib p0130pas.dib
}          }
A quarry at   Marble
Marble        outcrop on
Mountain      top of the
              Takaka Hill
```

MARLBOROUGH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0920P01")	"M0920P02")	"M0920P03")	"M0920P04")
]!]!]!]!
m0920pas.dib	m0920pbs.di	m0920pcs.dib	m0920pds.di
}	b}	}	b}
<i>Hills near</i>	<i>Kekerengu</i>	<i>Ward town</i>	<i>Maud Island</i>
<i>Seddon</i>		<i>hall</i>	<i>in the</i>
			<i>Marlborough</i>
			<i>Sounds</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M0920P05")	"M0920P06")	"M0920P07")
]!]!]!
m0920pes.dib	m0920pfs.dib	y0060pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Seddon</i>	<i>Marlborough</i>	<i>Yncyca Bay is</i>
<i>township in</i>	<i>vineyards</i>	<i>on the far</i>
<i>Marlborough</i>		<i>right</i>

MARSH, Dame Edith Ngaio - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M0980P01")"M0980P02")
]!        ]!
m0980pas.dib s0110pas.dib
}          }
(Edith) Ngaio Writers Frank
      Marsh   Sargeson and
                Ngaio Marsh
```

MASSEY, William Ferguson - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M1060P01")	"M1060P02")	"M1060P03")
]!]!]!
m1060pas.dib	b0640pas.dib	f0320pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>William</i>	National	<i>Prime</i>
<i>Ferguson</i>	Ministry of	<i>Minister</i>
<i>Massey with</i>	New Zealand,	<i>William</i>
<i>Sir Joseph</i>	1916	<i>Ferguson</i>
<i>George Ward</i>		<i>Massey (left)</i>
		<i>meeting the</i>
		<i>Governor-</i>
		<i>General Sir</i>
		<i>Charles</i>
		<i>Fergusson</i>

MASTERTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1080P01")"M1080P02")
]!        ]!
m1080pbs.di m1080pas.dib
b}        }
Masterton Masterton
          c1905
```

MELVILLE, Eliza Ellen - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1280P01")"M1280P02")
]!        ]!
m1280pas.dib r0470pas.dib
}          }
Cartoon "Safety First"
relating to the - Reform
General Party poster
Election in for the 1925
1919 election
```

MERCURY BAY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1290P01")"M1290P02")
]!        ]!
m1290pbs.di m1290pas.dib
b}        }
```

Mercury Bay Shakespeare's
Head, Cook's
Bay, Mercury
Bay...

MILFORD SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M1400P01")	"M1400P02")	"M1400P03")	"M1400P04")
]!]!]!]!
m1400pas.dib	m1400pbs.di	m1400pds.di	m1400pes.dib
}	b}	b}	}
<i>Milford</i>	<i>Milford Track</i>	<i>Mitre Peak</i>	<i>The Milford</i>
<i>Haven</i>		<i>reflected in</i>	<i>Hotel</i>
		<i>Milford</i>	
		<i>Sound</i>	

MOERAKI BOULDERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1490P01")"M1490P02")
]!        ]!
m1490pbs.di m1490pas.dib
b}        }
Moeraki   Moeraki
Boulders
```

MOLESWORTH STATION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1520P01")"M1520P02")
]!        ]!
m1520pas.dib m1520pbs.di
}         b}
Canada   Molesworth
Goose cull on Station in
Molesworth early winter
Station
```

MONARCH BUTTERFLY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1540P01")"M1540P02")
]!        ]!
m1540pas.dib b1840pas.dib
}          }
Monarch   Anosia
butterfly erippus
            (Danaus
            plexippus:
            Monarch
            butterfly)
            1893
```

MOREPORK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1600P01")"M1600P02")
]!        ]!
m1600pbs.di m1600pas.dib
b}        }
Morepork  Morepork
and chick and Laughing
Owl
```

MORIORI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1630P01")"M1630P02")
]!        ]!
m1630pas.dib m1630pbs.di
}          b}
Moriori  Moriori
```

MOSGIEL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1680P01")"M1680P02")
]!        ]!
m1680pbs.di m1680pas.dib
b}        }
Mosgiel  Mosgiel
           woollen
           factory
```

MOTUEKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"M1730P01")"M1730P02")
]!]!
m1730pbs.di m1730pas.dib
b} }
Motueka Church & Mr
 Poole's
 parsonage,
 Motueka.

MOUNT ASPIRING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1770P01")"M1770P02")
]!        ]!
m1770pas.dib m1770pbs.di
}         b}
Mount     Trekking
Aspiring
```

MOUNT COOK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M1800P01")	"M1800P02")	"M1800P03")	"M1800P04")
]!]!]!]!
m1800pas.dib	m1800pbs.di	m1800pcs.dib	h1110pas.dib
}	b}	}	}
<i>The majestic</i>	<i>Mount Cook</i>	<i>Mount Cook</i>	<i>Mount Cook</i>
<i>Mount Cook</i>	<i>with Lake</i>	<i>from the</i>	<i>with the</i>
	<i>Pukaki in the</i>	<i>McKenzie</i>	<i>Hooker</i>
	<i>foreground</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Glacier</i>

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook lily - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1830P01")"M1830P02")
]!        ]!
m1830pas.dib m1830pbs.di
}          b}
Mount Cook Mount Cook
Lily       Lily
```

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M1920P01")	"M1920P02")	"M1920P03")	"M1920P04")
]!]!]!]!
m1920pbs.di	m1920pds.di	m1920pas.dib	p0340pas.dib
b}	b}	}	}
<i>Mount</i>	<i>Mount</i>	<i>Mount</i>	<i>Mount</i>
<i>Egmont/Tara</i>	<i>Egmont/Tara</i>	<i>Egmont from</i>	<i>Egmont from</i>
<i>naki</i>	<i>naki</i>	<i>Marsland Hill</i>	<i>Parihaka Pa</i>
{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M1920P05")	"M1920P06")	"M1920P07")	"M1920P08")
]!]!]!]!
s1440pas.dib	b0650pas.dib	a1200pas.dib	f0120pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Mount</i>	<i>Bell Block,</i>	<i>Mount</i>	<i>Fanthams</i>
<i>Egmont from</i>	<i>near</i>	<i>Egmont from</i>	<i>Peak is the</i>
<i>Stratford</i>	<i>Taranaki,</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>bump on the</i>
	<i>c1860</i>	<i>Southward</i>	<i>left side of</i>
			<i>Mount</i>
			<i>Taranaki</i>

MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P01")]! m1940pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P02")]! h1110pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P03")]! k0080pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P04")]! m1920pas.dib }
<i>Mountains near Queenstown</i>	<i>Mount Cook with the Hooker Glacier</i>	<i>Kaikoura, 1870s</i>	<i>Mount Egmont from Marsland Hill</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P05")]! m1890pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P06")]! m1740pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P07")]! m1940pgs.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P08")]! m1940phs.di b}
<i>Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato</i>	<i>The first traverse of Mount Cook 9 January 1906</i>	<i>Mount Sefton</i>	<i>The Crown Ranges</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P09")]! m1940pjs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("M1940P10")]! v0200pas.dib }
<i>New Zealand's second highest mountain is Mount Tasman</i>	<i>Region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and Ruapehu</i>

MOUTERE - Upper Moutere - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M1990P01")"M1990P02")
]!        ]!
m1990pbs.di m1990pas.dib
b}        }
Upper     Lutheran
Moutere   parsonage at
           Upper
           Moutere
```

MURCHISON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M2070P01")	"M2070P02")	"M2070P03")	"M2070P04")
]!]!]!]!
m2070pbs.di	m2070pcs.dib	m2070pds.di	m2070pas.dib
b}	}	b}	}
<i>Murchison</i>	<i>The war</i>	<i>Murchison</i>	<i>Slip at Six-</i>
	<i>memorial at</i>		<i>Mile as the</i>
	<i>Murchison</i>		<i>result of the</i>
			<i>Murchison</i>
			<i>earthquake</i>

MURPHY, Thomas William - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M2100P01")"M2100P02")
]!        ]!
m2100pas.dib m2100pbs.di
}          b}
Boxer      Torpedo
Thomas     Murphy
William
Murphy
```

MUSEUMS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M2130P01")	"M2130P02")	"M2130P03")
]!]!]!
m2130pbs.di	m2130pcs.dib	m2130pas.dib
b}	}	}
<i>Canterbury</i>	<i>Pigeon Valley</i>	<i>Display at the</i>
<i>Museum</i>	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>
	<i>Museum,</i>	<i>Museum</i>
	<i>Nelson</i>	

MUSIC - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M2150P01")	"M2150P02")	"M2150P03")
]!]!]!
t0580pas.dib}	c1870pas.dib	m0450pas.dib
<i>Dame Kiri Te</i>	}	}
<i>Kanawa</i>	<i>Crowded</i>	<i>Dame</i>
	<i>House</i>	<i>Malvina</i>
		<i>Major</i>

MUSIC - Radio studio orchestras - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"M2180P01")"M2180P02")
]!        ]!
n0200pas.dib b1620pas.dib
}          }
Bass Oskar      Rosina
Natzka with    Buckman as
his            Madam
accompanist    Butterfly
Henry Penn
```

MYRTACEAE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"M2260P01")	"M2260P02")	"M2260P03")
]!]!]!
m0690pbs.di	m2260pbs.di	m2260pcs.dib
b}	b}	}
<i>Manuka</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>The southern</i>
		<i>rata</i>

NAIRN, James McLachlan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0020pa.bmp")] !n0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Artist James McLauchlan Nairn (1859-1904) who came to New Zealand in January 1890. In December 1891 he was appointed to teach still-life painting and life drawing at the Wellington Technical School, a position he held until his death.

c1890s

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 30940-1/2

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0030pb.bmp")] !n0030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Visitors are shown the workings of St George Estate Winery

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0030pc.bmp")] !n0030pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Visitors hand feed a kiwi in the Kiwi House at Napier.

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0030pe.bmp")] !n0030pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Art Deco A and B Building in Napier

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0030pa.bmp")] !n0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Marine Parade, Napier, looking towards Bluff Hill, with the South African War memorial and the Masonic Hotel
on the left
c1910*

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2956-1/1

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0260pa.bmp*n0030p05.ply")] !g0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Napier's north shore and airport sit on ground uplifted from salt marsh lagoons in the 1931 earthquake. Over 4,000 hectares was raised between 1.5 and 3.0 m

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0740pa.bmp*n0030p06.ply")] !d0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Road affected by the earthquake in Hawkes Bay, February 1931

D H Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135767-1/2

NASH, Sir Walter - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0050pa.bmp")] !n0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The golden wedding anniversary of the Leader of the Opposition, Walter Nash (1882-1968), and his wife Lotty. They are displaying a present from Emily Nash (Walter Nash's youngest sister) who had been their bridesmaid.

In 1957 Nash became Prime Minister.

June 1956

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22375

NASH, Sir Walter - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0820pa.bmp*n0050p02.ply")] !h0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*VC winner John Daniel Hinton (born 1909) with Hon Walter Nash (1882-1968)
1940s*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: C-22324

NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0070pa.bmp")] !n0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Air hostess Hilary Pope advertising NAC's Viscount service. c1961

Hilary & John Hunt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22202- -CT

NATIONAL ANTHEMS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0080pa.bmp")] !n0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Front cover of the first edition of the musical setting for God defend New Zealand. Words by Thomas Bracken and music by John J Woods. Lithograph by Thomas George, published by George Jeffery, Lawrence, Otago, 1878.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : M-USQ 1-21

NATIONAL ART GALLERY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0100pa.bmp")] !n0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The National War Memorial with the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum behind it, soon after the opening of the latter in 1936. On the front of the building is inscribed "Erected by the people and dedicated to the service of art and science".
c1936

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 70075-1/2

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0120pa.bmp")] !n0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The first meeting of the National Council of Women in 1896 was used as the basis for this advertisement for Suratura tea. Unfortunately a complete copy of the page has not been found. From left to right around the table: Lady Anna Stout (Wellington vice-president), Amey Daldy (Auckland), Marion Hatton (Dunedin vice-president), Mrs Smith, Ada Wells (secretary, Christchurch), -, -, Kate Sheppard (Christchurch, president), -, Wilhelmina Bain (Christchurch), Wilson (Christchurch), Martin, E Smith (Christchurch), Annie Schnackenberg (Auckland), Margaret Sievewight (Gisborne, vice president), Marianne Tasker (Wellington), D Izett (Christchurch). Back row left: Alley (Malvern), -, -, Jessie Mackay (Christchurch). Back row right: Sherwood, Darling (Christchurch), Emily Black (Christchurch), ...

Published in the Auckland Star, 3 October 1896

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16517

NATIONAL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0140pa.bmp")] !n0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("NL")] !copyright.dib}

The National Library Building

NATIONAL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0560pb.bmp*n0140p02.ply")] !a0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Wilson

Geoffrey Alley when Director of the National Library Service, a position he held from 1945 to 1964. After the establishment of the National Library of New Zealand in 1965 he became the first National Librarian, holding the position until 1967.

26 April 1948.

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 33978-1/2

NATIONAL PARKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0160pa.bmp")] !n0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Doubtful Sound in Fiordland National Park

NATIONAL PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*n0170p01.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0190pb.bmp")] !n0190pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

National War Memorial, Hall of Memories, Wellington

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0190pa.bmp")] !n0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Carillon dedication, Anzac day.

25 April 1933

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20293-1/1

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0100pa.bmp*n0190p03.ply")] !n0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The National War Memorial with the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum behind it, soon after the opening of the latter in 1936. On the front of the building is inscribed "Erected by the people and dedicated to the service of art and science".

c1936

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 70075-1/2

NATZKA, Franz Oscar - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0200pa.bmp")] !n0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Bass Oskar Natzka with his accompanist Henry Penn
June 1949*

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22374

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pk.bmp")] !n0230pk.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nelson City viewed from the Walter's Bluff subdivision

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pl.bmp")] !n0230pl.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

Port Nelson viewed from the Walter's Bluff subdivision

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pm.bmp")] !n0230pm.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fifeshire Rock. Legend has it that a bear was being transported to Nelson on the Fifeshire which ran aground on this rock. The bear climbed the rock to escape being drowned but was frozen to the rock by a southerly. You can see the bear climbing up the left hand side

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pe.bmp")] !n0230pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The cathedral in Nelson

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0470pa.bmp*n0230p05.ply")] !c0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

Cawthron Institute, Nelson, established 1920 with a bequest from Thomas Cawthron (1833-1915).

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25902-1/2

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pd.bmp")] !n0230pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Nelson

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1360pa.bmp*n0230p07.ply")] !a1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Atkinson family at 'Fairfield', Nelson the home of A S & J M Atkinson. On left: Arthur Samuel Atkinson (1833-1902), his wife Jane Maria (Richmond)(1824-1914) to his right in white cap; Lady Amelia Jane (Annie) Atkinson (in black bonnet) with her husband Sir Harry Atkinson (1831-1892); also in the group are Arthur and Maria's daughters (L-R) Ruth, Mabel and Edith, and Edie and C Y Fell's children Phyllis (on her grandfather's knee) and Richmond.

1886

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 23109-1/2

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pb.bmp")] !n0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf, New Zealand, including a part of the site of the intended town of Nelson, 1841. *Watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Heaphy came to Wellington in 1839 as draughtsman to the New Zealand Company. This is one of a series of paintings he made during the company's second expedition in 1841. A lithograph of this view was included in his promotional pamphlet Narrative of a residence in New Zealand. The first three immigrant ships Will Watch, Whitby and Arrow can be seen on the harbour with their flags flying.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025015-C -CT

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0890pa.bmp*n0230p09.ply")] !h0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Hockey tournament at Nelson. Taranaki v Wanganui
1910*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 26136-1/2

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1080pa.bmp*n0230p10.ply")] !g1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

Gymnastics team outside the YMCA, Nelson. c1920s

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11418-1/1

NELSON LAKES NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0240pa.bmp")] !n0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Rotoroa with Mount Hopeless and the Travers Range in Nelson Lakes National Park

NENE, Tamati Waka - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0250pa.bmp")] !n0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nene or Tamati Waka. Chief of Hokianga. *Hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles, from the original painting by George French Angas (1822-1886). During the 1840s Nene acted as an adviser to the Governors and accompanied Grey when he went to Wanganui in 1847.*

Plate 17 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London, T McLean, 1847)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/17 -CT

NEPIA, George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0260pa.bmp")] !n0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*All Black fullback George Nepia (1905-1986) with his son on their farm at Rangitukia
1935*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 21056-1/2

NEPIA, George - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp*n0260p02.ply")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

NETBALL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0280pa.bmp")] !n0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William A Price fl 1900-1930

*A game of basketball (later known as netball). The ball had to be emptied out of the basket after each goal using the rope and pulley on the back of the goal post.
c1910*

Price Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 260-1/2

NEWALL, Sir Cyril Louis Morton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0310pa.bmp")] !n0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908-1972

Governor-General Air Chief Marshall Sir Cyril Louis Norton Newall (1886-1963) entertaining Eleanor Roosevelt (wife of the President of the USA) at Government House, Wellington. During her week in New Zealand Eleanor Roosevelt visited American troops stationed here, inspected the work of the American Red Cross (whose uniform she is wearing), and studied the contribution New Zealand women were making to the war effort.

Left to right: Marie Ryan; Major Holland-Martin, ADC; Norah Walton; Captain Helmore, ADC; Lieutenant-Commander Douglas Moulton; Georgiana Newall; Sir Cyril Newall. August 1943

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 525-1/4

NEW LEINSTER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0330pa.bmp*n0320p01.ply")] !n0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Map of the colony of New Zealand, from official documents

Published London: Smith, Elder & Co, [c1842]

Scale: c 1:3,600,000

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : M-P 119-C1842-CT

NEW MUNSTER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0330pa.bmp")] !n0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Map of the colony of New Zealand, from official documents

Published London: Smith, Elder & Co, [c1842]

Scale: c 1:3,600,000

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : M-P 119-C1842-CT

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0340pb.bmp")] !n0340pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Home of Sir Russell Matthews, 'Tupare' house and gardens were gifted to the QEII National Trust. The Chapman-Taylor-designed house is surrounded by one of the first landscaped gardens in New Zealand

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0610pa.bmp*n0340p02.ply")] !n0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896-1930

*Ngamotu Beach, New Plymouth. Oil derricks can be seen on the left of the photograph
c1910*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7966-1/1

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0340ph.bmp")] !n0340ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyright.dib}

Oakura Beach, close to New Plymouth, provides opportunity for swimming, fishing, surfing and windsurfing

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0110pa.bmp*n0340p04.ply")] !o0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Oil derricks at Moturoa, New Plymouth. Oil was first discovered here in 1866. Ngamotu Beach is on the right
c1910*

Department of Agriculture Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7630-1/1

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0340pe.bmp")] !n0340pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Plymouth Power Station

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0340pa.bmp")] !n0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The town of New Plymouth in the year 1843 from a sketch taken by Mrs Wicksteed from the residence of John Tylston Wicksteed Esq., the Company's agent, on Mount Eliot. *John and Emma Ancilla Wicksteed (1811?-1869) came to New Zealand on the London in 1840, settling in New Plymouth where John was the agent for the New Zealand Company until 1847. Emma was an artist and teacher.*

Hand-coloured lithograph by Day & Haghe. Part 1 of a 3-part panorama. Plate 10 in Illustrations to Adventure in New Zealand by Edward Jerningham Wakefield (London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1845).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11PT1-CT

NEW ZEALAND ALLIANCE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0610pa.bmp*n0440p01.ply")] !I0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Leaflet produced by the New Zealand Alliance for their campaign for prohibition
1919*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 119436-1/2

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0230pb.bmp*n0470p01.ply")] !n0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf, New Zealand, including a part of the site of the intended town of Nelson, 1841. *Watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881). Heaphy came to Wellington in 1839 as draughtsman to the New Zealand Company. This is one of a series of paintings he made during the company's second expedition in 1841. A lithograph of this view was included in his promotional pamphlet Narrative of a residence in New Zealand. The first three immigrant ships Will Watch, Whitby and Arrow can be seen on the harbour with their flags flying.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P025015-C -CT

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pq.bmp*n0470p02.ply")] !w0680pq.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of a part of the town of Wellington, New Zealand, looking towards the south-east, comprising about one-third of the water-frontage in September 1841, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881), draughtsman to the New Zealand Company, showing the Te Aro area of Wellington, with Lambton Quay in the foreground and Willis Street centre right.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P025009-C -CT

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0380pe.bmp*n0470p03.ply")] !w0380pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Edward Jerningham Wakefield (1820-1879), engraving by an unknown artist. Jerningham, as he was known, was born in London, the son of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Eliza Pattle, and came to New Zealand with his uncle Colonel William Wakefield on the *Tory* in 1840. He acted as agent and explorer for the New Zealand Company. An account of his explorations, and the beginnings of the New Zealand Company settlements, was published in *his Adventure in New Zealand in 1845*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 5266

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0950pb.bmp*n0470p04.ply")] !s0950pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Joseph Somes (1787-1845), was the deputy governor of the New Zealand Company and founded the shipping firm which built the company's ship Tory. In 1840 the crew of the Tory named Somes Island, in Wellington Harbour, after him. Mezzotint engraved by George Henry Phillips., from the original by John Wood.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P043007-C -CT

NEW ZEALAND CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0780pa.bmp*n0480p01.ply")] !h0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sidney George Vaile

*George (Rowley) Hill (1837-1930) wearing medals awarded to him in various conflicts, including the New Zealand Cross gained at the siege of Hiruharama Pa.
c1910*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 5523-1/2

NEW ZEALAND FOREST PRODUCTS LTD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0500pa.bmp")] !n0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kinleith

NEW ZEALAND HALFBRED - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0510pa.bmp")] !n0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Halfbred sheep

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0550pb.bmp")] !n0550pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Pigeons were an important item of diet for the Maori

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0550pa.bmp")] !n0550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Pigeon - *Carpophaga novae zealandiae*. *Chromolithograph from a painting by John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Plate XXIV in W L Buller's A history of the birds of New Zealand 2nd ed (London, 1883). Shows the kereru (Latin name now Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae) sitting on a tawa tree (Belschmieda tawa).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-2/24 -CT

NEW ZEALAND PLAYERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1130pa.bmp*n0560p01.ply")] !d1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Packing the New Zealand Player's van "Tangerine" while on tour with A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Charles Cabot Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 113997-1/2

NEW ZEALAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0570pa.bmp")] !n0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: W Walker

*The New Zealand National Orchestra rehearsing in the Wellington Town Hall, with visiting violinist Yehudi Menuhin. The conductor is the director of the orchestra, Michael Bowles
July 1951*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 34512-1/2

NGAIO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0600pa.bmp")] !n0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Myoporum leatum - Ngaio in Isel Park, Nelson

NGAMOTU BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0610pa.bmp")] !n0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896-1930

*Ngamotu Beach, New Plymouth. Oil derricks can be seen on the left of the photograph
c1910*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7966-1/1

NGARIMU, MOANANUI-A-KIWI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0620pa.bmp")] !n0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Second-lieutenant Te Moananui-a-kiwa Ngarimu (1918-1943) who was killed at Tebaga Gap in Tunis, and was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22373

NGARUAWAHIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pc.bmp")] !n0630pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ngaruawahia

NGARUAWAHIA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pb.bmp")] !n0630pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Once a year the Turangawaewae Marae opens to all visitors for a day of celebration and canoe races

NGARUAWAHIA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pa.bmp")] !n0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia, 1864. *Watercolour by William Fox 1812-1893 showing the palace of Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, who accepted the kingship, at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. In 1864 William Fox, then Colonial Secretary (with responsibility for Native Affairs), spent much of his time touring Maori districts.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P 29-WC -CT

NGATA, Sir Apirana Turupa - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0050pa.bmp*n0640p01.ply")] !h0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir Apirana Ngata leading the haka at the centennial celebrations at Waitangi
1940*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 2746-1/2 -MNZ

NGATA, Sir Apirana Turupa - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0640pa.bmp")] !n0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Apirana Turupa Ngata (1874-1950). In 1905 he won the Eastern Maori seat, retaining it until 1943. During WWII he worked with Sir Maui Pomare and others to recruit Maori soldiers, agitating for the formation of a special Maori battalion. Ngata was knighted in 1927.
1914*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14489-1/1

NIAGARA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0650pa.bmp")] !n0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Survivors of the wreck of the Niagara which sank on 19 June 1940, after hitting a mine 15 miles east of Bream Head, on a passage from Auckland to Suva and Vancouver. There was no loss of life. On board were 590 bars of gold owned by the Bank of England and destined for the United States for the British arms purchase.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 51971-1/2

NICHOLLS, Marcus Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp*n0670p01.ply")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

NIKAU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0690pa.bmp")] !n0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Palm trees reach their southernmost limit with New Zealand's nikau palm

NIKAU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0690pb.bmp")] !n0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Nikau palm: *Arica sapida*, 1870s. *Watercolour by Joseph Sandell Welch (1841-1918)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P120043-A -CT

NINETY MILE BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0700pa.bmp")] !n0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ninety Mile Beach

NINETY MILE BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0700pb.bmp")] !n0700pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

There are many hazards for the unwary traveller along Ninety Mile Beach; giant waves can engulf vehicles and at the northern end there are quicksands to avoid

NINETY MILE BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0110pa.bmp*n0700p03.ply")] !j0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe at a picnic lunch at Ninety Mile Beach during the Governor-General's visit to the Far North.

*L-R: unknown; Viscountess Jellicoe (with umbrella); Colonel Allen Bell, MP for the Bay of Islands; Rt Hon Viscount Jellicoe; and Alfred Long, chairman of the Mangonui County Council
January 1924*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : .G- 6357-1/1

NINETY MILE BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1550pa.bmp*n0700p04.ply")] !a1550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*The first trans-Tasman airmail service. Charles Ulm, with his Avro 10, VHUXX, Faith in Australia, at Ninety Mile Beach loading mail for Sydney. Constable Percy Clements on guard on right.
February 1934*

Northwood Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10683-1/1

NORDMEYER, Sir Arnold Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0720pa.bmp")] !n0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morrie Hill

*Arnold Henry Nordmeyer (1901-1989), Minister of Finance in the Nash Ministry 1957 to 1960
July 1959*

Morrie Hill Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 71759-1/4

NORMANBY, The Second Marquess of - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0730pa.bmp")] !n0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

George Augustus Normanby Phipps, the second Marquis of Normanby (1819-1890), the ninth Governor of New Zealand from January 1875 to February 1879.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31574-1/2

NORRIE, Sir Charles Willoughby Moke - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0740pa.bmp")] !n0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Governor-General Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie (1893-1963) and Lady Patricia Norrie, with the First Sea Lord Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Countess Mountbatten, on the steps of Government House, Wellington.
April 1956*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22376

NORTH AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0750pa.bmp")] !n0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Matauri Bay

NORTH HEAD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0770pa.bmp")] !n0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fort Cautley, North Head, Auckland

NORTHCROFT, Henry William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pb.bmp*n0780p01.ply")] !m0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka. Back L-R: Captains W E Gudgeon, H Morrison, Gordon, Taylor, Powell, Fortescue, S Newall and Major A Tuke. Front L-R: Captains Baker and Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackintosh Roberts, Captains Gilbert Mair, Henry William Northcroft, W B Messenger and Major F Y Goring.

1881

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1070-10X8 -

NOXIOUS ANIMALS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0820pa.bmp")] !n0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Rabbits are considered noxious animals because of the enormous amount of damage they cause to farmland

NOXIOUS ANIMALS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0250pa.bmp*n0820p02.ply")] !h0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Hares are listed as a noxious animal

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - N TOPICS (Page 1 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0020P01")]! n0020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0030P01")]! n0030pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0030P02")]! n0030pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0030P03")]! n0030pes.dib }
<i>Artist James McLauchlan Nairn</i>	<i>St George Estate Winery</i>	<i>Kiwi House - Napier</i>	<i>Art Deco A and B Building in Napier</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0030P04")]! n0030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0050P01")]! n0050pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0070P01")]! n0070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0080P01")]! n0080pas.dib }
<i>Marine Parade, Napier</i>	<i>The golden wedding anniversary of Walter Nash</i>	<i>Air hostess Hilary Pope advertising NAC's service</i>	<i>Front cover of the first edition of God defend New Zealand</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0100P01")]! n0100pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0120P01")]! n0120pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0140P01")]! n0140pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0160P01")]! n0160pas.dib }
<i>The National War Memorial</i>	<i>The first meeting of the National Council of Women</i>	<i>The National Library Building</i>	<i>Doubtful Sound in Fiordland National Park</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - N TOPICS (Page 2 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0190P01")]! n0190pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0190P02")]! n0190pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0200P01")]! n0200pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P01")]! n0230pks.dib }
<i>National War Memorial</i>	<i>Carillon dedication, Anzac day. 25 April 1933</i>	<i>Bass Oskar Natzka with his accompanist Henry Penn</i>	<i>Nelson City</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P02")]! n0230pls.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P03")]! n0230pms.di b}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P04")]! n0230pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P06")]! n0230pds.dib }
<i>Port Nelson Rock, Nelson</i>	<i>Fifeshire Nelson</i>	<i>The cathedral in Nelson</i>	<i>Port Nelson</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P08")]! n0230pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0240P01")]! n0240pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0250P01")]! n0250pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0260P01")]! n0260pas.dib }
<i>View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf</i>	<i>Nelson Lakes National Park</i>	<i>Nene or Tamati Waka. Chief of Hokianga</i>	<i>George Nepia with his son on their farm at Rangitukia</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - N TOPICS (Page 3 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0280P01")]! n0280pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0310P01")]! n0310pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0330P01")]! n0330pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0340P01")]! n0340pbs.dib }
<i>A game of basketball (later known as netball)</i>	<i>Governor- General Air Chief Marshall Sir Cyril Newall</i>	<i>Map of the colony of New Zealand</i>	<i>Tupare, New Plymouth</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0340P03")]! n0340phs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0340P05")]! n0340pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0340P06")]! n0340pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0500P01")]! n0500pas.dib }
<i>Oakura Beach</i>	<i>New Plymouth Power Station</i>	<i>The town of New Plymouth in the year 1843</i>	<i>Kinleith</i>

...

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0510P01")]! n0510pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0550P01")]! n0550pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0550P02")]! n0550pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0570P01")]! n0570pas.dib }
<i>New Zealand Halfbred sheep</i>	<i>New Zealand Pigeon</i>	<i>New Zealand Pigeon</i>	<i>The New Zealand National Orchestra</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - N TOPICS (Page 4 of 5)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0600P01")]! n0600pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0610P01")]! n0610pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0620P01")]! n0620pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0630P01")]! n0630pas.dib }
<i>Ngaio in Isel Park, Nelson</i>	<i>Ngamotu Beach, New Plymouth</i>	<i>Second- lieutenant Te Moananui-a- kiwa Ngarimu</i>	<i>Ngaruawahia</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0630P02")]! n0630pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0630P03")]! n0630pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0640P02")]! n0640pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0650P01")]! n0650pas.dib }
<i>Ngaruawahia Regatta</i>	<i>Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia</i>	<i>Apirana Turupa Ngata</i>	<i>Survivors of the wreck of the Niagara</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0690P01")]! n0690pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0690P02")]! n0690pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0700P01")]! n0700pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0700P02")]! n0700pbs.dib }
<i>Nikau palms</i>	<i>Nikau palm: Arica sapida, 1870s</i>	<i>Ninety Mile Beach</i>	<i>There are many hazards along Ninety Mile Beach</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - N TOPICS (Page 5 of 5)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0720P01")	"N0730P01")	"N0740P01")	"N0750P01")
]!]!]!]!
n0720pas.dib	n0730pas.dib	n0740pas.dib	n0750pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Arnold Henry</i>	<i>George</i>	<i>Governor-</i>	<i>Matauri Bay</i>
<i>Nordmeyer</i>	<i>Augustus</i>	<i>General</i>	
	<i>Normanby</i>	<i>Lieutenant-</i>	
	<i>Phipps</i>	<i>General Sir</i>	
		<i>Charles</i>	
		<i>Willoughby</i>	
		<i>Norrie</i>	

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0770P01")	"N0820P01")
]!]!
n0770pas.dib	n0820pas.dib
}	}
<i>Fort Cautley,</i>	<i>Rabbits are</i>
<i>North Head,</i>	<i>considered</i>
<i>Auckland</i>	<i>noxious</i>
	<i>animals</i>

NAPIER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0030P01")	"N0030P02")	"N0030P03")	"N0030P04")
]!]!]!]!
n0030pbs.dib	n0030pcs.dib	n0030pes.dib	n0030pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>St George</i>	<i>Kiwi House -</i>	<i>Art Deco A</i>	<i>Marine</i>
<i>Estate Winery</i>	<i>Napier</i>	<i>and B</i>	<i>Parade,</i>
		<i>Building in</i>	<i>Napier</i>
		<i>Napier</i>	

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0030P05")	"N0030P06")
]!]!
g0260pas.dib	d0740pas.dib
}	}
<i>Napier</i>	<i>Road affected</i>
<i>airport on</i>	<i>by the</i>
<i>land uplifted</i>	<i>earthquake in</i>
<i>during the</i>	<i>Hawkes Bay</i>
<i>1931</i>	
<i>earthquake</i>	

NASH, Sir Walter - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0050P01") "N0050P02")
]!        ]!
n0050pas.dib h0820pas.dib
}          }
The golden    John Daniel
wedding       Hinton
anniversary
of Walter
Nash
```

NATIONAL LIBRARY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0140P01") "N0140P02")
]!        ]!
n0140pas.dib a0560pbs.dib
}          }
The National  Geoffrey
Library      Alley
Building
```

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"N0190P01")	"N0190P02")	"N0190P03")
]!]!]!
n0190pbs.dib	n0190pas.dib	n0100pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>National War</i>	<i>Carillon</i>	<i>The National</i>
<i>Memorial</i>	<i>dedication,</i>	<i>War</i>
	<i>Anzac day.</i>	<i>Memorial</i>
	<i>25 April 1933</i>	

NELSON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P01")]! n0230pks.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P02")]! n0230pls.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P03")]! n0230pms.di b}</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P04")]! n0230pes.dib }</pre>
<i>Nelson City</i>	<i>Port Nelson</i>	<i>Fifeshire Rock, Nelson</i>	<i>The cathedral in Nelson</i>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P05")]! c0470pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P06")]! n0230pds.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P07")]! a1360pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P08")]! n0230pbs.dib }</pre>
<i>Cawthron Institute, Nelson</i>	<i>Port Nelson</i>	<i>Atkinson family at 'Fairfield', Nelson</i>	<i>View of Nelson Haven in Tasman's Gulf</i>

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P09")]! h0890pas.dib }</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("N0230P10")]! g1080pas.dib }</pre>
<i>Hockey tournament at Nelson</i>	<i>Gymnastics team outside the YMCA, Nelson</i>

NEPIA, George - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0260P01") "N0260P02")
]!        ]!
n0260pas.dib b1520pas.dib
}          }
```

*George Nepia 1924 All
with his son Black team
on their farm that toured
at Rangitukia Britain and
France*

NEW PLYMOUTH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0340P01")	"N0340P02")	"N0340P03")	"N0340P04")
]!]!]!]!
n0340pbs.dib	n0610pas.dib	n0340phs.dib	o0110pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Tupare, New</i>	<i>Ngamotu</i>	<i>Oakura</i>	<i>Oil derricks</i>
<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Beach, New</i>	<i>Beach</i>	<i>at Moturoa,</i>
	<i>Plymouth</i>		<i>New</i>
			<i>Plymouth</i>

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0340P05")	"N0340P06")
]!]!
n0340pes.dib	n0340pas.dib
}	}
<i>New</i>	<i>The town of</i>
<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>New</i>
<i>Power</i>	<i>Plymouth in</i>
<i>Station</i>	<i>the year 1843</i>

...

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0470P01")	"N0470P02")	"N0470P03")	"N0470P04")
]!]!]!]!
n0230pbs.dib	w0680pqs.dib	w0380pes.dib	s0950pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
View of	View of a	Edward	Joseph Some
Nelson	part of the	Jerningham	
Haven in	town of	Wakefield	
Tasman's	Wellington ...		
Gulf			

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0550P01") "N0550P02")
]!        ]!
n0550pbs.dib n0550pas.dib
}          }
New Zealand New Zealand
Pigeon      Pigeon
```

NGARUAWAHIA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0630P01")	"N0630P02")	"N0630P03")
]!]!]!
n0630pcs.dib	n0630pbs.dib	n0630pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Ngaruawahia</i>	<i>Ngaruawahia</i>	Potatau's
	<i>Regatta</i>	palace,
		Ngaruawahia

NGATA, Sir Apirana Turupa - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0640P01") "N0640P02")
]!        ]!
h0050pas.dib n0640pas.dib
}          }
Sir Apirana   Apirana
  Ngata       Turupa Ngata
```

NIKAU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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"N0690P01") "N0690P02")
]!        ]!
n0690pas.dib n0690pbs.dib
}          }
Nikau palms Nikau palm:
              Arica sapida,
              1870s
```

NINETY MILE BEACH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"N0700P01")	"N0700P02")	"N0700P03")	"N0700P04")
]!]!]!]!
n0700pas.dib	n0700pbs.dib	j0110pas.dib	a1550pas.dib
}	}	<i>Viscount and</i>	}
<i>Ninety Mile</i>	<i>There are</i>	<i>Viscountess</i>	<i>The first</i>
<i>Beach</i>	<i>many hazards</i>	<i>Jellicoe at</i>	<i>trans-Tasman</i>
	<i>along Ninety</i>	<i>Ninety Mile</i>	<i>airmail</i>
	<i>Mile Beach</i>	<i>Beach</i>	<i>service</i>

NOXIOUS ANIMALS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"N0820P01") "N0820P02")
]!        ]!
n0820pas.dib h0250pas.dib
}          }
Rabbits are      Hare
considered
noxious
animals
```

OAMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0010pc.bmp")] !o0010pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oamaru Harbour

OAMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0010pa.bmp")] !o0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oamaru, NZ *Chromolithograph by W Potts from a photograph by E Wheeler & Son. Plate [10] from New Zealand Illustrated by Archibald Duddington Willis (Wanganui: A D Willis, 1889)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-5/10 -CT

OAMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0010pd.bmp")] !o0010pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oamaru timberyard

OATS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0020pa.bmp")] !o0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A field of oats in south Canterbury

OBAN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0030pa.bmp")] !o0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oban is the main township on Stewart Island at the top of Halfmoon Bay

O'BRIEN, George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0040pa.bmp")] !o0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Government House, Wellington, 1869. *Perspective drawing by George O'Brien (1821-1888) for the Colonial Architect William H Clayton. Built in 1871, it was used by the Governor-General until the new Government House in Newtown was opened in 1912. It continued to be used by Parliament until it was demolished in 1969 to make way for the Beehive.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 674-G -CT

OCTOPUS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0050pa.bmp")] !o0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Octopus

OHAKUNE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0070pb.bmp")] !o0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ohakune

OHAKUNE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0070pa.bmp")] !o0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Camp life in the New Zealand bush: a scene on the route of the North Island main trunk railway at the Hapuawhenua Viaduct, near Ohakune. *Photolithograph published as a supplement to the Auckland Weekly News in 1908*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P065006-C -CT

OHAU POWER STATIONS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0090pa.bmp")] !o0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Lake Ohau and Mt Ben Ohau supply the water to the Ohau Power Stations

OIL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0110pb.bmp")] !o0110pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kapuni gas treatment plant

OIL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0110pc.bmp")] !o0110pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Maui production station

OIL - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0110pa.bmp")] !o0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Oil derricks at Moturoa, New Plymouth. Oil was first discovered here in 1866. Ngamotu Beach is on the right
c1910*

Department of Agriculture Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7630-1/1

O'LEARY PASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1010pb.bmp*o0120p01.ply")] !a1010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

William O'Leary - known as 'Arawata Bill'
1938. (1865-1947).

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8751-1/2

OLIVER, Walter Reginald Brook - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0130pa.bmp")] !o0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur N Breckon

Scientists aboard the Will Watch on expedition to the Three Kings Islands for the Auckland Institute and Museum.

*Back row: Fletcher; ornithologist Robert Alexander Falla; conchologist and palaeontologist Arthur William Baden Powell; Professor John Arthur Bartrum; Centre: Adams; ornithologist Walter Reginald Brook Oliver
Front: Captain Geof George; Captain George Middleton Turner; zoologist Evan Graham Turbott; ornithologist and palaeontologist Charles Alexander Fleming; botanist Geoffrey Thomas Sandford Baylis; and ophthalmologist William Aiken Fairclough
February 1935*

Sir Charles Fleming Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135517-1/2

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pe.bmp")] !o0140pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("APL")] !copyrigt.dib}

Danyon Loader receiving one of his two gold medals at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pf.bmp")] !o0140pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("APL")] !copyrigt.dib}

The New Zealand three-day equestrian jumping team after winning their bronze medal. They are A Nicholson, V Jefferis, B Tait and V Latta, 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta Georgia.

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pd.bmp")] !o0140pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand enters the stadium at the 1972 Olympics in Munich

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1140pa.bmp*o0140p04.ply")] !w1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Yvette Winifred Williams (born 1929) attempts a world long-jump record at a sports meeting at Carisbrook Park, Dunedin, attended by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. Williams won a gold medal for the long-jump at the Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952.

26 January 1954

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 46728-1/2

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0630pa.bmp*o0140p05.ply")] !w0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Weightlifter Maurice Crow, who represented New Zealand at the Olympic Games in London in 1948.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22400

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pa.bmp")] !o0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

This photograph was published in the New Zealand Free Lance with the caption "Miss Violet Walrond, the fifteen-year-old water wonder of New Zealand, and Miss Beaurepaire, the Australian lady champion swimmer, about to take to the water at the Olympic Games at Antwerp." In 1920 Violet Walrond became the first woman in any sport to represent New Zealand at the Olympic Games. She came fifth in the final of the 100 metres freestyle and seventh in the final of the 300 metres.

Published in the New Zealand Free Lance 6 October 1920, p13.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16194

ONSLow, The Fourth Earl of - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0170pa.bmp")] !o0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hemus & Hanna

Sir William Hillier Onslow (1853-1911), Governor of New Zealand from 1889 to 1892.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1955-1/1

OPO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0180pa.bmp")] !o0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The beach at Opononi where Opo the dolphin played

OPOTIKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0190pa.bmp")] !o0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Opotiki

ORANGE ROUGHY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0210pa.bmp")] !o0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Orange Roughy

ORCHIDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0220pa.bmp")] !o0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Orchid - Earina mucronata

ORCHIDS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0220pb.bmp")] !o0220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Orchid - Corybas macranthus

OREO DORY, Black - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0240pa.bmp")] !o0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black Oreo Dory

ORMOND, John Davies - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0260pa.bmp")] !o0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*John Davies Ormond (1832-1917), Member of Parliament for Clive 1861 to 1881 and for Napier 1884 until his retirement in 1890. He then served on the Legislative Council from 1891 to 1917.
c1890s*

Lewers Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 15884-1/2

OTAGO PROVINCE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1450pa.bmp*o0280p01.ply")] !h1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Frederick Wollaston Hutton 1836-1905

Geological map of the Province of Otago

Plate V from Report on the geology and goldfields of Otago by F W Hutton and G H F Ulrich (Dunedin, 1875)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: BK-33

OTAGO PROVINCE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0280pb.bmp")] !o0280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Purakaunui Falls in South Otago

OTAGO PROVINCE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0280pc.bmp")] !o0280pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Crown Range in Otago

OTAKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0320pb.bmp")] !o0320pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Otaki

OTAKI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0030pa.bmp*o0320p02.ply")] !h0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Charles Decimus Barraud 1822-1897

Interior of Otake [sic] Church, New Zealand. This Church which is 80 feet long and 36 feet broad and 40 feet high has been erected entirely by the voluntary labour of the Maori, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Hadfield and the Rev H Williams. The timber for the building was carefully selected from the forest and brought a distance of several miles. The ridge pole which is made of one solid totara tree 86 feet long, was brought a distance of 12 miles. The building was commenced in the year 1849 and opened in the year 1851, and is a noble specimen of native workmanship.

Physical Description: Hand-coloured lithograph by R K Thomas from an original by C D Barraud, 460 x 320mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P080021-B-CT

OTOROHANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0330pb.bmp")] !o0330pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Otorohanga

OTOROHANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0330pa.bmp")] !o0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Otorohanga is known as the 'Kiwi Town' of New Zealand

OUTWARD BOUND TRUST - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0350pa.bmp")] !o0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Outward Bound Trust School at Anakiwa

OYSTERCATCHERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0380pa.bmp")] !o0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

South Island Pied Oystercatcher

OYSTERCATCHERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0380pb.bmp")] !o0380pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Variable Oystercatchers. Some are all black, while others have pied or smudgy underparts

OYSTER DRILLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0390pa.bmp")] !o0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oyster drills feed on oysters by drilling through their shells

OYSTERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0400pa.bmp")] !o0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Oysters

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - O TOPICS (Page 1 of 3)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0010P01")]! o0010pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0010P02")]! o0010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0010P03")]! o0010pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0020P01")]! o0020pas.dib }
<i>Oamaru Harbour</i>	<i>Oamaru, NZ</i>	<i>Oamaru timberyard</i>	<i>A field of oats in south Canterbury</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0030P01")]! o0030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0040P01")]! o0040pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0050P01")]! o0050pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0070P01")]! o0070pbs.dib }
<i>Oban is the main township on Stewart Island</i>	<i>Government House, Wellington, 1869</i>	<i>Octopus</i>	<i>Ohakune</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0070P02")]! o0070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0090P01")]! o0090pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0110P01")]! o0110pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0110P02")]! o0110pcs.dib }
<i>A scene near Ohakune</i>	<i>Lake Ohau and Mt Ben Ohau</i>	<i>Kapuni gas treatment plant</i>	<i>Maui production station</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - O TOPICS (Page 2 of 3)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0110P03")]! o0110pas.dib } <i>Oil derricks at Moturoa, New Plymouth</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0130P01")]! o0130pas.dib } <i>Walter Reginald Brook Oliver (right in the centre row)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P01")]! o0140pes.dib } <i>Danyon Loader receiving one of his two gold medals</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P02")]! o0140pfs.dib } <i>The New Zealand three-day equestrian jumping team</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P03")]! o0140pds.dib } <i>NZ enters the stadium at the 1972 Olympics in Munich</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P06")]! o0140pas.dib } <i>Miss Violet Walrond, the fifteen-year- old water wonder</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0170P01")]! o0170pas.dib } <i>Sir William Hillier Onslow</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0180P01")]! o0180pas.dib } <i>The beach at Opononi where Opo the dolphin played</i>
--	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0190P01")]! o0190pas.dib } <i>Opotiki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0210P01")]! o0210pas.dib } <i>Orange Roughy</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0220P01")]! o0220pas.dib } <i>Orchid - Earina mucronata</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0220P02")]! o0220pbs.dib } <i>Orchid - Corybas macranthus</i>
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OAMARU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"O0010P01") "O0010P02") "O0010P03")
  ]!        ]!        ]!
o0010pcs.dib o0010pas.dib o0010pds.dib
  }         }         }
Oamaru   Oamaru, NZ   Oamaru
Harbour                               timberyard
```

OHAKUNE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"O0070P01") "O0070P02")
]!        ]!
o0070pbs.dib o0070pas.dib
}          }
Ohakune   A scene near
           Ohakune
```

OIL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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"O0110P01")	"O0110P02")	"O0110P03")
]!]!]!
o0110pbs.dib	o0110pcs.dib	o0110pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Kapuni gas</i>	<i>Maui</i>	<i>Oil derricks</i>
<i>treatment</i>	<i>production</i>	<i>at Moturoa,</i>
<i>plant</i>	<i>station</i>	<i>New</i>
		<i>Plymouth</i>

OLYMPIC GAMES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P01")]! o0140pes.dib } <i>Danyon Loader receiving one of his two gold medals</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P02")]! o0140pfs.dib } <i>The New Zealand three-day equestrian jumping team</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P03")]! o0140pds.dib } <i>NZ enters the stadium at the 1972 Olympics in Munich</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P04")]! w1140pas.dib } <i>Yvette Winifred Williams</i>
--	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P05")]! w0630pas.dib } <i>Weightlifter Maurice Crow</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("O0140P06")]! o0140pas.dib } <i>Miss Violet Walrond, the fifteen-year- old water wonder</i>
---	---

ORCHIDS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"O0220P01") "O0220P02")
]!        ]!
o0220pas.dib o0220pbs.dib
}          }
Orchid -   Orchid -
Earina     Corybas
mucronata macranthus
```

OTAGO PROVINCE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"O0280P01")	"O0280P02")	"O0280P03")
]!]!]!
h1450pas.dib	o0280pbs.dib	o0280pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Geological</i>	<i>Purakaunui</i>	<i>Crown Range</i>
<i>map of the</i>	<i>Falls in South</i>	<i>in Otago</i>
<i>Province of</i>	<i>Otago</i>	
<i>Otago</i>		

OTAKI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"O0320P01")	"O0320P02")
]!]!
o0320pbs.dib	h0030pas.dib
}	}
<i>Otaki</i>	<i>Interior of</i>
	<i>Otake [sic]</i>
	<i>Church</i>

OTOROHANGA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"O0330P01") "O0330P02")
]!        ]!
o0330pbs.dib o0330pas.dib
}          }
Otorohanga Otorohanga
Kiwi House
```

OYSTERCATCHERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
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"O0380P01") "O0380P02")
]!        ]!
o0380pas.dib o0380pbs.dib
}          }
South Island Variable
Pied Oystercatcher
Oystercatcher s
```

PA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0220pa.bmp*p0010p01.ply")] !a0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of an ordinary New Zealand pa with potato plantations around it. *Watercolour by Cyprian Bridge (1808-1883) painted in 1845.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P079031-A -CT

PA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0990pa.bmp*p0010p02.ply")] !p0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Pomare's new pah [sic] at the Karetu off the Kawa Kawa River, New Zealand, June 1846. *Watercolour by Cyprian Bridge (1808-1883). The pa of Nga Puhi leader Pomare II (?-1850)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P079002-A -CT

PA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0300pa.bmp*p0010p03.ply")] !p0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith (1888-1972).

Papawai Pa, Greytown. c1920s

S C Smith Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 48471-1/2

PAEKAKARIKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0020pa.bmp")] !p0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paekakariki

PAEROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0030pb.bmp")] !p0030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paeroa

PAEROA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0030pa.bmp")] !p0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: F E F.

Belmont Road, Paeroa. c1918

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 534-1/2

PAHIATUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0060pa.bmp")] !p0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Pahiatua. The very wide main street was designed to allow the railway line to run through the centre of the town. However it was eventually built on the west side of the settlement and the area reserved for the railway was turned into lawns and gardens.

c1900

The Press (Christchurch) Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8315-1/1

PAI MARIRE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0070pa.bmp")] !p0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Te Ua Haumene (?-1866), founder and prophet of the Hauhau Church. His guiding principle was the quality of pai marire, goodness and peace, which he used to describe the nature of God. In September 1862 he had a vision in which he believed he had been chosen by God as his prophet and commanded to throw off the yoke of the Pakeha.
c1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5495-1/2

PAI MARIRE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0940pa.bmp*p0070p02.ply")] !w0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Interpreter John White (1826-1891) with Ngati Ruaka leader Hori Kingi te Anaua (d.1868) (left) and pai marire prophet Te Ua Haumene (d.1866)
1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103545-1/2

PAIHIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0080pb.bmp")] !p0080pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Haruru Falls near Paihia

PAIHIA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0080pa.bmp")] !p0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paihia. Bay of Islands, NZ, from John Fox's Point. 1860, *a watercolour by Thomas Biddulph Hutton (1824-1886)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P137002-EF -CT

PALAEONTOLOGY - Ordovician Period - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0130pa.bmp")] !p0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marble outcrop on top of the Takaka Hill dates back to the Ordovician period

PALAEONTOLOGY - Permian Period - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0170pa.bmp")] !p0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairoa Gorge, near Nelson, showing evenly bedded, steeply dipping coarse sandstone from the Permian era

PALAEONTOLOGY - Mesozoic Life - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0180pa.bmp")] !p0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fern fossils from the Mesozoic era

PALAEONTOLOGY - Triassic and Jurassic - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0020pa.bmp*p0190p01.ply")] !t0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The giant ammonite fossil from Taharoa measuring 1.5 m in diameter

PALAEONTOLOGY - Jurassic Marine Fauna - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0200pa.bmp")] !p0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ammonite fossil from the Jurassic era (cast on left, mould on right)

PALAEONTOLOGY - Miocene Period - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0220pa.bmp")] !p0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Fossil casts from the Late Miocene era

PALAEONTOLOGY - Pleistocene and Holocene - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0240pa.bmp")] !p0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Kidnappers was uplifted during the Pleistocene era. The cliff exposes layers of white pumice and ash

PALMERSTON NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0260pb.bmp")] !p0260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PN")] !copyrigt.dib}

Palmerston North Square

PALMERSTON NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0260pd.bmp")] !p0260pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PN")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Manawatu Sports Stadium at Palmerston North

PALMERSTON NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0260pc.bmp")] !p0260pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

From an undistinguished beginning and with no apparent strategic advantages, Palmerston North has become one of the major provincial cities in New Zealand with its own university, research centres, industries and numerous parks and recreational facilities

PALMERSTON NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0260pa.bmp")] !p0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Hall Raine fl 1918-1950s

*The Square, Palmerston North. The North Island Main Trunk line from Wellington to Auckland ran through the centre of the city until 1964.
c1920s*

W Hall Raine Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 41977-1/2

PAMPAS GRASS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0270pa.bmp")] !p0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pampas grass flowering

PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0290pa.bmp")] !p0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paparoa National Park Visitors' Centre and nikau palms

PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0290pb.bmp")] !p0290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The pancake rocks at Punakaiki are part of the Paparoa National Park

PAPAWAI MARAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0300pa.bmp")] !p0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith (1888-1972).

Papawai Pa, Greytown. c1920s

S C Smith Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 48471-1/2

PARADISE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0320pa.bmp")] !p0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paradise and Diamond Lake are at the northern end of Lake Wakatipu

PARIHAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0340pa.bmp")] !p0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Andrews Collis (1853-1920).

*Mount Egmont from Parihaka Pa. Te Whiti's house, centre left (with fence)
c1890*

W A Collis Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 12106-1/1

PARIHAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pb.bmp*p0340p02.ply")] !m0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka. Back L-R: Captains W E Gudgeon, H Morrison, Gordon, Taylor, Powell, Fortescue, S Newall and Major A Tuke. Front L-R: Captains Baker and Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackintosh Roberts, Captains Gilbert Mair, Henry William Northcroft, W B Messenger and Major F Y Goring.
1881

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1070-10X8 -

PARLIAMENT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0360pa.bmp")] !p0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Liberal members of the House of Representatives, c1902

Back row L-R: Walter Symes (Egmont), John O'Meara (Pahiatua), Alfred L D Fraser (Napier), Jackson Palmer (Ohinemuri), Charles Hall (Waipawa), William H Field (Otaki), Joseph H Witheford (Auckland), Wiremu Pere (Eastern Maori); centre row: James Bennet (Tuapeka), Henare Kaihau (Western Maori), Thomas Y Duncan (Oamaru, Minister of Lands), Charles H Mills (Wairau, Commissioner of Trade & Customs), Walter C F Carncross (Taieri), John Stevens (Manawatu); front row: Alexander W Hogg (Masterton), E M Smith (Taranaki), James Carroll (Waiapu, Minister of Native Affairs), Sir Joseph G Ward (Awarua, Colonial Secretary), James McGowan (Thames, Minister of Justice), William Hall-Jones (Timaru, Minister of Public Works).

On the front table can be seen the mace. This is the traditional symbol of royal authority in the House although in New Zealand two of the three maces have been gifts of private individuals and have no royal origins. It is carried before the Speaker when he/she enters the chamber at the beginning of each day's proceedings and placed on the Table. In 1866 Sir Charles Clifford gifted the first mace to the New Zealand Parliament. It was destroyed in the fire at Parliament on 11 December 1907.

Alexander Wilson Hogg Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32234-1/2 -

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0370pa.bmp")] !p0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

Parliament Buildings, Wellington, from the corner of Molesworth and Sydney Streets. The wooden General Assembly building on the left was designed by Colonial Architect William Clayton and built in 1873. Next to it is the General Assembly Library (designed by Thomas Turnbull), which was completed in 1899 on the site of the Provincial Council Building. On 11 December 1907 a fire destroyed the General Assembly building and badly damaged the library. From 1912 to 1922 the present Parliament House was constructed to replace the General Assembly Building, necessitating the closure of Sydney Street.

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7362-1/1

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - General Assembly Library - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp*p0380p01.ply")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.

Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.

26 September 1907.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - Legislation Chamber - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0390pa.bmp")] !p0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Legislation Chamber was recently refurbished

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - The Beehive - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0400pa.bmp")] !p0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Beehive - home to the New Zealand Government

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - The Beehive - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0040pa.bmp*p0400p02.ply")] !o0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Government House, Wellington, 1869. *Perspective drawing by George O'Brien (1821-1888) for the Colonial Architect William H Clayton. Built in 1871, it was used by the Governor-General until the new Government House in Newtown was opened in 1912. It continued to be used by Parliament until it was demolished in 1969 to make way for the Beehive.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 674-G -CT

PARNELL, Samuel Duncan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0410pa.bmp")] !p0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Henry Wright 1844-1936

*Samuel Duncan Parnell, who founded the Eight Hours Committee
June 1890*

Henry Wright Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20462-1/1

PARNELL, Samuel Duncan - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0240pa.bmp*p0410p02.ply")] !e0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Wellington Eight Hours Committee

Back row: John Plimmer, Edward Player

Front row: D P Fisher, H W Potter, Samuel Duncan Parnell, W McGill, C F Worth.

Published in The New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Home Journal 6 December 1890, p.7.

W G Rainbow Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 81285-1/2

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0420pa.bmp")] !p0420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red-crowned Parakeet

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0420pd.bmp")] !p0420pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Eastern Rosella

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0420pf.bmp")] !p0420pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Sulphur-crested Cockatoos having escaped from cages are now living successfully in a number of areas in the North and South Islands

PATEA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0450pb.bmp")] !p0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A model of Turi's canoe, Aotea, in front of the Patea Town Hall

PATEA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0450pa.bmp")] !p0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe 1863-1923

*Coasters Kiripaka, moored on left, and Hawera leaving the wharf at Patea
1913*

F G Radcliffe Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 6075-1/2

PATUONE, Eruera Maihi - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0470pa.bmp")] !p0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Patuone, Chief of the Ngatika Hapu of Ngapuhi Tribe, Hokianga. *Pencil drawing by Richard Laishley (1815-1897). Reverend Laishley, a Congregational minister in Auckland, notes under his portrait "Eruera Maihi Patuone, brother to Tamati Wake Nene, remembered Capt. Cook's visit to New Zealand in 1769. Patuone died on the North Shore, Auckland, Sept. 1872, aged 108 years."*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 116-1/2 -MNZ

PAUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0480pa.bmp")] !p0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paua and chitons on Cape Campbell

PEARSE, Richard William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0490pa.bmp")] !p0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Replica of Richard Pearse's first aircraft

PELORUS JACK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0510pa.bmp")] !p0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: M B Esson.

Pelorus Jack, a Risso's dolphin (Grampus griseus) which was first noticed in 1888 and disappeared in late 1912. He regularly accompanied vessels travelling between Nelson and Wellington across Admiralty Bay and, on 26 September 1904, became the first individual sea creature to be protected by an Act of Parliament.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3190-1/2

PENGUINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0530pa.bmp")] !p0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyright.dib}

Fiordland Crested Penguin

PENGUINS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0530pb.bmp")] !p0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Yellow-eyed Penguin - Otago Peninsula

PENGUINS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0530pd.bmp")] !p0530pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fiordland Crested Penguin coming ashore at a remote Fiordland beach

PENGUINS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0530pe.bmp")] !p0530pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Yellow-eyed Penguin is regarded as the world's rarest penguin

PERCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0570pa.bmp")] !p0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Scarpie perch

PERENDALE SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0580pa.bmp")] !p0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Perendale ewe, a stabilised cross between Romney and Cheviot

PETERS, Winston Raymond - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0595pa.bmp")] !p0595pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Winston Peters with a group of New Zealand First supporters

PETRELS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0610pa.bmp")] !p0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

White-faced Storm Petrel

PETRELS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0610pb.bmp")] !p0610pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black (Parkinson's) Petrel

PHAR LAP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0630pa.bmp")] !p0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles P S Boyer fl 1931

*Phar Lap at Trentham before his trip to the United States, with his attendant Tommy Woodcock. Left to right: Rt Hon Joseph Gordon Coates, Minister of Finance; Oswald Stephen Watkins, president of the Racing Conference; David Jones, Minister of Agriculture; Brigadier James Hargest MP; and Hon Adam Hamilton, Minister of Internal Affairs.
1931*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2372-1/2 -MNZ

PHARAZYN, Charles Johnson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0640pa.bmp")] !p0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Charles Johnson Pharazyn (1802-1903) . According to the original caption on this photograph, he "voted at the wrong booth". This refers to an incident in 1885 when he committed the offence of plural voting at a city election through what the New Zealand Free Lance described in his obituary as 'the lapse of an otherwise good memory'. As a consequence he had to resign his seat in the Legislative Council.
c1870s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 163405-1/2

PHEASANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0650pa.bmp")] !p0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ring-necked Pheasants were introduced from England and China

PICTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0680pb.bmp")] !p0680pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Picton as seen from the Inter-Island ferry

PICTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0680pa.bmp")] !p0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tyree Brothers, Nelson

Picton. c1890

Tyree Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 430-10X8

PIGEONS AND DOVES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0690pa.bmp")] !p0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Pigeons feed on foliage from June to January. Kowhai leaves are an important part of their diet

PIGEONS AND DOVES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0690pb.bmp")] !p0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rock Pigeons are found in cities and open country

PIGEONS AND DOVES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0690pe.bmp")] !p0690pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

*Cape Pigeons have distinctively marked plumage making them unmistakable at sea and are not a pigeon at all
but a petrel*

PIGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0710pb.bmp")] !p0710pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

A sow submits to the requirements of her litter

PIGS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0710pc.bmp")] !p0710pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A pig hunter in the Waipoua Kauri Forest

PIGS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0710pa.bmp")] !p0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: K V Bigwood fl 1950-1970

*Joyce Fuller, a farm worker at Marshlands, Christchurch, feeding the pigs
May 1948*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 34277-1/2

PILCHARD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0720pa.bmp")] !p0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pilchard

PINK AND WHITE TERRACES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1010pa.bmp*p0730p01.ply")] !b1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Terraces. 1888. *Oil painting by Charles Blomfield (1848-1926)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 472-G -CT

PIPI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0740pa.bmp")] !p0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pipi

PIPITS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0750pa.bmp")] !p0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Pipits are found in many overseas countries where it is known as Richard's Pipit

PIRONGIA FOREST PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0770pa.bmp")] !p0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Lacebark, one of the plants found in the Pirongia Forest Park, a transitional zone for native species

PITT ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0790pa.bmp")] !p0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pitt Island from Waihere

PITTOSPORUM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0800pa.bmp")] !p0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A variegated Pittosporum tenuifolium growing as an ornamental garden shrub

PLIMMER, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0810pa.bmp")] !p0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*John Plimmer (1812-1905) with the remains of his 'Noah's Ark', which was uncovered when excavations were made for the Bank of New Zealand building on the corner of Lambton Quay and Willis Street, Wellington. In 1850 Plimmer towed the wreck of the American ship Inconstant to the foreshore near Lambton Quay and built a pier to it. He established a warehouse and auction rooms there which became known as 'Noah's Ark'.
1901*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3814-1/2

PLIMMER, John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0240pa.bmp*p0810p02.ply")] !e0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Wellington Eight Hours Committee

Back row: John Plimmer, Edward Player

Front row: D P Fisher, H W Potter, Samuel Duncan Parnell, W McGill, C F Worth.

Published in The New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Home Journal 6 December 1890, p.7.

W G Rainbow Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 81285-1/2

PLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0820pa.bmp")] !p0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Spur-winged Plovers are also known as Masked Plovers, a name that refers to the yellow mask and wattle

PLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0820pb.bmp")] !p0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fewer than 1,000 Pacific (or Eastern) Golden Plovers migrate to New Zealand each year from Siberia and Western Alaska

PLUNKET, William Lee - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0830pa.bmp")] !p0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Sir William Lee (later Lord) Plunket (1864-1920), Governor of New Zealand from 1904 to 1910.
c1905*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1627-1/1

PLUNKET, William Lee - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp*p0830p02.ply")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.
Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.
26 September 1907.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

PLUNKET SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0840pa.bmp")] !p0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Lady Victoria Alexandrina Plunket, wife of the Governor of New Zealand, accepted patronage of the Plunket Society when it was formed in 1907. She was herself the mother of eight children. She played an active role in the society, travelling New Zealand promoting its message and raising funds.
c1905*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14571-1/1

PODOCARPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0850pa.bmp")] !p0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kahikatea

PODOCARPS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0850pb.bmp")] !p0850pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rimu

POHUTUKAWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0860pb.bmp")] !p0860pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The pohutukawa is a New Zealand coastal forest tree

POHUTUKAWA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0860pa.bmp")] !p0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Metrosideros tomentosa (Pohutukawa), watercolour painted by Emily Cumming Harris (1837?-1925). Emily Harris was born in England, coming to New Plymouth with her parents in 1841. In 1860 the family moved to Nelson but Emily went to Australia to study art. When she returned to New Zealand she joined her sisters running a small primary school and gave private art lessons. In her own art work she concentrated on studies of New Zealand flowers and plants, and in 1890 she published three books of botanical drawings.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P018010-B -CT

POLACK, Joel Samuel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0870pa.bmp")] !p0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Title page of Manners and customs of the New Zealanders: and remarks to intending emigrants... by Joel Samuel Polack (1807-1882) (London: James Madden, 1840). The New Zealand National Bibliography notes that this publication is "An expansion of the Maori chapters in the earlier book ["Travels and adventures ..."] in which Polack attempted a systematic description of Maori social life and custom. Much detail, but imperfectly understood, on a range of topics and of greater interest for the specific incidents and personalities encountered on the author's travels".

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 42

POLICE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0890pa.bmp")] !p0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J H Ingley (fl 1901).

*The last Central Otago (Queenstown to Lawrence) gold escort changing horses at Roxburgh. Standing on the pole of the coach: Jimmie Dungay, driver. Police (left to right): Constable Charlie Bonar, Queenstown; Constable (later Inspector) Fuohy, Dunedin; Sergeant Beaumont, Alexandra; In coach: Duncan MacGregor, BNZ, Dunedin. Standing by trolley (left to right): L B Haines, manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; James Pearce, assistant-manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; T E Corkill, accountant, BNZ, Dunedin
1901*

Making New Zealand Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 1736-1/2 -MNZ

POLYTECHNICS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0970pa.bmp")] !p0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Christchurch Polytechnic in central Christchurch

POMARE, Sir Maui Wiremu Pita Naera - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0980pa.bmp")] !p0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew (1879?-1964)

Dr Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (1876-1930) of Ngati Mutunga and Ngati Toa. After attending Te Aute College Pomare gained his medical degree in the United States, returning to New Zealand in 1900. In the following year he became a Maori health officer. In 1912 he was appointed member of the Executive Council in Massey's government, and from 1915 to 1928 he was the Minister for the Cook Islands and from 1919 also held the Health portfolio. He was made a CMG in 1920 and created KBE in 1922.

1916

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14581-1/1

POMARE, Sir Maui Wiremu Pita Naera - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*p0980p02.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

POMARE I, Whetoi - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0990pa.bmp")] !p0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of Pomare's new pah [sic] at the Karetu off the Kawa Kawa River, New Zealand, June 1846. *Watercolour by Cyprian Bridge (1808-1883). The pa of Nga Puhi leader Pomare II (?-1850)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P079002-A -CT

PONGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1020pa.bmp")] !p1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ponga

PONGA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1020pb.bmp")] !p1020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ponga

POOR KNIGHTS LILY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1040pa.bmp")] !p1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Poor Knights Lily

PORINA CATERPILLAR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1060pa.bmp")] !p1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Larvae of a grass grub beetle (left) and a Porina moth

PORIRUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1070pa.bmp")] !p1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Porirua became a city in 1965 and now has nearly 50 000 people

PORIRUA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1070pb.bmp")] !p1070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Rail bridge at Paremata looking towards the Porirua Harbour
1930s*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 99938-1/2

PORIRUA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0940pa.bmp*p1070p03.ply")] !c0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Messrs Clifford's and Vavasour's clearing (Skipwith's) Parerua [sic] Bush. *Coloured steel engraving by Henry Melville from a painting by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 21 (no.63) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). With his cousin, William Vavasour, Charles Clifford (1813-1893) came to New Zealand in 1842, settling in Wellington. They bought property on the Wellington to Porirua road, as shown in the painting (the cottage was built by Mr Skipwith). In 1844 they leased land in the Wairarapa and drove 600 breeding ewes around the coast from Wellington. They later took leases on land in Marlborough and Canterbury.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :D-P BK-4/21 -CT

PORT CHALMERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1100pb.bmp")] !p1100pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Chalmers - Otago

PORT CHALMERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1100pa.bmp")] !p1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Chalmers. 1877. *Chromolithograph from a painting by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897). Published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p33. Taken from the hills north of the harbour, a few miles from the port, and above the line of railway connecting it with Dunedin.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/33-CT

PORT CHALMERS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d1260pa.bmp*p1100p03.ply")] !d1260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: David Alexander De Maus 1847-1925

The Dunedin at Port Chalmers. On 11 February 1882 this vessel left Port Chalmers carrying the first cargo of frozen meat to be sent from New Zealand to London.

D A De Maus Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2024-1/1

PORT NICHOLSON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1110pa.bmp")] !p1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Nicholson viewed beyond Wellington suburbs

POSSUM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1130pa.bmp")] !p1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

An adult possum

POSSUM - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1130pb.bmp")] !p1130pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A newly-born possum in its mother's pouch

POST OFFICE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1140pc.bmp")] !p1140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The old Christchurch Central Post Office

POST OFFICE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0150pa.bmp*p1140p02.ply")] !k0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer: Northwood Brothers

*The post office at Kaitaia with postmistress Sophie Matthews in the doorway. Sophia also acted as the area's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
c1910*

Northwood Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 26524-1/1

POST OFFICE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1140pa.bmp")] !p1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tesla Studios.

Postmen in Wanganui. c1930s

Tesla Studios Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 17061-1/1

POTATOES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1150pa.bmp")] !p1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Canterbury potato crop

POVERTY BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1160pa.bmp")] !p1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Young Nicks Head from Kaiti Hill in Poverty Bay

PRAYING MANTIS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1170pa.bmp")] !p1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Praying mantis

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1180pa.bmp")] !p1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew (1879?-1964)

Children at kindergarten, Wellington. c1930s

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43544-1/2

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1200pa.bmp")] !p1200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

First Presbyterian Church of Otago

PRIMARY SCHOOLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1220pa.bmp")] !p1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Primary school children enjoy a computer programme

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1110pa.bmp*p1230p01.ply")] !b1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jim Bolger

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1240pa.bmp*p1230p02.ply")] !r1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wallace (Bill) Rowling announcing his economic package in 1974

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m2030pa.bmp*p1230p03.ply")] !m2030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir Robert Muldoon addressing the National Party leaders rally in 1984

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0130pa.bmp*p1230p04.ply")] !I0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

David Lange during his term as Prime Minister

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1580pa.bmp*p1230p05.ply")] !m1580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Michael Moore

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1060pa.bmp*p1230p06.ply")] !m1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (1856-1925) with Leader of the Opposition Sir Joseph George Ward
(1856-1930)
c1920*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1542-1/1

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0820pa.bmp*p1230p07.ply")] !h0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*VC winner John Daniel Hinton (born 1909) with Hon Walter Nash (1882-1968)
1940s*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: C-22324

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0100pa.bmp*p1230p08.ply")] !h0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Dacie Wrigglesworth 1836-1906

*Sir John Hall (1824-1907), Premier of New Zealand, October 1879 to April 1882
1870s*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 436-1/4 -MNZ

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1040pa.bmp*p1230p09.ply")] !h1040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Murphy

Deputy Prime Minister Keith Jacka Holyoake (1904-1984), with his wife Norma, watching the Wellington Cup race at Trentham.

January 1951

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 65444-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1000pa.bmp*p1230p10.ply")] !h1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Peter Fraser (1884-1950) handing over to Sidney George Holland 1893-1961 after the defeat of the Labour Government in the 1949 General Election. Photograph taken in the Prime Minister's office.
1949*

Lady Holland Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 75156-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0110pa.bmp*p1230p11.ply")] !h0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Sir William Hall-Jones (1851-1936) being welcomed on his return to New Zealand on the Corinthic

*Front row (L-R): James McGowan, unknown, Sir William Hall-Jones, unknown, J A Millar, Cyril Ward (behind),
unknown, Sir George Fowlds. On step upper right: Eileen Ward
February 1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: G- 22942-1/1

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0750pa.bmp*p1230p12.ply")] !k0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morrie Hill

Norman Eric Kirk (1923-1974), July 1967

Morrie Hill Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 18291-35MM -19

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 13

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp*p1230p13.ply")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhaio Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).
1906*

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 14

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0990pa.bmp*p1230p14.ply")] !m0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Minister of Health (later Prime Minister) John Ross (Jack) Marshall with his wife Margaret and their family.
c1949*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43942-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 15

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp*p1230p15.ply")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 16

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1360pa.bmp*p1230p16.ply")] !a1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Atkinson family at 'Fairfield', Nelson the home of A S & J M Atkinson. On left: Arthur Samuel Atkinson (1833-1902), his wife Jane Maria (Richmond)(1824-1914) to his right in white cap; Lady Amelia Jane (Annie) Atkinson (in black bonnet) with her husband Sir Harry Atkinson (1831-1892); also in the group are Arthur and Maria's daughters (L-R) Ruth, Mabel and Edith, and Edie and C Y Fell's children Phyllis (on her grandfather's knee) and Richmond.

1886

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 23109-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 17

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0050pa.bmp*p1230p17.ply")] !n0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The golden wedding anniversary of the Leader of the Opposition, Walter Nash (1882-1968), and his wife Lotty. They are displaying a present from Emily Nash (Walter Nash's youngest sister) who had been their bridesmaid.

In 1957 Nash became Prime Minister.

June 1956

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22375

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 18

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0120pa.bmp*p1230p18.ply")] !b0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William James Harding 1826-1899

*The first premises of the Evening Herald in Campbell Place, Wanganui. Co-founder John Ballance (1839-1893)
4th from left. Ballance managed and edited the paper for many years. In 1875 he was elected to Parliament,
becoming Premier in 1891.
c1867*

Harding-Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 140-1/

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 19

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0320pa.bmp*p1230p19.ply")] !f0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*The Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (left) meeting the Governor-General Sir Charles Fergusson and
Lady Fergusson.
c1924*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 47502-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 20

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0820pb.bmp*p1230p20.ply")] !f0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

The joint celebration of the wedding of Cyril Ward and Elinor Davidson, and the 25th wedding anniversary of his parents Joseph (then Prime Minister) and Theresa Ward.

*Front row (L-R): Hon James McGowan, Hon John Andrew Millar, Hon George Fowlds, Hon Thomas William Hislop, Rev F R Hickson, Archbishop Redwood
1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20340-1/1

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 21

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0710pa.bmp*p1230p21.ply")] !f0710pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Reginald Wall

*Prime Minister George William Forbes (1868-1947) at the New Plymouth show
1931*

J R Wall Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 17794-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 22

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp*p1230p22.ply")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.

Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.

26 September 1907.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 23

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0830pa.bmp*p1230p23.ply")] !f0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Politician, artist and author Sir William Fox (1812-1893)
c1890

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1322-1/1

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 24

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0870pa.bmp*p1230p24.ply")] !f0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Peter and Janet Fraser. Peter Fraser (1884-1950) was Prime Minister from April 1940 to December 1949.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 4745

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 25

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0930pa.bmp*p1230p25.ply")] !g0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Daniel Louise Mundy 1826/27?-1881

Sir George Grey (1812-1898), who was appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1845, and held the position until 1853. He was again Governor from 1861 to 1868, and Premier from 1877 to 1879.

Hand-coloured photograph, 220 x 180mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 23-G -CT

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 26

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1420pa.bmp*p1230p26.ply")] !s1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lady Anna Paterson Stout (Logan) (1858-1931) and Sir Robert Stout (1844-1930). The couple used this photograph on their Christmas card in 1924. They had been married on 27 December 1876 in Dunedin, and had six children. Robert was Premier of New Zealand from 1884 to 1887, resigning from Parliament in 1898. Anna was very active in a wide range of voluntary organisations and was a founder member of the National Council of Women.

Tim McIvor Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 147835-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 27

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0920pa.bmp*p1230p27.ply")] !w0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mr F Whitaker. *Lawyer Frederick Whitaker (1812-1891), who was Premier of New Zealand from October 1863 to November 1864, and again from April 1882 to September 1883. He was created a KCMG in 1884. Engraving published as a supplement to the Observer (Auckland) 28 January 1882*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 44109-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 28

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0190pa.bmp*p1230p28.ply")] !v0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morris

*Julius Vogel (1835-1899) arrived in Dunedin in 1861. He held a number of political positions before becoming Premier in 1873. He was largely responsible for the immigration and public works policies of the 1870s. Vogel was knighted in 1875. In 1888 he and his wife Mary returned to England to live. In his retirement he wrote a futuristic novel 'Anno domini 2000; or a woman's destiny' (published 1889).
c1870s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5288-1/2

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 29

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0660pa.bmp*p1230p29.ply")] !w0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823-1891) followed his cousins Charles Clifford and William Vavasour to New Zealand in 1844. In partnership with Clifford he ran sheep stations in Wairarapa and Marlborough. He held various political positions and was Premier for a year from 1864 until October 1865 (although his appointment to the position was never gazetted). In 1867 Weld and his family left New Zealand.

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 439-1/4 -MNZ

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH 30

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0170pa.bmp*p1230p30.ply")] !m0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

MacKenzie cabinet

Front: Josiah Alfred Hanan (1868-1954) Education; Arthur Mielziner Myers (1867-1926) Finance; Thomas Mackenzie (1854-1930) Prime Minister; William Donald Stuart MacDonald (1862-1920) Native Affairs; George Laurensen (1857-1913) Customs

Back row: George Warren Russell (1838-1913) Internal Affairs; Henry George Ell (1862-1934) Postmaster-General; Pita Te Rangihiroa (Peter Buck, 1879-1951) Member of the Executive Council; James Colvin (1844-1919) Mines; Thomas Buxton (1863-1939) Member of the Executive Council.

1912

New Zealand Railways Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29364-1/2

PRIVATE SCHOOLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1270pa.bmp")] !p1270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Middleton Grange School is a private Christian school in Christchurch

PUHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1340pa.bmp")] !p1340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Puha or the sow thistle

PUKEKO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1360pa.bmp")] !p1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pukekos are found in many overseas countries where they are known as Swamphens or Purple Gallinules

PUNAKAIKI ROCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1370pa.bmp")] !p1370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Punakaiki Rocks on the rugged West Coast of the South Island

PUNAKAIKI ROCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1370pb.bmp")] !p1370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Surge Pool at Punakaiki Rocks

PUNAKAIKI ROCKS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1370pc.bmp")] !p1370pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Punakaiki Rocks are a popular tourist attraction

PUREORA FOREST PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1380pa.bmp")] !p1380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pureora Forest

PURIRI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1390pa.bmp")] !p1390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Puriri flowers

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 1 of 9)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
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"P0020P01")]"P0030P01")]"P0030P02")]"P0060P01")]
! ! ! !
p0020pas.dib p0030pbs.dib p0030pas.dib p0060pas.dib
} } } }
*Paekakariki Paeroa Belmont Pahiatua
 Road, Paeroa*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
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MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
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"P0070P01")]"P0080P01")]"P0080P02")]"P0130P01")]
! ! ! !
p0070pas.dib p0080pbs.dib p0080pas.dib p0130pas.dib
} } } }
*Te Ua Haruru Falls Paihia, Bay Marble
Haumene near Paihia of Islands outcrop on
 top of the
 Takaka Hill*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
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! ! ! !
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} } } }
*Wairoa Fern fossils Ammonite Fossil casts
Gorge, near from the fossil from the Late
Nelson Mesozoic era Miocene era*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 2 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0240P01")] ! p0240pas.dib } <i>Cape Kidnappers was uplifted during the Pleistocene era</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0260P01")] ! p0260pbs.dib } <i>Palmerston North Square</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0260P02")] ! p0260pds.dib } <i>Manawatu Sports Stadium - Palmerston North</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0260P03")] ! p0260pcs.dib } <i>Palmerston North</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0260P04")] ! p0260pas.dib } <i>The Square, Palmerston North</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0270P01")] ! p0270pas.dib } <i>Pampas grass flowering</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0290P01")] ! p0290pas.dib } <i>Paparoa National Park</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0290P02")] ! p0290pbs.dib } <i>The pancake rocks at Punakaiki</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0300P01")] ! p0300pas.dib } <i>Papawai Pa, Greytown</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0320P01")] ! p0320pas.dib } <i>Paradise and Diamond Lake</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0340P01")] ! p0340pas.dib } <i>Mount Egmont from Parihaka Pa</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0360P01")] ! p0360pas.dib } <i>Liberal members of the House of Representativ es, c1902</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 3 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0370P01")] ! p0370pas.dib } <i>Parliament Buildings, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0390P01")] ! p0390pas.dib } <i>The Legislation Chamber</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0400P01")] ! p0400pas.dib } <i>The Beehive</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0410P01")] ! p0410pas.dib } <i>Samuel Duncan Parnell</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0420P01")] ! p0420pas.dib } <i>Red-crowned Parakeet</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0420P02")] ! p0420pds.dib } <i>Eastern Rosella</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0420P03")] ! p0420pfs.dib } <i>Sulphur- crested Cockatoo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0450P01")] ! p0450pbs.dib } <i>A model of Aotea, in front of the Patea Town Hall</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0450P02")] ! p0450pas.dib } <i>Kiripaka and Hawera at Patea</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0470P01")] ! p0470pas.dib } <i>Patuone</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0480P01")] ! p0480pas.dib } <i>Paua and chitons on Cape Campbell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0490P01")] ! p0490pas.dib } <i>Replica of Richard Pearse's first aircraft</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 4 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0510P01")] ! p0510pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0530P01")] ! p0530pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0530P02")] ! p0530pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0530P03")] ! p0530pds.dib }
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<i>Pelorus Jack, a Risso's dolphin</i>	<i>Fiordland Crested Penguin</i>	<i>Yellow-eyed Penguin</i>	<i>Fiordland Crested Penguin</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0530P04")] ! p0530pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0570P01")] ! p0570pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0580P01")] ! p0580pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0595P01")] ! p0595pas.dib }
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<i>The Yellow- eyed Penguin</i>	<i>Scarpie perch</i>	<i>Perendale ewe</i>	<i>Winston Peters</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0610P01")] ! p0610pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0610P02")] ! p0610pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0630P01")] ! p0630pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0640P01")] ! p0640pas.dib }
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<i>White-faced Storm Petrel</i>	<i>Black (Parkinson's) Petrel</i>	<i>Rt Hon Joseph Gordon</i>	<i>Charles Johnson Pharazyn</i>
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*Coates is the
first man on
the left*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 5 of 9)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0650P01")]	"P0680P01")]	"P0680P02")]	"P0690P01")]
!	!	!	!
p0650pas.dib	p0680pbs.dib	p0680pas.dib	p0690pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Ring-necked</i>	<i>Picton as</i>	<i>Picton.</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
<i>Pheasant</i>	<i>seen from the</i>	<i>c1890</i>	<i>Pigeon</i>
	<i>Inter-Island</i>		
	<i>ferry</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0690P02")]	"P0690P03")]	"P0710P01")]	"P0710P02")]
!	!	!	!
p0690pbs.dib	p0690pes.dib	p0710pbs.dib	p0710pcs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Rock Pigeons</i>	<i>Cape Pigeons</i>	<i>A litter of</i>	<i>A pig hunter</i>
<i>are found in</i>		<i>pigs</i>	<i>in the</i>
<i>cities and</i>			<i>Waipoua</i>
<i>open country</i>			<i>Kauri Forest</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0710P03")]	"P0720P01")]	"P0740P01")]	"P0750P01")]
!	!	!	!
p0710pas.dib	p0720pas.dib	p0740pas.dib	p0750pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Feeding the</i>	<i>Pilchard</i>	<i>Pipi</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
<i>pigs</i>			<i>Pipit</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 6 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0770P01")] ! p0770pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0790P01")] ! p0790pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0800P01")] ! p0800pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0810P01")] ! p0810pas.dib }
<i>Lacebark, Pirongia Forest Park</i>	<i>Pitt Island</i>	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	<i>John Plimmer with the remains of his 'Noah's Ark'</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0820P01")] ! p0820pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0820P02")] ! p0820pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0830P01")] ! p0830pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0840P01")] ! p0840pas.dib }
<i>Spur-winged Plover</i>	<i>Eastern Golden Plovers</i>	<i>Sir William Lee (later Lord) Plunket</i>	<i>Lady Victoria Alexandrina Plunket</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0850P01")] ! p0850pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0850P02")] ! p0850pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0860P01")] ! p0860pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P0860P02")] ! p0860pas.dib }
<i>Kahikatea</i>	<i>Rimu</i>	<i>Pohutukawa</i>	<i>Metrosideros tomentosa (Pohutukawa)</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 7 of 9)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0870P01")]	"P0890P01")]	"P0970P01")]	"P0980P01")]
!	!	!	!
p0870pas.dib	p0890pas.dib	p0970pas.dib	p0980pas.dib
}	}	}	}
Manners and	<i>The last</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Dr Maui</i>
customs of	<i>Central</i>	<i>Christchurch</i>	<i>Wiremu Piti</i>
the New	<i>Otago gold</i>	<i>Polytechnic</i>	<i>Naera</i>
Zealanders	<i>escort</i>		<i>Pomare</i>
	<i>changing</i>		
	<i>horses</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0990P01")]	"P1020P01")]	"P1020P02")]	"P1040P01")]
!	!	!	!
p0990pas.dib	p1020pas.dib	p1020pbs.dib	p1040pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Pomare's new</i>	<i>Ponga</i>	<i>Ponga</i>	<i>Poor Knights</i>
<i>pa</i>			<i>Lily</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P1060P01")]	"P1070P01")]	"P1070P02")]	"P1100P01")]
!	!	!	!
p1060pas.dib	p1070pas.dib	p1070pbs.dib	p1100pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Larvae of a</i>	<i>Porirua</i>	<i>Rail bridge at</i>	<i>Port</i>
<i>grass grub</i>		<i>Paremata</i>	<i>Chalmers</i>
<i>beetle (left)</i>			
<i>and a Porina</i>			
<i>moth</i>			

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 8 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1100P02"]] ! p1100pas.dib } <i>Port Chalmers, 1877</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1110P01"]] ! p1110pas.dib } <i>Port Nicholson viewed beyond Wellington suburbs</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1130P01"]] ! p1130pas.dib } <i>Possum</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1130P02"]] ! p1130pbs.dib } <i>A newly-born possum in its mother's pouch</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1140P01"]] ! p1140pcs.dib } <i>The old Christchurch Central Post Office</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1140P03"]] ! p1140pas.dib } <i>Postmen in Wanganui</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1150P01"]] ! p1150pas.dib } <i>Potato crop</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1160P01"]] ! p1160pas.dib } <i>Young Nicks Head</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1170P01"]] ! p1170pas.dib } <i>Praying mantis</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1180P01"]] ! p1180pas.dib } <i>Children at kindergarten, Wellington</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1200P01"]] ! p1200pas.dib } <i>First Presbyterian Church of Otago</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1220P01"]] ! p1220pas.dib } <i>Primary school children enjoy a computer programme</i>
--	--	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - P TOPICS (Page 9 of 9)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1270P01")] ! p1270pas.dib } <i>Middleton Grange School</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1340P01")] ! p1340pas.dib } <i>Puha or the sow thistle</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1360P01")] ! p1360pas.dib } <i>Pukeko</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1370P01")] ! p1370pas.dib } <i>Punakaiki Rocks</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1370P02")] ! p1370pbs.dib } <i>Punakaiki Rocks</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1370P03")] ! p1370pcs.dib } <i>Punakaiki Rocks</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1380P01")] ! p1380pas.dib } <i>Pureora Forest</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1390P01")] ! p1390pas.dib } <i>Puriri flowers</i>
---	---	--	--

PA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0010P01")]	"P0010P02")]	"P0010P03")]
!	!	!
a0220pas.dib	p0990pas.dib	p0300pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Pa with</i>	<i>Pomare's new</i>	<i>Papawai Pa,</i>
<i>potato</i>	<i>pa at the</i>	<i>Greytown</i>
<i>plantations</i>	<i>Karetu off the</i>	
<i>around it</i>	<i>Kawa Kawa</i>	
	<i>River</i>	

PAEROA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0030P01")]	"P0030P02")]
!	!
p0030pbs.dib	p0030pas.dib
}	}
<i>Paeroa</i>	<i>Belmont</i>
	<i>Road, Paeroa</i>

PAI MARIRE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0070P01")]"P0070P02")]
!          !
p0070pas.dib w0940pas.dib
}          }
```

Te Ua *John White*
Haumene *with Hori*
 Kingi te
 Anaua (left)
 and Te Ua
 Haumene

PAIHIA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0080P01")]"P0080P02")]
!          !
p0080pbs.dib p0080pas.dib
}          }
Haruru Falls Paihia, Bay
near Paihia of Islands
```

PALMERSTON NORTH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0260P01")]	"P0260P02")]	"P0260P03")]	"P0260P04")]
!	!	!	!
p0260pbs.dib	p0260pds.dib	p0260pcs.dib	p0260pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Palmerston</i>	<i>Manawatu</i>	<i>Palmerston</i>	<i>The Square,</i>
<i>North Square</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Palmerston</i>
	<i>Stadium -</i>		<i>North</i>
	<i>Palmerston</i>		
	<i>North</i>		

PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0290P01")]	"P0290P02")]
!	!
p0290pas.dib	p0290pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Paparoa</i>	<i>The pancake</i>
<i>National</i>	<i>rocks at</i>
<i>Park</i>	<i>Punakaiki</i>

PARIHAKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"P0340P01")]"P0340P02")]

! !
p0340pas.dib m0430pbs.di
} b}

*Mount Officers of
Egmont from the NZ Armed
Parihaka Pa Constabulary
at Parihaka*

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - The Beehive - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0400P01")]"P0400P02")]
!          !
p0400pas.dib o0040pas.dib
}          }
The Beehive Government
                House,
                Wellington,
                1869
```

PARNELL, Samuel Duncan - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0410P01")]	"P0410P02")]
!	!
p0410pas.dib	e0240pas.dib
}	}
<i>Samuel</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
<i>Duncan</i>	<i>Eight Hours</i>
<i>Parnell</i>	<i>Committee</i>

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0420P01")]	"P0420P02")]	"P0420P03")]
!	!	!
p0420pas.dib	p0420pds.dib	p0420pfs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Red-crowned</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Sulphur-</i>
<i>Parakeet</i>	<i>Rosella</i>	<i>crested</i>
		<i>Cockatoo</i>

PATEA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0450P01")]"P0450P02")]
```

```
!      !
p0450pbs.dib p0450pas.dib
```

```
}      }
A model of Kiripaka and
Aotea, in Hawera at
front of the Patea
Patea Town
Hall
```

PENGUINS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0530P01")]	"P0530P02")]	"P0530P03")]	"P0530P04")]
!	!	!	!
p0530pas.dib	p0530pbs.dib	p0530pds.dib	p0530pes.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Fiordland</i>	<i>Yellow-eyed</i>	<i>Fiordland</i>	<i>The Yellow-</i>
<i>Crested</i>	<i>Penguin</i>	<i>Crested</i>	<i>eyed Penguin</i>
<i>Penguin</i>		<i>Penguin</i>	

PETRELS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0610P01")]	"P0610P02")]
!	!
p0610pas.dib	p0610pbs.dib
}	}
<i>White-faced</i>	<i>Black</i>
<i>Storm Petrel</i>	<i>(Parkinson's)</i>
	<i>Petrel</i>

PICTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0680P01")]	"P0680P02")]
!	!
p0680pbs.dib	p0680pas.dib
}	}
<i>Picton as</i>	<i>Picton.</i>
<i>seen from the</i>	<i>c1890</i>
<i>Inter-Island</i>	
<i>ferry</i>	

PIGEONS AND DOVES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0690P01")"P0690P02")]"P0690P03")]"
!         !         !
p0690pas.dib p0690pbs.dib p0690pes.dib
}         }         }
New Zealand Rock Pigeons Cape Pigeons
Pigeon   are found in
          cities and
          open country
```

PIGS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0710P01")]	"P0710P02")]	"P0710P03")]
!	!	!
p0710pbs.dib	p0710pcs.dib	p0710pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>A litter of</i>	<i>A pig hunter</i>	<i>Feeding the</i>
<i>pigs</i>	<i>in the</i>	<i>pigs</i>
	<i>Waipoua</i>	
	<i>Kauri Forest</i>	

PLIMMER, John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0810P01")]"P0810P02")]
!          !
p0810pas.dib e0240pas.dib
}          }
```

*John Plimmer Wellington
with the Eight Hours
remains of his Committee
'Noah's Ark'*

PLOVERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0820P01")]	"P0820P02")]
!	!
p0820pas.dib	p0820pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Spur-winged</i>	<i>Eastern</i>
<i>Plover</i>	<i>Golden</i>
	<i>Plovers</i>

PLUNKET, William Lee - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0830P01")]	"P0830P02")]
!	!
p0830pas.dib	d0960pas.dib
}	}
<i>Sir William</i>	<i>Declaration</i>
<i>Lee (later</i>	<i>of New</i>
<i>Lord) Plunket</i>	<i>Zealand's</i>
	<i>Dominion</i>
	<i>Status</i>

PODOCARPS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P0850P01")]	"P0850P02")]
!	!
p0850pas.dib	p0850pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Kahikatea</i>	<i>Rimu</i>

POHUTUKAWA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0860P01")]"P0860P02")]
!          !
p0860pbs.dib p0860pas.dib
}          }
Pohutukawa Metrosideros
              tomentosa
              (Pohutukawa)
```

POMARE, Sir Maui Wiremu Pita Naera - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P0980P01")]"P0980P02")]
!          !
p0980pas.dib b0640pas.dib
}          }
Dr Maui    National
Wiremu Piti Ministry of
Naera     New Zealand,
Pomare    1916
```

PONGA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P1020P01")]"P1020P02")]
!          !
p1020pas.dib p1020pbs.dib
}          }
Ponga    Ponga
```

PORIRUA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P1070P01")]	"P1070P02")]	"P1070P03")]
!	!	!
p1070pas.dib	p1070pbs.dib	c0940pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Porirua</i>	<i>Rail bridge at</i>	Messrs
	<i>Paremata</i>	Clifford's and
		Vavasour's
		clearing
		(Skipwith's)
		Parerua [sic]
		Bush

PORT CHALMERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P1100P01")]	"P1100P02")]	"P1100P03")]
!	!	!
p1100pbs.dib	p1100pas.dib	d1260pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Port</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>The Dunedin</i>
<i>Chalmers</i>	<i>Chalmers,</i>	<i>at Port</i>
	<i>1877</i>	<i>Chalmers</i>

POSSUM - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"P1130P01")]"P1130P02")]
!          !
p1130pas.dib p1130pbs.dib
}          }
Possum   A newly-born
           possum in its
           mother's
           pouch
```

POST OFFICE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"P1140P01")]	"P1140P02")]	"P1140P03")]
!	!	!
p1140pcs.dib	k0150pas.dib	p1140pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>The old</i>	<i>The post</i>	<i>Postmen in</i>
<i>Christchurch</i>	<i>office at</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>
<i>Central Post</i>	<i>Kaitaia</i>	
<i>Office</i>		

PRIME MINISTER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P01")] ! b1110pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P02")] ! r1240pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P03")] ! m2030pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P04")] ! l0130pas.dib } <i>David Lange</i>
<i>Jim Bolger</i>	<i>Wallace (Bill) Rowling</i>	<i>Sir Robert Muldoon</i>	

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P05")] ! m1580pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P06")] ! m1060pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P07")] ! h0820pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P08")] ! h0100pas.dib }
<i>Michael Moore</i>	<i>William Ferguson Massey with Sir Joseph George Ward</i>	<i>VC winner John Daniel Hinton) with Hon Walter Nash</i>	<i>Sir John Hall</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P09")] ! h1040pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P10")] ! h1000pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P11")] ! h0110pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P12")] ! k0750pas.dib }
<i>Keith Jacka Holyoake with his wife Norma</i>	<i>Peter Fraser handing over office to Sidney George Holland</i>	<i>Sir William Hall-Jones being welcomed on his return to New Zealand</i>	<i>Norman Eric Kirk</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P13")] ! m0390pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P14")] ! m0990pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P15")] ! m0020pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("P1230P16")] ! a1360pas.dib }
<i>Prime Minister Richard John Marshall with</i>	<i>John Ross (Jack)</i>	<i>Sir George Grey and his cabinet</i>	<i>Atkinson family at 'Fairfield',</i>

*Seddon and his wife
his cabinet Margaret and
their family* *Nelson*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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"P1230P17")"P1230P18")"P1230P19")"P1230P20")]

!
n0050pas.dib b0120pas.dib f0320pas.dib f0820pbs.dib
}

*The golden John Prime Twenty-fifth
wedding Ballance 4th Minister wedding
anniversary from left William anniversary
of Walter Ferguson of Joseph
Nash and his Massey (left) (then Prime
wife Lotty Minister) and
Theresa Ward*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"P1230P21")"P1230P22")"P1230P23")"P1230P24")]

!
f0710pas.dib d0960pas.dib f0830pas.dib f0870pas.dib
}

*Prime Declaration Politician, Peter and
Minister of New artist and Janet Fraser
George Zealand's author Sir
William Dominion William Fox
Forbes at the Status
New
Plymouth
show*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"P1230P25")"P1230P26")"P1230P27")"P1230P28")]

!
g0930pas.dib s1420pas.dib w0920pas.dib v0190pas.dib
}

*Sir George Lady Anna Mr F Julius Vogel
Grey Paterson Whitaker
Stout (Logan
and Sir
Robert Stout*

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR

O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"P1230P29")]"P1230P30")]
! !
w0660pas.dibm0170pas.dib
} }
Frederick MacKenzie
Aloysius Weld cabinet

PUNAKAIKI ROCKS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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"P1370P01")]	"P1370P02")]	"P1370P03")]
!	!	!
p1370pas.dib	p1370pbs.dib	p1370pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Punakaiki</i>	<i>Punakaiki</i>	<i>Punakaiki</i>
<i>Rocks</i>	<i>Rocks</i>	<i>Rocks</i>

QUAIL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0010pa.bmp")] !q0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Brown Quail are Australian birds, most common north of Auckland

QUAIL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0010pb.bmp")] !q0010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

California Quail introduced in the 1860s are common in open country, particularly in the North Island

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0030pb.bmp")] !q0030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Inter-Island ferry in Queen Charlotte Sound heading for Picton

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0030pa.bmp")] !q0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View in Queen Charlottes Sound, New Zealand, February 1777, by *John Webber (1751-1793)*. *Aquatint (hand-coloured)*, published in London, 1809. *Painted on Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The original oil painting on which this print is based is now held in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P098015-B -CT

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II ARMY MEMORIAL MUSEUM -
PHOTOGRAPH 1**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0040pa.bmp")] !q0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum at Waiouru

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pa.bmp")] !q0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Queenstown and the Remarkables

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pb.bmp")] !q0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

The historic Earnslaw cruises Lake Wakatipu near Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pc.bmp")] !q0070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Hayes near Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pd.bmp")] !q0070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

Queenstown in winter is a very popular skiers' paradise

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pe.bmp")] !q0070pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Queenstown gondola treats visitors to a breathtaking view

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pf.bmp")] !q0070pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DQ")] !copyrigt.dib}

Queenstown Bay

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070ph.bmp")] !q0070ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Shotover jet near Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pi.bmp")] !q0070pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bungy jumping above Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pg.bmp")] !q0070pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Railway's Department poster advertising Queenstown

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 126400-1/2 -CT

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - Q TOPICS (Page 1 of 2)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0010P01")]! q0010pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0010P02")]! q0010pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0030P01")]! q0030pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0030P02")]! q0030pas.dib }
<i>Brown Quail</i>	<i>California Quail were introduced in the 1860s</i>	<i>The Inter-Island ferry in Queen Charlotte Sound</i>	<i>View in Queen Charlottes Sound, February 1777</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0040P01")]! q0040pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P01")]! q0070pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P02")]! q0070pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P03")]! q0070pcs.dib }
<i>Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum</i>	<i>Queenstown and the Remarkables</i>	<i>The Earnslaw</i>	<i>Lake Hayes</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P04")]! q0070pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P05")]! q0070pes.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P06")]! q0070pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("Q0070P07")]! q0070phs.dib }
<i>Snow-shrouded Queenstown</i>	<i>The gondola at Queenstown</i>	<i>Queenstown Bay</i>	<i>The Shotover jet near Queenstown</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - Q TOPICS (Page 2 of 2)

```
{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
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"Q0070P08") "Q0070P09")
]!        ]!
q0070pis.dib q0070pgs.dib
}         }
Bungy    New Zealand
jumping   Railway's
above     Department
Queenstown poster
```

QUAIL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"Q0010P01") "Q0010P02")
```

```
]!      ]!
q0010pas.dib q0010pbs.dib
```

```
}      }
Brown Quail California
Quail were
introduced in
the 1860s
```

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"Q0030P01")	"Q0030P02")
]!]!
q0030pbs.dib	q0030pas.dib
}	}
<i>The Inter-</i>	View in
<i>Island ferry</i>	Queen
<i>in Queen</i>	Charlottes
<i>Charlotte</i>	Sound,
<i>Sound</i>	February
	1777

QUEENSTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"Q0070P01") "Q0070P02") "Q0070P03") "Q0070P04")
]!
q0070pas.dib q0070pbs.dib q0070pcs.dib q0070pds.dib
}
*Queenstown The Earnslaw Lake Hayes Snow-
and the shrouded
Remarkables Queenstown*

{ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"Q0070P05") "Q0070P06") "Q0070P07") "Q0070P08")
]!
q0070pes.dib q0070pfs.dib q0070phs.dib q0070pis.dib
}
*The gondola Queenstown The Shotover Bungy
at Bay jet near jumping
Queenstown Queenstown above
Queenstown*

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"Q0070P09")
]!
q0070pgs.dib
}
*New Zealand
Railway's
Department
poster*

RABBITS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0820pa.bmp*r0010p01.ply")] !n0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rabbits are considered noxious animals because of the enormous amount of damage they cause to farmland

RABBITS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0010pa.bmp")] !r0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Drying rabbit skins at Reporoa, Bay of Plenty
1929

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 41864-1/2

RACISM - Chinese - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0890pa.bmp*r0030p01.ply")] !t0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: C E Churton

The caption to this photograph published in the New Zealand Graphic of 30 September 1905 reads: "Wellington shooting sensation. A portrait of Lionel Terry, who is the self-confessed murderer of a Chinaman in Wellington.

This portrait was taken during his walking tour from Auckland to Wellington. A most accomplished, though eccentric man, Terry has made hundreds of chance friends during his tour of the colony." Edward Lionel Terry (1873-1932) arrived in New Zealand about 1901. In 1904 he published The Shadow, a book of poems with an introduction exhorting the need to curtail "alien" immigration and maintain racial purity. The following year he walked from Mangonui to Wellington distributing copies of his book and giving lectures. He tried to persuade Parliament that all non-European immigration should be stopped, and to attract more attention to his cause he shot Joe Kum Yung, a former miner who had lived in New Zealand for over 25 years, in Haining Street, Wellington. Terry was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic and spent the rest of his life in mental hospitals.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21039-1/2

RADIATA PINE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0060pa.bmp")] !r0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Radiata pine contrasts with native forest near Nelson

RADIO BROADCASTING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0070pa.bmp")] !r0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

"Spread the joy of radio". Front cover of The Radio Record v2 no3, Friday 3 August 1928.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : S-L 8-2/3

RADIO BROADCASTING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0400pa.bmp*r0070p02.ply")] !b0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Broadcaster 'Aunt Daisy' (Maud Ruby Basham) (1879-1963)

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 35049-1/2

RADIO BROADCASTING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0260pa.bmp*r0070p03.ply")] !s0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Dorothy

Colin Graham Scrimgeour (Uncle Scrim) (1903-1987) reading from the Woman's Weekly Bedside Book on his programme on 2ZB. A Methodist minister and radio broadcaster in the 1930s, he later became Controller of the National Broadcasting Service, a broadcasting and television service consultant in China, and an entrepreneur for a number of business enterprises.

c1938

Kenneally Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135748-1/2

RAETIHI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0080pa.bmp")] !r0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe (1863-1923).

Seddon Street, Raetihi. 1916

F G Radcliffe Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 5994-1/2

RAGLAN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0090pb.bmp")] !r0090pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Raglan

RAGLAN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0090pa.bmp")] !r0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: G Bros.

Raglan. February 1917

William A Price Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1026-1/2

RAILS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0100pa.bmp")] !r0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Banded Rail

RAILS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0100pb.bmp")] !r0100pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marsh Crake swimming

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pa.bmp")] !r0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Looking along the tracks to the Southern Alps

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pb.bmp")] !r0110pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

New Zealand Rail's Interisland Ferry Service runs from Wellington to Picton but plans are underway to have the route altered to a new port being constructed near Ward

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pc.bmp")] !r0110pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Remains of tunnel and rail bridge at Kawatiri Junction near Murchison

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pd.bmp")] !r0110pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

An electric train pulls out of Otira near Arthur's Pass

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1440pa.bmp*r0110p05.ply")] !h1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Christopher Aubrey fl 1870s-1900s

Upper Hutt, with railway station, 1890

Physical Description: Watercolour, 345 x 550mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P030030-C-CT

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pf.bmp")] !r0110pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Mohaka viaduct is part of the Napier to Gisborne railway

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pg.bmp")] !r0110pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ferrymead is the site of the first railway line in New Zealand

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1080pa.bmp*r0110p08.ply")] !c1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943) at the time he was Prime Minister and Minister of Railways talking to the driver of Ab825 at Auckland railway station.

November 1928

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 92658-1/2

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0370pc.bmp*r0110p09.ply")] !f0370pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Opening of the first railway in New Zealand, at Christchurch, Canterbury Province. *Illustration by R Kelly, published in The Illustrated London News, 5 March 1864, p241. Shows the opening of the Ferrymead to Christchurch line on 1 December 1863. The Canterbury Railway's first locomotive, 'Pilgrim' transported 3550 passengers on the line on the first day.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 70-1/4 -MNZ

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0900pa.bmp*r0110p10.ply")] !r0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

At the Summit of the Rimutaka Incline. The group by the train includes guard J Turner and signalman M Cronin.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4665-1/2

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0320pa.bmp*r0110p11.ply")] !r0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

*New Zealand Railways brochure showing the Raurimu Spiral
1930s*

NZ Railways Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 20170- -CT

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0110pn.bmp")] !r0110pn.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: William Williams 1859-1948

*Train pulled by J class locomotive stopped on the Matamau Viaduct north of Dannevirke
c1887*

E R Williams Bequest, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 25505-1/1

RAINBOW TROUT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0120pa.bmp")] !r0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rainbow trout

RAINBOW WARRIOR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0130pa.bmp")] !r0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Rainbow Warrior memorial

RAINFALL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0140pa.bmp")] !r0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A rainbow graces hills near Kaikoura

RAKAIA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0150pa.bmp")] !r0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rakaia River

RAKAIA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0150pb.bmp")] !r0150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Large shingle flats characterise the Rakaia River

RANFURLY, The Fifth Earl of - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0160pa.bmp")] !r0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Uchter John Mark Knox, fifth Earl of Ranfurly (1856-1933), Governor of New Zealand 1897 to 1904
c1904*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 1650-1/1

RANGIRIRI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0200pa.bmp")] !r0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangiriri, Waikato. *c1860s, watercolour by Joseph Osbertus Hamley (1820-1911) showing the Waikato River with the Maori settlement in the background.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P047005-E -CT

RANGITATA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0220pa.bmp")] !r0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangitata River

RANGITIKEI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0230pa.bmp")] !r0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PM")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Rangitikei River is the third longest in the North Island. This view is from the Rangitira Golf Course

RANGITIKEI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0230pb.bmp")] !r0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Rangitikei River from the Ngahere Reserve

RANGITOTO ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0240pa.bmp")] !r0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangitoto from Taurarua. Auckland. New Zealand. Christmas Day, 1863. *Watercolour by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P161038-A -CT

RANGITOTO ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0240pb.bmp")] !r0240pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangitoto Island as seen from Tiritiri Island

RAOULIA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0260pa.bmp")] !r0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Raoulia haastii in Arthur's Pass National Park

RATA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0270pa.bmp")] !r0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Southern Rata thrives best on the west coast of the South Island

RATA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0270pb.bmp")] !r0270pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Martha King.

The rata in flower. Hand-coloured aquatint by Day & Haghe from a painting by Martha King (1803?-1897). Plate XIV 2 in Illustrations to Adventure in New Zealand, by Edward Jerningham Wakefield (London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1845).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11/14-CT

RATANA CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0280pa.bmp")] !r0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ratana Temple

RATANA CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0280pb.bmp")] !r0280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber 1876-1948

*Temepara ote hahi Ratana - the Ratana temple at Ratana Pa
c1930*

A P Godber Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 18648-1/2

RAUPO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0310pa.bmp")] !r0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Raupo is a common swamp plant whose leaves were used by Maori

RAURIMU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0320pa.bmp")] !r0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*New Zealand Railways brochure showing the Raurimu Spiral
1930s*

NZ Railways Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 20170- -CT

RAURIMU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0320pb.bmp")] !r0320pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Albert Percy Godber (1876-1948).

Raurimu railway station. c1910

A P Godber Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1094-1/2 -APG

RAWENE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0330pa.bmp")] !r0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Peace celebrations at Rawene. 1919

A K Woodley Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 34915-1/2

READ, Gabriel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0350pa.bmp")] !r0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gabriel's Gully

RED ADMIRAL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0360pa.bmp")] !r0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red Admiral butterfly bathing in the sun on a native nettle

RED CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0370pa.bmp")] !r0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Hospital supplies being packed and sent to Egypt and England from the Nelson Red Cross depot
c1915*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 9356-1/1

RED DEER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0380pa.bmp")] !r0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red deer

RED DEER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0350pa.bmp*r0380p02.ply")] !d0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Red deer on a Canterbury farm

RED POLL CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0410pa.bmp")] !r0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red Poll cattle

REEFTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0430pa.bmp")] !r0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reefton

REEVES, Most Rev Sir Paul Alfred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0450pa.bmp")] !r0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir Paul Reeves

REEVES, William Pember - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0460pa.bmp")] !r0460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

William Pember Reeves (1857-1932) became editor of his father's weekly paper, the Canterbury Times, in 1885. He was a Member of Parliament from 1887 to 1896, representing St Albans and then the City of Christchurch. From 1891 he held various portfolios including Education, Justice and Labour. In 1889 he also became editor of the Lyttelton Times and in 1890 published Some historical notes on communism and socialism. In 1896 he became New Zealand's representative in London, a position he held until 1908. While overseas he continued to write and among his best known publications was The long white cloud - Ao Tea Roa (1898) a history of New Zealand.

c1887

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31782-1/2

REFORM PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0470pa.bmp")] !r0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

"Safety First" - Reform Party poster for the 1925 election. The Reform Party won this election and Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943) became Prime Minister.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 20186- -CT

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - North Auckland and Auckland - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0490pa.bmp")] !r0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

North Auckland and Auckland. Undulating to hilly farming country north of Dargaville is typical of this region

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0500pa.bmp")] !r0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains. This region is an intensively farmed, predominantly dairying area.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0500pb.bmp")] !r0500pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Surfers search world-wide for the best rides, and as Raglan boasts a 'wicked left- hand break', one out of two cars travelling there has a board on the roof

**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki
Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 3**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0500pc.bmp")] !r0500pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Karapiro is used not only by pleasure seekers, but also for the training of the world's finest rowers

**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki
Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 4**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0500pd.bmp")] !r0500pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mt Pirongia looks over farmland in the Waikato

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Volcanic Plateau - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0510pa.bmp")] !r0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Volcanic Plateau. A sheep farm near Waiouru. Much of this region, though, is forested or is underdeveloped scrubland

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Volcanic Plateau - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0510pb.bmp")] !r0510pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

King Country farmland between Raetihi and Pipiriki

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - East Coast (North Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0520pa.bmp")] !r0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

East Coast (North Island). Goat farming near Te Hauke, Hawkes Bay

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - East Coast (North Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0520pb.bmp")] !r0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Poverty Bay looking towards Young Nick's Head near Gisborne

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0530pa.bmp")] !r0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taranaki's most famous garden, Pukeiti, covers a massive 360 hectares adjacent to the Egmont National Park

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0530pb.bmp")] !r0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyright.dib}

The Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Park dominates the New Plymouth coastal landscape. Eroded remnants of extinct volcanoes, the islands of the park now provide a sanctuary for birds and seals

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0530pc.bmp")] !r0530pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyright.dib}

The limestone cliffs of north Taranaki are a spectacular sight. Bounded by the Tasman Sea the cliffs give shelter to many sea birds

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0530pd.bmp")] !r0530pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The historical Maori fortress, Turuturu Mokai was built in South Taranaki by the Ngati Tupaea some four hundred years ago

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0540pa.bmp")] !r0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("HD")] !copyrigt.dib}

This dam stands in the foothills above Shannon and was the first North Island dam and hydroelectric power station built. It was opened in 1924

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0540pb.bmp")] !r0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain. A dairy herd near Ashhurst

**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain -
PHOTOGRAPH 3**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0540pc.bmp")] !r0540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Manawatu Gorge

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Nelson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0550pa.bmp")] !r0550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Nelson. Pine seedlings near Richmond. Significant exotic forests ring the Nelson region

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0560pa.bmp")] !r0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

In picturesque Kaikoura you can experience world famous Whale Watching marine adventure or, if the season suits, swim with the local dolphins

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0560pb.bmp")] !r0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Typical rocky shoreline of the Kaikoura coast

**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast -
PHOTOGRAPH 3**

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0560pd.bmp")] !r0560pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Seaward Kaikoura Mountains

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0570pa.bmp")] !r0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The rugged shoreline of the West Coast, South Island

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0570pb.bmp")] !r0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A stormy day on the West Coast, taken from Irimahuwhere Point

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0570pc.bmp")] !r0570pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

A storm approaches the West Coast of the South Island

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island) - PHOTOGRAPH

4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0570pe.bmp")] !r0570pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Gillespies Beach in Westland

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Inland Canterbury and Southern Alps - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0580pa.bmp")] !r0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

The settlement of Cave in South Canterbury

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Inland Canterbury and Southern Alps - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0580pb.bmp")] !r0580pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Ohau

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Canterbury Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0590pa.bmp")] !r0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("CT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Soaring high above the Canterbury Plains, eye-level with the Southern Alps

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Canterbury Plains - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0590pb.bmp")] !r0590pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Canterbury Plains is the largest area of flat land in New Zealand

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0600pa.bmp")] !r0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Otago Peninsula

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0600pb.bmp")] !r0600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Careys Bay - Otago

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0600pc.bmp")] !r0600pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Surfboarders at St Clair Beach, Dunedin

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0600pd.bmp")] !r0600pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Taieri Gorge Railway takes visitors on a beautiful trip into New Zealand's rail history

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Southland and Fiordland - PHOTOGRAPH

1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0610pa.bmp")] !r0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Southland and Fiordland. Southland farming country near Fortrose

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Southland and Fiordland - PHOTOGRAPH

2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0610pb.bmp")] !r0610pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A tramper above Loch Maree

REID, John Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c1830pb.bmp*r0620p01.ply")] !c1830pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

The New Zealand cricket team taking the field on the third day of the final test against the West Indies, at Auckland. New Zealand went on to their first test win - by 190 runs.

*From left: S N McGregor, J E F Beck, S C Guillen, H B Cave, M K Chapple, A R MacGibbon, L R Miller, J R Reid (captain), D D Beard, D D Taylor and J C Alabaster.
March 1956*

*New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 17505*

REISCHEK, Andreas - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0640pa.bmp")] !r0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Adele (Weinberg, Austria)

*Taxidermist Andreas Reischek (1845-1902), who joined the staff of the Canterbury Museum in 1877 on the recommendation of Ferdinand von Hochstetter. In the course of his work Reischek made extensive expeditions throughout New Zealand collecting specimens, usually accompanied only by his dog Caesar. He was intending to stay only two years but did not return to Austria until 1889.
c1870s.*

H von Haast Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5238-1/2

RELIGION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0650pa.bmp")] !r0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Canterbury Islamic Centre

REMARKABLES, THE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0660pa.bmp")] !r0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Remarkables near Queenstown

REWAREWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0700pa.bmp")] !r0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Flowers of the rewarewa

RHODES BROTHERS - William Barnard Rhodes - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0720pa.bmp")] !r0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

'The Grange' on Wadestown hill overlooking Wellington, built in the 1850s for William Barnard Rhodes (1807?-1878). Rhodes settled in Wellington in 1839, establishing the firm of W B Rhodes & Company. His business was so successful he became known as "the millionaire of Wellington", and was a founding member of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce. Together with his brothers (Robert Heaton, George and Joseph), he had extensive land holdings in Hawkes Bay and Canterbury. He was Member of Parliament for Wellington from 1858 to 1866. After William's death in 1878 his second wife, Sarah Anne Moorhouse, remained at 'The Grange' until her death in 1916. The house was demolished in 1929.

1868

Rhodes Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110510-1/2

RHODES BROTHERS - Robert Heaton Rhodes - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0740pa.bmp")] !r0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Robert Heaton Rhodes (1815-1884) came to New Zealand in 1850 and in partnership with his brothers William Barnard Rhodes and George Rhodes farmed extensively in Canterbury. He was one of the founders of the NZ Shipping Company and the Kaiapoi Woollen Mills. Rhodes was elected to the first Provincial Council in 1853 and sat almost continually until 1874. He also represented Akaroa in Parliament from 1871 to 1874.
c1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32608-1/2

RHODES BROTHERS - Joseph Rhodes - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0750pa.bmp")] !r0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Clive Grange, Hawkes Bay, property of Joseph Rhodes (1826-1905). The youngest brother of the Rhodes brothers (William Barnard, Robert Heaton, and George), Joseph settled in Hawkes Bay in the 1850s, living at Clive Grange with his wife Fanny and their family until 1869. He represented Clive on the Hawkes Bay Provincial Council for the whole period of its existence (1859 to 1875).
1860s*

Rhodes Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110490-1/2

RICCARTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0800pa.bmp")] !r0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Riccarton Town Centre

RICHMOND, Dorothy Kate - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0820pa.bmp")] !r0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles Yates Fell (1854-1918)

Artist and art teacher Dorothy Kate (Dolla) Richmond (1861-1935) (sitting) with her sister Anne Elizabeth (Alla) Richmond (who married Edmund Tudor Atkinson), the eldest daughters of Mary Smith and James Crowe Richmond. c1881

Fell Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 75498-1/2

RICHMOND, James Crowe - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0850pa.bmp")] !r0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Swan & Wrigglesworth.

James Crowe Richmond (1822-1898) settled in New Plymouth with his wife Mary Smith in 1857. He held a number of political positions, including membership of the Stafford ministry from 1865 to 1869. With other members of their extended family, the Richmonds settled in Nelson in the 1860s, where Mary died in 1865. In his later life James lived with his daughter, artist Dorothy Kate (Dolla) Richmond, both painting in the studio he had built on his house.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31822-1/2

RICHMOND, Christopher William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0860pa.bmp")] !r0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Charles Yates Fell (1854-1918)

*Christopher William Richmond (1821-1895) came to New Plymouth in 1853 with his new wife Emily Elizabeth Atkinson. They were to have nine children. William, a lawyer, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1855. In 1862 he resigned his seat and moved to Dunedin where later that year he was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was an original member of the Court of Appeal when it was convened in 1863.
c1890s*

Fell Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 23102-1/2

RIMU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0890pa.bmp")] !r0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rimu in Catlins Forest Park

RIMUTAKA RANGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0900pb.bmp")] !r0900pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rimutaka Ranges

RIMUTAKA RANGE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0900pa.bmp")] !r0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

At the Summit of the Rimutaka Incline. The group by the train includes guard J Turner and signalman M Cronin.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4665-1/2

RIVERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0920pa.bmp")] !r0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wanganui River near Atene

RIVERS - Flowing into the Pacific Ocean (Nth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0930pa.bmp")] !r0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wairoa River is 137 km long

RIVERS - Flowing into the Pacific Ocean (Sth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0940pa.bmp")] !r0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Rakaia River, 145 km, flows from the Southern Alps across the Canterbury Plains

RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (Sth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0950pa.bmp")] !r0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Motueka River near Motupiko

RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (Sth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0950pb.bmp")] !r0950pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Arawhata River, 68 km, flows into the Tasman Sea at Jackson Bay

RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (Nth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0960pa.bmp")] !r0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view of the Waikato River, 425 km, near Taupiri

RIVERS - Flowing into Cook Strait - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0970pa.bmp")] !r0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wairau River at 169 km is the longest flowing into Cook Strait

RIVERS - Flowing into Cook Strait - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0970pb.bmp")] !r0970pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PT")] !copyright.dib}

Pelorus River as viewed from the main road bridge. The river is popular for swimming, picnics and trout fishing

RIVERS - Flowing into Foveaux Strait - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0980pa.bmp")] !r0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Waiau River, 217 km, near Tuatapere

RIVERTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0990pa.bmp")] !r0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Riverton is the oldest permanent European settlement in Southland

RIVERTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0990pb.bmp")] !r0990pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

A brigantine at Riverton. c1860

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 104998-1/2

ROADS AND URBAN STREETS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1000pb.bmp")] !r1000pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Skippers Road. Some back-country New Zealand roads are considered so difficult that rental companies do not allow their vehicles on them

ROADS AND URBAN STREETS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1000pc.bmp")] !r1000pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Slip across the road near Jackson. New Zealand's high rainfall causes considerable road damage

ROADS AND URBAN STREETS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1000pd.bmp")] !r1000pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Diesel is ignited as it is sprayed onto this highway near the Lewis Pass. The fire burns the tar off the surface of the road, leaving a better surface for driving.

ROBERT McDOUGALL ART GALLERY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1020pa.bmp")] !r1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Robert McDougall Art Gallery was opened in 1932

ROBERTS, John Mackintosh - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0430pb.bmp*r1040p01.ply")] !m0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Officers of the NZ Armed Constabulary at Parihaka. Back L-R: Captains W E Gudgeon, H Morrison, Gordon, Taylor, Powell, Fortescue, S Newall and Major A Tuke. Front L-R: Captains Baker and Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackintosh Roberts, Captains Gilbert Mair, Henry William Northcroft, W B Messenger and Major F Y Goring.

1881

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1070-10X8 -

ROBINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1050pa.bmp")] !r1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

South Island Robin

ROLLESTON, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1090pa.bmp")] !r1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Statue of William Rolleston

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1100pa.bmp")] !r1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Christchurch

ROMNEY SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1110pa.bmp")] !r1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Romney sheep

ROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1160pa.bmp")] !r1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ross

ROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1160pb.bmp")] !r1160pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ross was a gold mining area. The largest nugget ever found in New Zealand was taken from nearby Jones Creek.

ROTORUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1190pa.bmp")] !r1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rotorua

ROTORUA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1190pb.bmp")] !r1190pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A boiling mud pool in action near Rotorua

ROTORUA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0290pb.bmp*r1190p03.ply")] !g0290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A geyser venting at Rotorua

ROTORUA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0290pa.bmp*r1190p04.ply")] !g0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Shepherd

Waimangu Geyser, Rotorua. c1905

Lloyd Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 38135-1/2

ROUT, Ettie Annie - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1220pa.bmp*r1220p01.ply")] !w1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Ettie Rout (1877-1936) with the first group of the New Zealand Volunteer Sisterhood to go overseas. Ettie had organised a group of women who wanted to go overseas to work among the New Zealand troops. When Ettie arrived in Egypt she discovered that venereal disease was a major problem among New Zealand soldiers and worked towards improving the situation by supplying prophylactic kits to the troops.

October 1915

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14727-1/1

ROWING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1160pa.bmp*r1230p01.ply")] !a1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*World champion sculler; Richard Arnst
c1910*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 30592-1/2

ROWLING, Sir Wallace Edward - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1240pa.bmp")] !r1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wallace (Bill) Rowling announcing his economic package in 1974

ROXBURGH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1250pa.bmp")] !r1250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Roxburgh hydro-electric power station

ROXBURGH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0890pa.bmp*r1250p02.ply")] !p0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J H Ingley (fl 1901).

*The last Central Otago (Queenstown to Lawrence) gold escort changing horses at Roxburgh. Standing on the pole of the coach: Jimmie Dungay, driver. Police (left to right): Constable Charlie Bonar, Queenstown; Constable (later Inspector) Fuohy, Dunedin; Sergeant Beaumont, Alexandra; In coach: Duncan MacGregor, BNZ, Dunedin. Standing by trolley (left to right): L B Haines, manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; James Pearce, assistant-manager, BNZ, Roxburgh; T E Corkill, accountant, BNZ, Dunedin
1901*

Making New Zealand Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 1736-1/2 -MNZ

RUA KENANA, Hepetipa - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1270pa.bmp")] !r1270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James Ingram McDonald (1865-1935)

Tuhoe prophet Rua Kenana Hepetipa (c1868-1937)
1908

James Cowan Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19618-1/2

RUA KENANA, Hepetipa - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1210pa.bmp*r1270p02.ply")] !m1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: George Bourne

Rua Kenana Hepetipa's temple and the village at Maungapohatu

Photo published in the Auckland Weekly News 6 April 1916, p42

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 27115-1/2

RUAPEHU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1300pa.bmp")] !r1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Ruapehu

RUAPEHU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pa.bmp*r1300p02.ply")] !v0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822 - 1886). Plate 10 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/28 -CT

RUAPEHU - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp*r1300p03.ply")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruahoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

RUAPEKAPEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1310pa.bmp")] !r1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ruapekapeka - after taking possession of on 11 Jany 1846 at noon...from a sketch by Lt Col Wynyard CB. *watercolour by John Williams (d 1905?). Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard (1802-1864), who made the sketch on which this painting was based, was appointed to command the 58th Regiment in 1842 and sent to New Zealand to strengthen the forces in the Bay of Islands in 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P320010-EF -CT

RUGBY UNION - International Rugby - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0795pa.bmp*r1370p01.ply")] !I0795pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyright.dib}

Twenty-year-old All Black wing Jonah Lomu scattering the Wallaby defence during a Bledisloe Cup game

RUGBY UNION - International Rugby - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1520pa.bmp*r1370p02.ply")] !b1520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

1924 All Black team that toured Britain and France. It won all its matches and became known as 'The Invincibles'.

Back row: J H Parker (Canterbury, wing-forward), I H Harvey (Wairarapa, lock-forward), Maurice J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), Cyril J Brownlie (Hawkes Bay, forward), B V McCleary (Canterbury, hooker), W R Irvine (Hawkes Bay, hooker), A H Hart (Taranaki, wing three-quarter).

Third row: Q Donald (Wairarapa, hooker), A White (Southland, forward), A H West (Taranaki, forward), L F Cupples (Bay of Plenty, forward), R T Stewart (South Canterbury, forward), Read R Masters (Canterbury, lock-forward), Alan C C Robilliard (Canterbury, wing-threequarter), J Steel (West Coast, wing-threequarter).

Second row: L Paewai (Hawkes Bay, first-five-eighth), George Nepia (Hawkes Bay, Fullback), H G Munro (Otago, hooker), Ces Badeley (Auckland, first-five-eighth), Stan S Dean (manager), Jock Richardson (Southland, forward) (vice-captain), Cliff G Porter (Wellington, wing-forward) (Captain), J J Mill (Hawkes Bay, halfback), Mark Nicholls (Wellington, first-five-eighth).

Front row: N P McGregor (Canterbury, first-five-eighth), W C (Bill) Dalley (Canterbury, halfback), A E (Bert) Cooke (Auckland, second-five-eighth), F W Lucas (Auckland, wing-threequarter), K S Svenson (Wellington, wing-threequarter), H W Brown (Taranaki, centre).

Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901-1972) was the top scorer on the tour with 1 try, 44 conversions, 6 penalty goals and 3 drop goals for a total of 121 points. Albert Edward Cooke (1901-1977) scored the most tries - 27 - with 2 conversions. George Nepia (1905-1986) played in every game on tour scoring 1 try, 33 conversions and 5 penalty goals. Maurice John Brownlie (1897-1957) and his brother, Cyril James Brownlie (1895-1954), were among the best performing forwards in the team.

Making New Zealand Collection Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1036-1/4 -MNZ

RUSSELL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1410pb.bmp")] !r1410pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Anglican Church in Russell is New Zealand's oldest church in the country's oldest centre of permanent European settlement

RUSSELL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0900pa.bmp*r1410p02.ply")] !k0900pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kororadika beach. 1827. *This painting, by Augustus Earle (1793-1838), shows the settlement at Kororareka, which later became part of the town of Russell.*

Coloured lithograph. Plate 6 in Sketches illustrative of nature, inhabitants and islands of New Zealand (London, 1838) by Augustus Earle.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-13/6 -CT

RUSSELL, Sir Andrew Hamilton - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1420pa.bmp")] !r1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

Major-General Andrew Hamilton Russell (1868-1960), Commander of the NZ Mounted Rifles Brigade. The plateau on which he established his HQ at Gallipoli became known as Russell's Top. In 1915 Russell was created a KCMG and succeeded Godley as commander of the New Zealand and Australian Division.

May 1918

RSA Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2064-1/1

RUSSELL, Sir Andrew Hamilton - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1420pb.bmp")] !r1420pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Leader of the Opposition, *watercolour by A Vyvyan Hunt (1854-1929) shows Sir William Russell (1838-1913), who was the Member of Parliament for Napier from 1875 to 1881, and for Hawkes Bay from 1884 to 1905. From 1894 to 1901 he was the Leader of the Opposition. In 1902 Russell was knighted.*
c1895

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P122005-A -CT

RUTHERFORD, Ernest - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0090pa.bmp*r1430p01.ply")] !e0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) and Thomas Hill Easterfield (1866-1949) during Rutherford's visit to New Zealand.

11 November 1925

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 50257-1/2

RUTHERFORD, Ernest - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1430pa.bmp")] !r1430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ernest Rutherford's birthplace at Brightwater in the Nelson region

RUTHERFORD, Ernest - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1430pb.bmp")] !r1430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Rutherford Birthplace memorial has audio stations and plaques commemorating Rutherford's contribution to science

RYEGRASSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1450pa.bmp")] !r1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rye grass is recognised by its purple base

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 1 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0010P02")]! r0010pas.dib } <i>Drying rabbit skins at Reporoa, Bay of Plenty</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0060P01")]! r0060pas.dib } <i>Radiata pine</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0070P01")]! r0070pas.dib } <i>"Spread the joy of radio"</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0080P01")]! r0080pas.dib } <i>Seddon Street, Raetihi</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0090P01")]! r0090pbs.dib } <i>Raglan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0090P02")]! r0090pas.dib } <i>Raglan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0100P01")]! r0100pas.dib } <i>Banded Rail</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0100P02")]! r0100pbs.dib } <i>Marsh Crake swimming</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P01")]! r0110pas.dib } <i>South Island railway</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P02")]! r0110pbs.dib } <i>The Interislander</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P03")]! r0110pcs.dib } <i>Railway remnants</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P04")]! r0110pds.dib } <i>An electric train at Otira</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 2 of 11)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0110P06")]	"R0110P07")]	"R0110P12")]	"R0120P01")]
!	!	!]!
r0110pfs.dib}	r0110pgs.dib	r0110pns.dib	r0120pas.dib
<i>The Mohaka</i>	}	}	}
<i>viaduct</i>	<i>Ferrymead</i>	<i>Train pulled</i>	<i>Rainbow</i>
		<i>by J class</i>	<i>trout</i>
		<i>locomotive</i>	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0130P01")]	"R0140P01")]	"R0150P01")]	"R0150P02")]
]]]]
r0130pas.dib	r0140pas.dib	r0150pas.dib	r0150pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>The Rainbow</i>	<i>Rainbow</i>	<i>Rakaia River</i>	<i>Large shingle</i>
<i>Warrior</i>			<i>flats</i>
<i>memorial</i>			<i>characterise</i>
			<i>the Rakaia</i>
			<i>River</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0160P01")]	"R0200P01")]	"R0220P01")]	"R0230P01")]
]]]]
r0160pas.dib	r0200pas.dib	r0220pas.dib	r0230pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Uchter John</i>	<i>Rangiriri,</i>	<i>Rangitata</i>	<i>Rangitikei</i>
<i>Mark Knox,</i>	<i>Waikato.</i>	<i>River</i>	<i>River</i>
<i>fifth Earl of</i>	<i>c1860s</i>		
<i>Ranfurly</i>			

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 3 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0230P02")]! r0230pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0240P01")]! r0240pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0240P02")]! r0240pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0260P01")]! r0260pas.dib }
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<i>The Rangitikei River from the Ngahere Reserve</i>	<i>Rangitoto from Taurarau. Auckland. 1863</i>	<i>Rangitoto Island as seen from Tiritiri Island</i>	<i>Raoulia haastii</i>
--	--	--	----------------------------

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0270P01")]! r0270pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0270P02")]! r0270pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0280P01")]! r0280pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0280P02")]! r0280pbs.dib }
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<i>Southern Rata</i>	<i>The rata in flower</i>	<i>Ratana Temple</i>	<i>Temepara ote hahi Ratana - the temple at Ratana Pa</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0310P01")]! r0310pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0320P01")]! r0320pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0320P02")]! r0320pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0330P01")]! r0330pas.dib }
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<i>Raupo</i>	<i>NZ Railways brochure showing Raurimu Spiral</i>	<i>Raurimu railway station</i>	<i>Peace celebrations at Rawene</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 4 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0350P01")]! r0350pas.dib } <i>Gabriel's Gully</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0360P01")]! r0360pas.dib } <i>Red Admiral butterfly</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0370P01")]! r0370pas.dib } <i>Hospital supplies for Egypt and England</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0380P01")]! r0380pas.dib } <i>Red deer</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0410P01")]! r0410pas.dib } <i>Red Poll cattle</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0430P01")]! r0430pas.dib } <i>Reefton</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0450P01")]! r0450pas.dib } <i>Sir Paul Reeves</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0460P01")]! r0460pas.dib } <i>William Pember Reeves</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0470P01")]! r0470pas.dib } <i>"Safety First" - Reform Party poster for the 1925 election</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0490P01")]! r0490pas.dib } <i>North Auckland and Auckland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0500P01")]! r0500pas.dib } <i>Waikato- Thames- Hauraki Plains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0500P02")]! r0500pbs.dib } <i>Raglan Surfers</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 5 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0500P03")]! r0500pcs.dib } <i>Lake Karapiro</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0500P04")]! r0500pds.dib } <i>Waikato Farmland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0510P01")]! r0510pas.dib } <i>Volcanic Plateau</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0510P02")]! r0510pbs.dib } <i>King Country farmland between Raetihi and Pipiriki</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0520P01")]! r0520pas.dib } <i>Goat farming near Te Hauke, Hawkes Bay</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0520P02")]! r0520pbs.dib } <i>Poverty Bay looking towards Young Nick's Head</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0530P01")]! r0530pas.dib } <i>Pukeiti - Taranaki</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0530P02")]! r0530pbs.dib } <i>Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Park</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0530P03")]! r0530pcs.dib } <i>White Cliffs</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0530P04")]! r0530pds.dib } <i>Turuturu Mokai</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0540P01")]! r0540pas.dib } <i>Dam near Shannon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0540P02")]! r0540pbs.dib } <i>Manawatu- Horowhenua Coast Plain</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 6 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0540P03")]! r0540pcs.dib } <i>Manawatu Gorge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0550P01")]! r0550pas.dib } <i>Nelson</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0560P01")]! r0560pas.dib } <i>Whale Watch</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0560P02")]! r0560pbs.dib } <i>Kaikoura coast</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0560P03")]! r0560pds.dib } <i>The Seaward Kaikoura Mountains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P01")]! r0570pas.dib } <i>The rugged shoreline of the West Coast, South Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P02")]! r0570pbs.dib } <i>A stormy day on the West Coast</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P03")]! r0570pcs.dib } <i>A storm approaches the West Coast of the South Island</i>
--	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P04")]! r0570pes.dib } <i>Gillespies Beach in Westland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0580P01")]! r0580pas.dib } <i>The settlement of Cave in South Canterbury</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0580P02")]! r0580pbs.dib } <i>Lake Ohau</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0590P01")]! r0590pas.dib } <i>Hot Air Ballooning</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 7 of 11)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0590P02")]! r0590pbs.dib } <i>Canterbury Plains</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0600P01")]! r0600pas.dib } <i>Otago Peninsula</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0600P02")]! r0600pbs.dib } <i>Careys Bay - Otago</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0600P03")]! r0600pcs.dib } <i>St Clair Beach, Dunedin</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0600P04")]! r0600pds.dib } <i>Taieri Gorge Railway - Otago</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0610P01")]! r0610pas.dib } <i>Southland and Fiordland</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0610P02")]! r0610pbs.dib } <i>A tramper above Loch Maree</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0640P01")]! r0640pas.dib } <i>Taxidermist Andreas Reischek</i>
--	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0650P01")]! r0650pas.dib } <i>The Canterbury Islamic Centre</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0660P01")]! r0660pas.dib } <i>The Remarkables</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0700P01")]! r0700pas.dib } <i>Flowers of the rewarewa</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0720P01")]! r0720pas.dib } <i>'The Grange' built in the 1850s for William Rhodes</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 8 of 11)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0740P01")]! r0740pas.dib } Robert Heaton Rhodes</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0750P01")]! r0750pas.dib } Clive Grange, Hawkes Bay, property of Joseph Rhodes</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0800P01")]! r0800pas.dib } Riccarton Town Centre</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0820P01")]! r0820pas.dib } Artist and art teacher Dorothy Kate (Dolla) Richmond</pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0850P01")]! r0850pas.dib } James Crowe Richmond</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0860P01")]! r0860pas.dib } Christopher William Richmond</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0890P01")]! r0890pas.dib } Rimu in Catlins Forest Park</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0900P01")]! r0900pbs.dib } Rimutaka Ranges</pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0900P02")]! r0900pas.dib } At the Summit of the Rimutaka Incline</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0920P01")]! r0920pas.dib } Wanganui River near Atene</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0930P01")]! r0930pas.dib } Wairoa River</pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0940P01")]! r0940pas.dib } Rakaia River</pre>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 9 of 11)

<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0950P01")]! r0950pas.dib } <i>Motueka River</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0950P02")]! r0950pbs.dib } <i>Arawhata River</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0960P01")]! r0960pas.dib } <i>A view of the Waikato River</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0970P01")]! r0970pas.dib } <i>Wairau River</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0970P02")]! r0970pbs.dib } <i>Pelorus River</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0980P01")]! r0980pas.dib } <i>Waiau River</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0990P01")]! r0990pas.dib } <i>Riverton</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0990P02")]! r0990pbs.dib } <i>A brigantine at Riverton</i></pre>
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<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R1000P01")]! r1000pbs.dib } <i>Skippers Road</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R1000P02")]! r1000pcs.dib } <i>Slip across the road near Jackson</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R1000P03")]! r1000pds.dib } <i>Road burning</i></pre>	<pre>{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R1020P01")]! r1020pas.dib } <i>Robert McDougall Art Gallery</i></pre>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 10 of 11)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
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[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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]!]! ! !
r1050pas.dib r1090pas.dib r1100pas.dib} r1110pas.dib}
}
*South Island Statue of The Roman Romney
Robin William Cathedral in sheep
Rolleston Christchurch*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"R1160P01") "R1160P02") "R1190P01") "R1190P02")]
! ! ! !
r1160pas.dib} r1160pbs.dib r1190pas.dib} r1190pbs.dib
*Ross } Rotorua }
Ross } A boiling mud
pool in action
near Rotorua*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"R1240P01") "R1250P01") "R1270P01") "R1300P01")]
]!]!]!]!
r1240pas.dib r1250pas.dib r1270pas.dib r1300pas.dib
}
*Wallace (Bill) Roxburgh Tuhoe Mount
Rowling hydro-electric prophet Rua Ruapehu
power station Kenana
Hepetipa*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - R TOPICS (Page 11 of 11)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R1310P01")	"R1410P01")	"R1420P01")	"R1420P02")
]!]!]!]!
r1310pas.dib	r1410pbs.dib	r1420pas.dib	r1420pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
Ruapekapeka	<i>Russell</i>	<i>Major- General Andrew Hamilton Russell</i>	<i>Sir William Russell</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R1430P02")	"R1430P03")	"R1450P01")
]!]!]!
r1430pas.dib	r1430pbs.dib	r1450pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Rutherford's birthplace</i>	<i>Rutherford's birthplace</i>	<i>Rye grass is recognised by its purple base</i>

RABBITS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0010P01") "R0010P02")
]!        ]!
n0820pas.dib r0010pas.dib
}          }
Rabbits are Drying rabbit
considered skins at
noxious   Reporoa, Bay
animals   of Plenty
```

RADIO BROADCASTING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0070P01")	"R0070P02")	"R0070P03")
]!]!]!
r0070pas.dib	b0400pas.dib	s0260pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>"Spread the</i>	<i>Broadcaster</i>	<i>Colin</i>
<i>joy of radio"</i>	<i>'Aunt Daisy'</i>	<i>Graham</i>
	<i>(Maud Ruby</i>	<i>Scrimgeour</i>
	<i>Basham)</i>	<i>(Uncle Scrim)</i>

RAGLAN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0090P01") "R0090P02")
]!        ]!
r0090pbs.dib r0090pas.dib
}          }
Raglan   Raglan
```

RAILS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0100P01") "R0100P02")
]!        ]!
r0100pas.dib r0100pbs.dib
}          }
Banded Rail Marsh Crake
           swimming
```

RAILWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P01")] ! r0110pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P02")] ! r0110pbs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P03")] ! r0110pcs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P04")] ! r0110pds.dib}
<i>South Island railway</i>	}	<i>Railway The Interislander</i>	}
		<i>remnants</i>	<i>An electric train at Otira</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P05")] ! h1440pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P06")] ! r0110pfs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P07")] ! r0110pgs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P08")] ! c1080pas.dib}
	<i>The Mohaka viaduct</i>	}	}
<i>Upper Hutt, with railway station</i>		<i>Ferrymead</i>	<i>Joseph Gordon Coates</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P09")] ! f0370pcs.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P10")] ! r0900pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P11")] ! r0320pas.dib}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0110P12")] ! r0110pns.dib}
<i>Opening of the first railway in New Zealand, at Christchurch</i>	<i>At the Summit of the Rimutaka Incline</i>	<i>New Zealand Railways brochure showing the Raurimu Spiral</i>	<i>Train pulled by J class locomotive</i>

RAKAIA RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0150P01") "R0150P02")
]!        ]!
r0150pas.dib r0150pbs.dib
}          }
```

*Rakaia River Large shingle
flats
characterise
the Rakaia
River*

RANGITIKEI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0230P01") "R0230P02")
]!        ]!
r0230pas.dib r0230pbs.dib
}          }
Rangitikei   The
River       Rangitikei
                River from
                the Ngahere
                Reserve
```

RANGITOTO ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0240P01") "R0240P02")
]!        ]!
r0240pas.dib r0240pbs.dib
}          }
Rangitoto  Rangitoto
from      Island as seen
Taurarua. from Tiritiri
Auckland. Island
1863
```

RATA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0270P01") "R0270P02")
]!        ]!
r0270pas.dib r0270pbs.dib
}          }
Southern  The rata in
Rata      flower
```

RATANA CHURCH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0280P01") "R0280P02")
]!        ]!
r0280pas.dib r0280pbs.dib
}          }
Ratana   Temepara ote
Temple   hahi Ratana -
         the temple at
         Ratana Pa
```

RAURIMU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0320P01") "R0320P02")
]!        ]!
r0320pas.dib r0320pbs.dib
}          }
NZ Railways Raurimu
brochure     railway
showing      station
Raurimu
Spiral
```

RED DEER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0380P01") "R0380P02")
]!        ]!
r0380pas.dib d0350pas.dib
}          }
Red deer Red deer on a
           Canterbury
           farm
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0500P01")	"R0500P02")	"R0500P03")	"R0500P04")
]!]!]!]!
r0500pas.dib	r0500pbs.dib	r0500pcs.dib	r0500pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Waikato-</i>	<i>Raglan</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Waikato</i>
<i>Thames-</i>	<i>Surfers</i>	<i>Karapiro</i>	<i>Farmland</i>
<i>Hauraki</i>			
<i>Plains</i>			

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Volcanic Plateau - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0510P01") "R0510P02")
]!        ]!
r0510pas.dib r0510pbs.dib
}          }
Volcanic King Country
Plateau   farmland
          between
          Raetihi and
          Pipiriki
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - East Coast (North Island) - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0520P01") "R0520P02")
]!        ]!
r0520pas.dib r0520pbs.dib
}          }
Goat farming Poverty Bay
near Te      looking
Hauke,     towards
Hawkes Bay Young Nick's
Head
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0530P01")	"R0530P02")	"R0530P03")	"R0530P04")
]!]!]!]!
r0530pas.dib	r0530pbs.dib	r0530pcs.dib	r0530pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Pukeiti -</i>	<i>Sugar Loaf</i>	<i>White Cliffs</i>	<i>Turuturu</i>
<i>Taranaki</i>	<i>Islands</i>		<i>Mokai</i>
	<i>Marine Park</i>		

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0540P01") "R0540P02") "R0540P03")
]!        ]!        ]!
r0540pas.dib r0540pbs.dib r0540pcs.dib
}          }          }
Dam near   Manawatu-   Manawatu
Shannon     Horowhenua  Gorge
              Coast Plain
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0560P01") "R0560P02") "R0560P03")
]!        ]!        ]!
r0560pas.dib r0560pbs.dib r0560pds.dib
}          }          }
Whale Watch  Kaikoura  The Seaward
               coast      Kaikoura
                               Mountains
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island) - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P01")]! r0570pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P02")]! r0570pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P03")]! r0570pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("R0570P04")]! r0570pes.dib }
<i>The rugged shoreline of the West Coast, South Island</i>	<i>A stormy day on the West Coast</i>	<i>A storm approaches the West Coast of the South Island</i>	<i>Gillespies Beach in Westland</i>

**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Inland Canterbury and Southern Alps -
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY**

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0580P01") "R0580P02")
]!        ]!
r0580pas.dib r0580pbs.dib
}          }
```

*The Lake Ohau
settlement of
Cave in South
Canterbury*

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Canterbury Plains - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0590P01") "R0590P02")
]!        ]!
r0590pas.dib r0590pbs.dib
}          }
Hot Air   Canterbury
Balloonng Plains
```

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R0600P01")	"R0600P02")	"R0600P03")	"R0600P04")
]!]!]!]!
r0600pas.dib	r0600pbs.dib	r0600pcs.dib	r0600pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Otago</i>	<i>Careys Bay -</i>	<i>St Clair</i>	<i>Taieri Gorge</i>
<i>Peninsula</i>	<i>Otago</i>	<i>Beach,</i>	<i>Railway -</i>
		<i>Dunedin</i>	<i>Otago</i>

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Southland and Fiordland - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0610P01") "R0610P02")
]!        ]!
r0610pas.dib r0610pbs.dib
}          }
Southland  A tramper
and        above Loch
Fiordland Maree
```

RIMUTAKA RANGE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0900P01") "R0900P02")
]!        ]!
r0900pbs.dib r0900pas.dib
}          }
Rimutaka At the Summit
Ranges   of the
           Rimutaka
           Incline
```

**RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (Sth Island) - PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY**

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0950P01") "R0950P02")
]!        ]!
r0950pas.dib r0950pbs.dib
}          }
Motueka   Arawhata
River     River
```

RIVERS - Flowing into Cook Strait - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0970P01") "R0970P02")
]!        ]!
r0970pas.dib r0970pbs.dib
}          }
Wairau River Pelorus River
```

RIVERTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R0990P01") "R0990P02")
]!        ]!
r0990pas.dib r0990pbs.dib
}          }
Riverton  A brigantine
           at Riverton
```

ROADS AND URBAN STREETS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R1000P01")	"R1000P02")	"R1000P03")
]!]!]!
r1000pbs.dib	r1000pcs.dib	r1000pds.dib
}	}	}
<i>Skippers</i>	<i>Slip across</i>	<i>Road burning</i>
<i>Road</i>	<i>the road near</i>	
	<i>Jackson</i>	

ROSS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1160P01")]"R1160P02")]
!          !
r1160pas.dib} r1160pbs.dib
Ross      }
          }
          Ross
```

ROTORUA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1190P01")"R1190P02")]"R1190P03")]"R1190P04")]"
!         !         !         !
r1190pas.dib} r1190pbs.dib g0290pbs.dib g0290pas.dib
Rotorua      }         }         }
              }         }         }
              A boiling mud  A geyser      Waimangu
              pool in action venting at    Geyser,
              near Rotorua   Rotorua       Rotorua
```

ROXBURGH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1250P01") "R1250P02")
]!        ]!
r1250pas.dib p0890pas.dib
}          }
```

Roxburgh *The last*
hydro-electric *Central*
power station *Otago gold*
 escort
 changing
 horses at
 Roxburgh

RUA KENANA, Hepetipa - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1270P01") "R1270P02")
]!        ]!
r1270pas.dib m1210pas.dib
}          }
```

*Tuhoe Rua Kenana
prophet Rua Hepetipa's
Kenana temple and
Hepetipa the village at
Maungapohat
u*

RUAPEHU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R1300P01")	"R1300P02")	"R1300P03")
]!]!]!
r1300pas.dib	v0200pas.dib	m1890pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Mount</i>	Region of	<i>Lake Taupo</i>
<i>Ruapehu</i>	pumice hills	<i>from the</i>
	looking	<i>banks of the</i>
	towards	<i>Waikato</i>
	Tongariro and	
	Ruapehu	

RUGBY UNION - International Rugby - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"R1370P01") "R1370P02")
]!]!
l0795pas.dib} b1520pas.dib
Jonah Lomu }

*1924 All
Black team
that toured
Britain and
France*

RUSSELL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1410P01") "R1410P02")
]!        ]!
r1410pbs.dib k0900pas.dib
}          }
Russell   Kororadika
           beach
```

RUSSELL, Sir Andrew Hamilton - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"R1420P01") "R1420P02")
]!        ]!
r1420pas.dib r1420pbs.dib
}          }
Major-   Sir William
General   Russell
Andrew
Hamilton
Russell
```

RUTHERFORD, Ernest - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"R1430P01")	"R1430P02")	"R1430P03")
]!]!]!
e0090pas.dib	r1430pas.dib	r1430pbs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Ernest</i>	<i>Rutherford's</i>	<i>Rutherford's</i>
<i>Rutherford</i>	<i>birthplace</i>	<i>birthplace</i>
<i>and Thomas</i>		
<i>Hill</i>		
<i>Easterfield</i>		

SADDLEBACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0010pa.bmp")] !s0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Saddleback gulps down a grub on a Rangiora leaf

SADDLEBACKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0010pb.bmp")] !s0010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Saddlebacks are noisy birds. They were known to accompany Whiteheads, before becoming extinct on the mainland

SALMON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0020pa.bmp")] !s0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Salmon farm at the Paringa River

SALVATION ARMY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0040pa.bmp")] !s0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Salvation Army

SAMOA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0060pa.bmp")] !s0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Town and harbour of Apia on the Island of Upolo, Navigator Group, South Pacific. *Between 1840 and 1870.*

Hand-coloured lithograph by an unknown artist

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P036005-C -CT

SAND DOLLAR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0070pa.bmp")] !s0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sand dollars starting to bury themselves in Golden Bay sand

SARGESON, Frank - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0110pa.bmp")] !s0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*Writers Frank Sargeson (1903-1982) and Ngaio Marsh (1899-1982) at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Park, Thorndon, Wellington. Marsh made the speech at the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Award lunch at which Sargeson was given the award.
1965*

Frank Sargeson Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 38572-1/2

SAVAGE, Michael Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0140pa.bmp")] !s0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Michael Joseph Savage (1872-1940), Labour Prime-Minister of New Zealand 1935-1940. Thousands of New Zealanders had a photo of Mickey Savage on the wall - similar to the one over the fireplace. On the left of the mantelpiece can be seen a portrait of Richard John Seddon.

c1935

Kenneally Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 8866

SAVAGE, Michael Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0140pb.bmp")] !s0140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Michael Joseph Savage (1872-1940), Prime Minister of the first Labour government, greeted by an enthusiastic crowd during the 1938 election campaign, at the end of Labour's first term of government.

Published in the Weekly News

C A Jeffery Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 51739-1/2

SAVAGE, Michael Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0140pc.bmp")] !s0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*The funeral procession of Prime Minister Michael Joseph Savage alongside the cenotaph, Wellington.
1940*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 21741-1/1

SAVINGS BANKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0150pa.bmp")] !s0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Auckland Savings Bank was established in 1847

SCALLOPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0160pa.bmp")] !s0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

A photo showing the growth rate of scallops

SCALLOPS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1160pa.bmp*s0160p02.ply")] !s1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sponge skeleton attached to a scallop shell

SCANLAN, Ellen Margaret - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0170pa.bmp")] !s0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

Journalist and novelist Nelle Margaret Scanlan (1882-1968)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 22990-1/2

SCHOLEFIELD, Guy Hardy - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0180pa.bmp")] !s0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Journalist and historian Guy Hardy Scholefield (1877-1963), who was Parliamentary Librarian and Dominion Archivist from 1926 to 1948. Among other publications of historical significance he edited the Dictionary of NZ Biography (1940) and NZ Parliamentary Record (1950). He was made an OBE in 1919 and a CMG in 1948. October 1947

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22399

SCHOOL CADET CORPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0200pa.bmp")] !s0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tesla Studios.

*School cadets at Marist Brothers School, Wanganui
c1910*

Tesla Studios Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 16929-1/1

SCOTT BASE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0220pa.bmp")] !s0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herbert George Ponting

Captain Robert Falcon Scott in his den

7 October 1911

Scott Album. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 11384-1/2

SCOUTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0250pa.bmp")] !s0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cover of the Scouts Gazette, v2, no1, 1922.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 124053-1/2

SCOUTS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0320pa.bmp*s0250p02.ply")] !g0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Francis H Preddy fl.1940s

Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide, taking the salute during a church parade of about 500 Guides, Scouts, Brownies and Cubs at St John's Church, Invercargill.

Commissioners (L-R): Mrs D G Jardine (District Commissioner, Queenstown), Miss H R Herrick (Dominion Commissioner), Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs R C Abernethy.

April 1948

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22317

SCRIMGEOUR, Colin Graham - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0260pa.bmp")] !s0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Dorothy

Colin Graham Scrimgeour (Uncle Scrim) (1903-1987) reading from the Woman's Weekly Bedside Book on his programme on 2ZB. A Methodist minister and radio broadcaster in the 1930s, he later became Controller of the National Broadcasting Service, a broadcasting and television service consultant in China, and an entrepreneur for a number of business enterprises.

c1938

Kenneally Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 135748-1/2

SEA ANEMONES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0270pa.bmp")] !s0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wandering sea anemone

SEA BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0280pa.bmp")] !s0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Pigeons have distinctively marked plumage making them unmistakable at sea

SEA BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0280pc.bmp")] !s0280pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Southern Giant Petrel

SEA CUCUMBER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0290pa.bmp")] !s0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sea Cucumber

SEALS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0310pa.bmp")] !s0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Southern fur seal pups relax on rocks in Otago

SEALS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0310pb.bmp")] !s0310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Seals near Kaikoura

SEALS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0310pc.bmp")] !s0310pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A seal lazes in the Kaikoura sunshine

SEALS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0310pd.bmp")] !s0310pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Elephant Seals which breed on subantarctic islands are sometimes seen off coastal New Zealand

SEA URCHIN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0330pa.bmp")] !s0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Common sea egg or kina

SECONDARY SCHOOLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0340pa.bmp")] !s0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Christ's College, established in 1850, is in the centre of Christchurch

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0180pa.bmp*s0360p01.ply")] !j0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Richard John Seddon. 1906. *Oil painting by Grace Joel (1865 - 1924)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 632-G -CT

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0290pa.bmp*s0360p02.ply")] !i0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Sears

Prime Minister Richard John Seddon with the King and Queen at Mangaia, Cook Islands, during Seddon's trip to the Pacific Islands.

1900

Seddon Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16083

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0360pc.bmp")] !s0360pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Site of Richard John Seddon's home in Kumara

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0950pa.bmp*s0360p04.ply")] !k0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Richard John Seddon (1845-1906) addressing a crowd outside the Adelphi Theatre in Kumara. The Seddon family had moved to Kumara in 1876 where they had established the Queen's Hotel. In 1877 Dick Seddon was elected the town's first mayor.

W F Heinz Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 44653-1/2

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp*s0360p05.ply")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).
1906*

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

SEDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0370pa.bmp")] !s0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A common sedge

SELWYN, George Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0390pb.bmp")] !s0390pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

George Augustus Selwyn, 1849, *watercolour by George Richmond (1809-1896)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016019-C -CT

SELWYN, George Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0390pa.bmp")] !s0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Selwyn River which flows across the Canterbury Plains is named after Bishop Selwyn

SEMPLÉ, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0400pa.bmp")] !s0400pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Labour leader Bob Semple addressing workers in Auckland
November 1911*

Harry Holland Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 44237-1/2

SEMPLÉ, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0400pb.bmp")] !s0400pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Robert Semple (1873-1955), Minister of Public Works, with the Chief of General Staff, Sir John Duigan, looking
at the Semple tank
1942*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 11275

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0470pb.bmp")] !s0470pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

King Shags differ from Pied Shags by having black faces, wing bars and pink feet

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0470pe.bmp")] !s0470pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Black Shag or Cormorant

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0470ph.bmp")] !s0470ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Little Shag

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0470pa.bmp")] !s0470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Spotted shags found on the Otago Peninsula

SHANTYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0480pa.bmp")] !s0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

Shantytown is a reconstruction of a West Coast goldmining town of the 1860s

SHANTYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0480pb.bmp")] !s0480pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A visiting family enjoys gold-panning at Shantytown

SHANTYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0480pc.bmp")] !s0480pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

The main street of Shantytown

SHANTYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0480pd.bmp")] !s0480pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A restored steam train takes tourists for a ride into the bush and other parts of Shantytown

SHARKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0490pb.bmp")] !s0490pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Shark

SHARKS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0490pa.bmp")] !s0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Shark's teeth from a specimen in the Auckland Museum

SHARPE, Alfred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0500pa.bmp")] !s0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The picnic ground, Auckland Domain 1877, *watercolour by Alfred Sharpe (1836-1908). This painting was one of seven that Sharpe exhibited in November 1877 in the Auckland Society of Artists fourth exhibition.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126001-C -CT

SHEARWATERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0520pa.bmp")] !s0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Flesh-footed Shearwaters are the only dark shearwaters with pale feet

SHEARWATERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0520pb.bmp")] !s0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Buller's Shearwaters have a distinctively patterned upper wing

SHEEHAN, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp*s0530p01.ply")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0540pb.bmp")] !s0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

A ewe feeds her lamb

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0540pc.bmp")] !s0540pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Docking of lambs' tails

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0580pa.bmp*s0540p03.ply")] !p0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Perendale ewe, a stabilised cross between Romney and Cheviot

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0910pa.bmp*s0540p04.ply")] !d0910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sheep dogs are essential to the economy of hill-country and high-country farming

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0650pa.bmp*s0540p05.ply")] !f0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lamb infected with maggots (flyblown). Wool is removed and disinfectant applied

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0440pa.bmp*s0540p06.ply")] !I0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

This portable spray dip kills external parasites, such as lice, on sheep

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0540pa.bmp")] !s0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head f1890s-1930s

Sheep drover at Pakowhai, Hawkes Bay. c1920

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :.G- 7287-1/1

SHEPPARD, Katherine Wilson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0120pa.bmp*s0550p01.ply")] !n0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The first meeting of the National Council of Women in 1896 was used as the basis for this advertisement for Suratura tea. Unfortunately a complete copy of the page has not been found. From left to right around the table: Lady Anna Stout (Wellington vice-president), Amey Daldy (Auckland), Marion Hatton (Dunedin vice-president), Mrs Smith, Ada Wells (secretary, Christchurch), -, -, Kate Sheppard (Christchurch, president), -, Wilhelmina Bain (Christchurch), Wilson (Christchurch), Martin, E Smith (Christchurch), Annie Schnackenberg (Auckland), Margaret Sievewight (Gisborne, vice president), Marianne Tasker (Wellington), D Izett (Christchurch). Back row left: Alley (Malvern), -, -, Jessie Mackay (Christchurch). Back row right: Sherwood, Darling (Christchurch), Emily Black (Christchurch), ...

Published in the Auckland Star, 3 October 1896

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16517

SHOTOVER RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0600pb.bmp")] !s0600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Shotover jet takes people down the magnificent Shotover River near Queenstown

SHOTOVER RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0600pa.bmp")] !s0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*The Edith Cavell Bridge over the Shotover River at Arthur's Point. The bridge was designed by F W Furkert and
built 1917 to 1919
c1920*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20017-1/2

SILVEREYES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0690pa.bmp")] !s0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Silvereyes introduced themselves from Australia in the 1850s and are now widespread throughout New Zealand

SILVER FERN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0700pa.bmp")] !s0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bunches of sporangia (sori) on the ventral side of a frond of silver tree fern

SILVERSIDE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0720pa.bmp")] !s0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Silverside

SIMMENTAL CATTLE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0730pa.bmp")] !s0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Simmental cattle

SKINKS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0750pa.bmp")] !s0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

This spotted skink was photographed on Stephens Island

SKIPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0770pa.bmp")] !s0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Skipper's Bridge is 100 metres long and 100 metres above the Shotover River

SKIPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0770pb.bmp")] !s0770pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The restored Skipper's School

SKIPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0770pc.bmp")] !s0770pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

Carriage on the Skipper's Road. c1880s

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 97313-1/2

SKYLARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0780pa.bmp")] !s0780pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Skylarks raise three to five chicks and may have two or even three broods in a season

SMITH, Stephenson Percy - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0830pa.bmp")] !s0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

*Stephenson Percy Smith (1840-1922) and his survey party in a bivouac at the foot of Mt Tarawera after the eruption which destroyed the Pink and White Terraces and the village of Te Wairoa. From left to right - standing: Charlie Turner; unknown; kneeling: Ernest Adams, J C Blythe; seated: Lundius, S Percy Smith, W C Goldsmith; Front: C Spencer
1886*

Crompton Smith Album XII, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 61056-1/2

SNAPPER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0840pa.bmp")] !s0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Snapper caught during long-lining in the Hauraki Gulf

SNARES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0850pa.bmp")] !s0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Snares

SNELL, Peter George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0860pa.bmp")] !s0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Peter Snell

SOCCER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0870pb.bmp")] !s0870pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lower Hutt junior soccer match

SOCCER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0870pa.bmp")] !s0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Joseph Zachariah (1863-1965).

Hawkes Bay representative Association Football team. c1910

New Zealand Association Football Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : P-AC 33

SOCIAL SECURITY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1240pa.bmp*s0890p01.ply")] !h1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Mabel Bowden Howard (1893-1972), Minister-in-charge of Social Security, after she had cashed in her first superannuation order for £14 4s 3d, at the Blenheim office of the Social Security Department. She is accompanied by C L Waters, Blenheim Registrar of Social Security. The cashier is H J Gimberg.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: C-2

SOILS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0910pa.bmp")] !s0910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The topsoil in this picture is dark with humus, the subsoil a yellow-brown clay

SOMES ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0950pa.bmp")] !s0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown.

Interned Germans on Somes Island during World War I. The uniforms they are wearing, including the helmets and dummy rifles, were made on the island.

c1916

R Hart Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 112327-1/2

SOMES ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0950pb.bmp")] !s0950pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Joseph Somes (1787-1845) was the deputy governor of the New Zealand Company and founded the shipping firm which built the company's ship Tory. In 1840 the crew of the Tory named Somes Island, in Wellington Harbour, after him. Mezzotint engraved by George Henry Phillips., from the original by John Wood.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P043007-C -CT

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0230pb.bmp*s0970p01.ply")] !i0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Boer War Memorial at the intersection of Dee and Tay Streets in Invercargill

SOUTH DORSET DOWN - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0990pa.bmp")] !s0990pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

South Dorset Down sheep

SOUTH SUFFOLK SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1030pa.bmp")] !s1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

A South Suffolk and Romney cross

SOUTH SUFFOLK SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1030pb.bmp")] !s1030pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A South Suffolk sheep

SOUTHERN ALPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1050pa.bmp")] !s1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The foothills of the Southern Alps near Broken River in Canterbury

SOUTHERN ALPS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1050pb.bmp")] !s1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Cook, New Zealand's highest mountain, and Mount Dampier, the third highest, are both in Mount Cook National Park in the Southern Alps

SOUTHLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1070pa.bmp")] !s1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bluff is 27 kilometres south of Invercargill

SOUTHLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1070pb.bmp")] !s1070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Farmland near Purakaunui, east of the Catlins

SOUTHLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1070pc.bmp")] !s1070pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Gore is Southland's second major centre. It is a thriving market town of nearly 13 000 people

SOUTHLAND MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1080pa.bmp")] !s1080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Southland Museum and Art Gallery in Queen's Park, Invercargill

SPARROWS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1090pa.bmp")] !s1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

During spring and summer the black bib of the male House Sparrow increases in size as grey feather tips are abraded

SPARROWS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1090pb.bmp")] !s1090pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A female House Sparrow's bill size, shape and colouring is quite different from a Hedge Sparrow

SPARROWS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1090pc.bmp")] !s1090pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Head of Hedge Sparrow

SPEARGRASSES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1100pa.bmp")] !s1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aciphylla congesta, *the Snowball Spaniard*, in *Fiordland National Park*

SPEARGRASSES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1100pb.bmp")] !s1100pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aciphylla aurea, beside Monkey Creek near Homer Tunnel

SPHAGNUM MOSS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1120pa.bmp")] !s1120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sphagnum moss being dried

SPIDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1130pa.bmp")] !s1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Web of the Nurseryweb Spider. The enclosed web protects the spiderlings

SPIDERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1130pb.bmp")] !s1130pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Web of the Orbweb Spider

SPIRITS BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1140pa.bmp")] !s1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Spirits Bay

SPIRITS BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1140pb.bmp")] !s1140pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Spirits Bay

SPLIT ENZ - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1150pa.bmp")] !s1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Split Enz in 1977. From left: Front row, Philip Judd (guitar and vocals), Tim Finn (vocal), Noel Crombie (percussion). Back row, Robert Gillins (saxophone), Eddie Rayner (keyboards), Malcolm Green (drummer) and Albie Sands (bass)

SPONGES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1160pa.bmp")] !s1160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sponge skeleton attached to a scallop shell

SPOONBILLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1170pa.bmp")] !s1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Royal Spoonbill

SPRAT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1190pa.bmp")] !s1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sprat

STAMPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1220pa.bmp")] !s1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

A selection of New Zealand postage stamps from 1991

STARFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1250pa.bmp")] !s1250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cushion starfish is the most common New Zealand starfish

STARFISH - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1250pb.bmp")] !s1250pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Spiny Starfish

STARLINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1260pa.bmp")] !s1260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Starlings are appreciated by grassland farmers because they collect insect pests for their chicks

STARLINGS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1260pb.bmp")] !s1260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Starlings were introduced from Britain in the 1860s to help control pests

STEEL PRODUCTION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1280pa.bmp")] !s1280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Glenbrook Steel Mill south of Auckland uses local iron sands

STEPHENS ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1290pa.bmp")] !s1290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The rugged cliffs of Stephens Island

STEWART, George Vesey - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1300pa.bmp")] !s1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Katikati

STEWART ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1310pa.bmp")] !s1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island, 1879, *watercolour by Christopher Aubrey.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126010-C -CT

STEWART ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1310pb.bmp")] !s1310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Masons Bay sand dunes on the west coast of Stewart Island

STEWART ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1310pc.bmp")] !s1310pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Golden Beach along the Lords River on Stewart Island

STICK INSECTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1330pa.bmp")] !s1330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Stick insects live in trees and remain immobile if they sense danger

STILTS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1340pa.bmp")] !s1340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Pied Stilt approaching its nest in a wetland area. This bird has an unusually large clutch of five eggs

STILTS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1340pb.bmp")] !s1340pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

There are less than 100 Black Stilts. It is probably the world's rarest wader

STINGRAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1350pa.bmp")] !s1350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Stingray

STITCHBIRD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1360pa.bmp")] !s1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Female Stitchbird. Stitchbirds now live only on off-shore islands around New Zealand

STOUT, Anna Paterson - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1420pa.bmp")] !s1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lady Anna Paterson Stout (Logan) (1858-1931) and Sir Robert Stout (1844-1930). The couple used this photograph on their Christmas card in 1924. They had been married on 27 December 1876 in Dunedin, and had six children. Robert was Premier of New Zealand from 1884 to 1887, resigning from Parliament in 1898. Anna was very active in a wide range of voluntary organisations and was a founder member of the National Council of Women.

Tim McIvor Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 147835-1/2

STOUT, Anna Paterson - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0120pa.bmp*s1420p02.ply")] !n0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The first meeting of the National Council of Women in 1896 was used as the basis for this advertisement for Suratura tea. Unfortunately a complete copy of the page has not been found. From left to right around the table: Lady Anna Stout (Wellington vice-president), Amey Daldy (Auckland), Marion Hatton (Dunedin vice-president), Mrs Smith, Ada Wells (secretary, Christchurch), -, -, Kate Sheppard (Christchurch, president), -, Wilhelmina Bain (Christchurch), Wilson (Christchurch), Martin, E Smith (Christchurch), Annie Schnackenberg (Auckland), Margaret Sievewight (Gisborne, vice president), Marianne Tasker (Wellington), D Izett (Christchurch). Back row left: Alley (Malvern), -, -, Jessie Mackay (Christchurch). Back row right: Sherwood, Darling (Christchurch), Emily Black (Christchurch), ...

Published in the Auckland Star, 3 October 1896

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16517

STOUT, Sir Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("j0300pa.bmp*s1430p01.ply")] !j0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

The judicature in the time of Sir Robert Stout. L-R: Frederick Revans Chapman, Worley Bassett Edwards, Joshua Strange Williams, Robert Stout, John Edward Denniston, Theophilus Cooper, W A Sim, and below, A Cooper. 1913.

Lithograph of pen, ink and watercolour drawing, by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P034006-C

STOUT, Sir Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0020pa.bmp*s1430p02.ply")] !m0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sir George Grey and his cabinet. 1877, *lithograph from a drawing by C Palmer.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119278-1/2

STOUT, Sir Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0200pa.bmp*s1430p03.ply")] !e0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*An educational gathering including, in the front row: F E Baume, unknown, Sir Robert Stout, Archbishop Redwood, George Hogben, unknown; in the centre row: Bevan-Brown (left), J P Firth (4th from right); and back row: Rev W A Evans (left).
c1906*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 3112-1/2

STOUT, Sir Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1420pa.bmp*s1430p04.ply")] !s1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lady Anna Paterson Stout (Logan) (1858-1931) and Sir Robert Stout (1844-1930). The couple used this photograph on their Christmas card in 1924. They had been married on 27 December 1876 in Dunedin, and had six children. Robert was Premier of New Zealand from 1884 to 1887, resigning from Parliament in 1898. Anna was very active in a wide range of voluntary organisations and was a founder member of the National Council of Women.

Tim McIvor Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 147835-1/2

STRATFORD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1440pa.bmp")] !s1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister 1896-1930

*Mount Egmont from Stratford with the Trocadero Hotel in the centre of the photograph
c1910*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7991-1/1

STRATFORD - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0430pa.bmp*s1440p02.ply")] !f0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister

*Advertising hoarding for the movie Hinemoa at Stratford. The advertisement in the Stratford Evening Post of Wednesday 25 November 1914 exclaims "Maoriland's Queen of the Water, a Romantic love story in dusky toning...Hinemoa, a beautiful belle in Bronze, braves all, answers the love call of handsome Tui's [sic] flute and swims...to the Island of Mokoia. The Most Beautiful of all Maori Love Legends. Alfred Hill's Splendid Music. Splendid Music and Splendid Pictures."
1914*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 10273-1/1

STRATFORD - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1220pa.bmp*s1440p03.ply")] !b1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Reginald Wall

Avon Green Bowling Club, Stratford.

1915

Wall Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 17727-1/2

SUB-ANTARCTIC ISLANDS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1460pa.bmp")] !s1460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Auckland Islands from south-west cape looking north

SUFFOLK SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1470pa.bmp")] !s1470pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Suffolk sheep

SUTHERLAND, Donald - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1530pa.bmp")] !s1530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Algernon Charles Gifford 1862-1948

*Donald Sutherland (1844?-1919), his wife Elizabeth (d.1923), their maid and a guide, at Milford Sound. In 1877 Donald had settled in Milford Sound. During explorations of the area in 1880 he discovered the falls that bear his name. He and Elizabeth married in 1890 and she purchased the site on which they built an accommodation house, 'The Chalet', to cater for tourists walking the Milford Track.
c1900*

A C Gifford Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 41846-1/2

SUTHERLAND FALLS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1540pa.bmp")] !s1540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

*Lake Quill (a corrie - cirque) and the spectacular Sutherland Falls (a hanging valley) which drop in three stages
a total of 1,904ft. (508 m)*

SWAINSON, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1420pa.bmp*s1550p01.ply")] !h1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

William Swainson 1789-1855

Hutts [sic] of the first settlers, Petoni [sic] Beach, 1840s.

Physical Description: Pencil, 113 x 211mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: D-P190013-A-CT

SWALLOWS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1560pa.bmp")] !s1560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Newly-fledged Welcome Swallow

SWANS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1570pa.bmp")] !s1570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black Swans

SWANS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1570pb.bmp")] !s1570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mute (White) Swans were introduced to New Zealand in 1866

SWIMMING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pa.bmp*s1580p01.ply")] !o0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

This photograph was published in the New Zealand Free Lance with the caption "Miss Violet Walrond, the fifteen-year-old water wonder of New Zealand, and Miss Beaurepaire, the Australian lady champion swimmer, about to take to the water at the Olympic Games at Antwerp." In 1920 Violet Walrond became the first woman in any sport to represent New Zealand at the Olympic Games. She came fifth in the final of the 100 metres freestyle and seventh in the final of the 300 metres.

Published in the New Zealand Free Lance 6 October 1920, p13.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16194

SWIMMING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("o0140pe.bmp*s1580p02.ply")] !o0140pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("APL")] !copyrigt.dib}

Danyon Loader receiving one of his two gold medals at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta

SZASZY, Miraka - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s1600pa.bmp")] !s1600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: B Woods.

Miraka Petricevich (later Szaszy) addressing the Maori Women's Welfare League inaugural conference at which she was elected a member of the executive committee. She was the National President of the league from 1973 to 1977.

September 1951

National Publicity Studios Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 40536-1/2

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 1 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0010P01")] ! s0010pas.dib } <i>A Saddleback gulps down a grub</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0010P02")] ! s0010pbs.dib } <i>Saddleback</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0020P01")] ! s0020pas.dib } <i>Salmon farm</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0040P01")] ! s0040pas.dib } <i>Salvation Army</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0060P01")] ! s0060pas.dib } <i>Town and harbour of Apia on the Island of Upolo</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0070P01")] ! s0070pas.dib } <i>Sand dollars starting to bury themselves in Golden Bay sand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0110P01")] ! s0110pas.dib } <i>Writers Frank Sargeson and Ngaio Marsh</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0140P01")] ! s0140pas.dib } <i>Michael Joseph Savage</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0140P02")] ! s0140pbs.dib } <i>Michael Joseph Savage, Prime Minister</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0140P03")] ! s0140pcs.dib } <i>The funeral procession of PM Michael Joseph Savage</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0150P01")] ! s0150pas.dib } <i>The Auckland Savings Bank was established in 1847</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0160P01")] ! s0160pas.dib } <i>Scallop shells</i>
---	--	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 2 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0170P01")] ! s0170pas.dib } <i>Nelle Margaret Scanlan</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0180P01")] ! s0180pas.dib } <i>Guy Hardy Scholefield</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0200P01")] ! s0200pas.dib } <i>School cadets at Marist Brothers School, Wanganui</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0220P01")] ! s0220pas.dib } <i>Captain Robert Falcon Scott</i>
--	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0250P01")] ! s0250pas.dib } <i>Cover of the Scouts Gazette</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0260P01")] ! s0260pas.dib } <i>Colin Graham Scrimgeour (Uncle Scrim)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0270P01")] ! s0270pas.dib } <i>Wandering sea anemone</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0280P01")] ! s0280pas.dib } <i>Cape Pigeon</i>
---	---	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0280P02")] ! s0280pcs.dib } <i>Southern Giant Petrel</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0290P01")] ! s0290pas.dib } <i>Sea Cucumber</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0310P01")] ! s0310pas.dib } <i>Southern fur seal pups</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0310P02")] ! s0310pbs.dib } <i>Seals near Kaikoura</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 3 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0310P03")] ! s0310pcs.dib } <i>Seal near Kaikoura</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0310P04")] ! s0310pds.dib } <i>Elephant Seals</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0330P01")] ! s0330pas.dib } <i>Common sea egg or kina</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0340P01")] ! s0340pas.dib } <i>Christ's College</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P03")] ! s0360pcs.dib } <i>Site of Seddon's home in Kumara</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0370P01")] ! s0370pas.dib } <i>A common sedge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0390P01")] ! s0390pbs.dib } <i>George Augustus Selwyn</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0390P02")] ! s0390pas.dib } <i>Selwyn River</i>
---	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0400P01")] ! s0400pas.dib } <i>Labour leader Bob Semple</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0400P02")] ! s0400pbs.dib } <i>Robert Semple</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0470P01")] ! s0470pbs.dib } <i>King Shags</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0470P02")] ! s0470pes.dib } <i>Black Shag or Cormorant</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 5 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P02")] ! s0540pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P07")] ! s0540pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0600P01")] ! s0600pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0600P02")] ! s0600pas.dib }
<i>Docking of lambs' tails</i>	<i>Sheep drover at Pakowhai, Hawkes Bay</i>	<i>The Shotover jet</i>	<i>The Edith Cavell Bridge over the Shotover River</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0690P01")] ! s0690pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0700P01")] ! s0700pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0720P01")] ! s0720pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0730P01")] ! s0730pas.dib }
<i>Silvereye</i>	<i>Silver tree fern</i>	<i>Silverside</i>	<i>Simmental cattle</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0750P01")] ! s0750pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0770P01")] ! s0770pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0770P02")] ! s0770pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0770P03")] ! s0770pcs.dib }
<i>Spotted skink</i>	<i>Skipper's Bridge</i>	<i>Skipper's School</i>	<i>Carriage on the Skipper's Road</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 6 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0780P01")] ! s0780pas.dib } <i>Skylarks</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0830P01")] ! s0830pas.dib } <i>Stephenson Percy Smith</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0840P01")] ! s0840pas.dib } <i>Snapper</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0850P01")] ! s0850pas.dib } <i>Snares</i>
--	--	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0860P01")] ! s0860pas.dib } <i>Peter Snell</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0870P01")] ! s0870pbs.dib } <i>Young soccer players</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0870P02")] ! s0870pas.dib } <i>Hawkes Bay representative Association Football team</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0910P01")] ! s0910pas.dib } <i>Soils</i>
---	--	---	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0950P01")] ! s0950pas.dib } <i>Interned Germans on Somes Island during World War I</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0950P02")] ! s0950pbs.dib } <i>Joseph Somes</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0990P01")] ! s0990pas.dib } <i>South Dorset Down sheep</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1030P01")] ! s1030pas.dib } <i>A South Suffolk and Romney cross</i>
---	--	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 7 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1030P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1050P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1050P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1070P01")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1030pbs.dib	s1050pas.dib	s1050pbs.dib	s1070pas.dib

}	}	}	}
<i>A South Suffolk sheep</i>	<i>The foothills of the Southern Alps</i>	<i>Mount Cook and Mount Dampier</i>	<i>Bluff</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1070P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1070P03")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1080P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1090P01")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1070pbs.dib	s1070pcs.dib	s1080pas.dib	s1090pas.dib

}	}	}	}
<i>Southland</i>	<i>Gore</i>	<i>Southland Museum and Art Gallery</i>	<i>Male House Sparrow</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1090P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1090P03")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1100P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1100P02")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1090pbs.dib	s1090pcs.dib	s1100pas.dib	s1100pbs.dib

}	}	}	}
<i>Female House Sparrow</i>	<i>Head of Hedge Sparrow</i>	<i>Aciphylla congesta, the Snowball Spaniard</i>	<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 8 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1120P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1130P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1130P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1140P01")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1120pas.dib	s1130pas.dib	s1130pbs.dib	s1140pas.dib
}	}	}	}

<i>Sphagnum moss</i>	<i>Web of the Nurseryweb Spider</i>	<i>Web of the Orbweb Spider</i>	<i>Spirits Bay</i>
--------------------------	---	---	--------------------

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1140P02")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1150P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1160P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1170P01")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1140pbs.dib	s1150pas.dib	s1160pas.dib	s1170pas.dib
}	}	}	}

<i>Spirits Bay</i>	<i>Split Enz</i>	<i>Sponge skeleton attached to a scallop shell</i>	<i>Royal Spoonbill</i>
--------------------	------------------	--	----------------------------

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1190P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1220P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1250P01")]	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1250P02")]
---	---	---	---

!	!	!	!
s1190pas.dib	s1220pas.dib	s1250pas.dib	s1250pbs.dib
}	}	}	}

<i>Sprat</i>	<i>A selection of New Zealand postage stamps from 1991</i>	<i>Cushion starfish</i>	<i>Spiny Starfish</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 9 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1260P01")] ! s1260pas.dib } <i>Starling</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1260P02")] ! s1260pbs.dib } <i>Starlings were introduced from Britain in the 1860s</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1280P01")] ! s1280pas.dib } <i>Glenbrook Steel Mill</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1290P01")] ! s1290pas.dib } <i>The rugged cliffs of Stephens Island</i>
--	---	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1300P01")] ! s1300pas.dib } <i>Katikati</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1310P01")] ! s1310pas.dib } <i>Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island, 1879</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1310P02")] ! s1310pbs.dib } <i>Masons Bay on the west coast of Stewart Island</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1310P03")] ! s1310pcs.dib } <i>Golden Beach along the Lords River on Stewart Island</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1330P01")] ! s1330pas.dib } <i>Stick insect</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1340P01")] ! s1340pas.dib } <i>Pied Stilt</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1340P02")] ! s1340pbs.dib } <i>Black Stilt</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S1350P01")] ! s1350pas.dib } <i>Stingray</i>
--	--	---	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - S TOPICS (Page 10 of 10)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1360P01")]"	"S1420P01")]"	"S1440P01")]"	"S1460P01")]"
!	!	!	!
s1360pas.dib	s1420pas.dib	s1440pas.dib	s1460pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Female</i>	<i>Lady Anna</i>	<i>Mount</i>	<i>Auckland</i>
<i>Stitchbird</i>	<i>Paterson</i>	<i>Egmont from</i>	<i>Islands</i>
	<i>Stout (Logan)</i>	<i>Stratford</i>	
	<i>and Sir</i>		
	<i>Robert Stout</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1470P01")]"	"S1530P01")]"	"S1540P01")]"	"S1560P01")]"
!	!	!	!
s1470pas.dib	s1530pas.dib	s1540pas.dib	s1560pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Suffolk sheep</i>	<i>Donald</i>	<i>Lake Quill</i>	<i>Newly-</i>
	<i>Sutherland</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>fledged</i>
		<i>Sutherland</i>	<i>Welcome</i>
		<i>Falls</i>	<i>Swallow</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1570P01")]"	"S1570P02")]"	"S1600P01")]"
!	!	!
s1570pas.dib	s1570pbs.dib	s1600pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Black Swans</i>	<i>Mute (White)</i>	<i>Miraka</i>
	<i>Swans</i>	<i>Petricevich</i>
		<i>(later Szaszy)</i>

SADDLEBACKS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0010P01")]"S0010P02")]
!          !
s0010pas.dib s0010pbs.dib
}          }
A Saddleback Saddleback
gulps down a
grub
```

SAVAGE, Michael Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0140P01")]	"S0140P02")]	"S0140P03")]
!	!	!
s0140pas.dib	s0140pbs.dib	s0140pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Michael</i>	<i>Michael</i>	<i>The funeral</i>
<i>Joseph</i>	<i>Joseph</i>	<i>procession of</i>
<i>Savage</i>	<i>Savage,</i>	<i>PM Michael</i>
	<i>Prime</i>	<i>Joseph</i>
	<i>Minister</i>	<i>Savage</i>

SCALLOPS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0160P01")]"S0160P02")]
!          !
s0160pas.dib s1160pas.dib
}          }
Scallop shells   Sponge
                   skeleton
                   attached to a
                   scallop shell
```

SCOUTS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0250P01")]	"S0250P02")]
!	!
s0250pas.dib	g0320pas.dib
}	}
<i>Cover of the</i>	<i>Lady Baden-</i>
<i>Scouts</i>	<i>Powell, Chief</i>
<i>Gazette</i>	<i>Guide</i>

SEA BIRDS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0280P01")]"S0280P02")]
!          !
s0280pas.dib s0280pcs.dib
}          }
Cape Pigeon  Southern
                Giant Petrel
```

SEALS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0310P01")]	"S0310P02")]	"S0310P03")]	"S0310P04")]
!	!	!	!
s0310pas.dib	s0310pbs.dib	s0310pcs.dib	s0310pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Southern fur</i>	<i>Seals near</i>	<i>Seal near</i>	<i>Elephant</i>
<i>seal pups</i>	<i>Kaikoura</i>	<i>Kaikoura</i>	<i>Seals</i>

SEDDON, Richard John - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P01")] ! j0180pas.dib} <i>Richard John Seddon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P02")] ! i0290pas.dib} <i>Prime Minister Richard John Seddon with the King and Queen at Mangaia</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P03")] ! s0360pcs.dib} } <i>Site of Seddon's home in Kumara</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P04")] ! k0950pas.dib} } <i>Richard John Seddon addressing a crowd in Kumara</i>
---	---	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0360P05")] ! m0390pas.dib} } <i>Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet</i>

SELWYN, George Augustus - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0390P01")]	"S0390P02")]
!	!
s0390pbs.dib	s0390pas.dib
}	}
George	<i>Selwyn River</i>
Augustus	
Selwyn	

SEMPLÉ, Robert - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0400P01")]"S0400P02")]
!          !
s0400pas.dib s0400pbs.dib
}          }
Labour    Robert
leader Bob Semple
Semple
```

SHAGS or CORMORANTS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0470P01")]	"S0470P02")]	"S0470P03")]	"S0470P04")]
!	!	!	!
s0470pbs.dib	s0470pes.dib	s0470phs.dib	s0470pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>King Shags</i>	<i>Black Shag or</i>	<i>Little Shag</i>	<i>Spotted shags</i>
	<i>Cormorant</i>		

SHANTYTOWN - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0480P01")]"S0480P02")]"S0480P03")]"S0480P04")]"	"S0480P01")]"S0480P02")]"S0480P03")]"S0480P04")]"	"S0480P01")]"S0480P02")]"S0480P03")]"S0480P04")]"	"S0480P01")]"S0480P02")]"S0480P03")]"S0480P04")]"
!	!	!	!
s0480pas.dib	s0480pbs.dib	s0480pcs.dib	s0480pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Shantytown</i>	<i>Shantytown</i>	<i>Shantytown</i>	<i>Shantytown</i>
<i>near Westport</i>			<i>train ride</i>

SHARKS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0490P01")]"S0490P02")]
!          !
s0490pbs.dib s0490pas.dib
}          }
Shark      Shark's teeth
```

SHEARWATERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0520P01")]"S0520P02")]
!          !
s0520pas.dib s0520pbs.dib
}          }
Flesh-footed  Buller's
Shearwaters Shearwaters
```

SHEEP FARMING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P01")] ! s0540pbs.dib } <i>A ewe feeds her lamb</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P02")] ! s0540pcs.dib } <i>Docking of lambs' tails</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P03")] ! p0580pas.dib } <i>Perendale ewe</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P04")] ! d0910pas.dib } <i>Sheep dogs</i>
--	---	---	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P05")] ! f0650pas.dib } <i>Lamb infected with maggots (flyblown)</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P06")] ! l0440pas.dib } <i>This portable</i> <i>spray dips kill lice</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("S0540P07")] ! s0540pas.dib } <i>Sheep drover at Pakowhai, Hawkes Bay</i>
---	---	--

SKIPPERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S0770P01")]	"S0770P02")]	"S0770P03")]
!	!	!
s0770pas.dib	s0770pbs.dib	s0770pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Skipper's</i>	<i>Skipper's</i>	<i>Carriage on</i>
<i>Bridge</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>the Skipper's</i>
		<i>Road</i>

SOCCER - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0870P01")]"S0870P02")]
!          !
s0870pbs.dib s0870pas.dib
}          }
Young soccer Hawkes Bay
players representative
Association
Football team
```

SOMES ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S0950P01")]"S0950P02")]
!          !
s0950pas.dib s0950pbs.dib
}          }
```

Interned Joseph Some
Germans on
Somes Island
during World
War I

SOUTH SUFFOLK SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1030P01")]	"S1030P02")]
!	!
s1030pas.dib	s1030pbs.dib
}	}
<i>A South</i>	<i>A South</i>
<i>Suffolk and</i>	<i>Suffolk sheep</i>
<i>Romney cross</i>	

SOUTHERN ALPS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1050P01")]"S1050P02")]
!          !
s1050pas.dib s1050pbs.dib
}          }
The foothills Mount Cook
of the         and Mount
Southern Alps Dampier
```

SOUTHLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1070P01")]	"S1070P02")]	"S1070P03")]
!	!	!
s1070pas.dib	s1070pbs.dib	s1070pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Bluff</i>	<i>Southland</i>	<i>Gore</i>

SPARROWS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1090P01")]	"S1090P02")]	"S1090P03")]
!	!	!
s1090pas.dib	s1090pbs.dib	s1090pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Male House</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Head of</i>
<i>Sparrow</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Hedge</i>
	<i>Sparrow</i>	<i>Sparrow</i>

SPEARGRASSES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1100P01")]	"S1100P02")]
!	!
s1100pas.dib	s1100pbs.dib
}	}
Aciphylla	Aciphylla
congesta, <i>the</i>	aurea
<i>Snowball</i>	
<i>Spaniard</i>	

SPIDERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1130P01")]	"S1130P02")]
!	!
s1130pas.dib	s1130pbs.dib
}	}
<i>Web of the</i>	<i>Web of the</i>
<i>Nurseryweb</i>	<i>Orbweb</i>
<i>Spider</i>	<i>Spider</i>

SPIRITS BAY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1140P01")]"S1140P02")]
!          !
s1140pas.dib s1140pbs.dib
}          }
Spirits Bay  Spirits Bay
```

STARFISH - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1250P01")]"S1250P02")]
!          !
s1250pas.dib s1250pbs.dib
}          }
Cushion   Spiny Starfish
starfish
```

STARLINGS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1260P01")]"S1260P02")]
!          !
s1260pas.dib s1260pbs.dib
}          }
Starling   Starlings
              were
              introduced
              from Britain
              in the 1860s
```

STEWART ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1310P01")]	"S1310P02")]	"S1310P03")]
!	!	!
s1310pas.dib	s1310pbs.dib	s1310pcs.dib
}	}	}
Paterson	<i>Masons Bay</i>	<i>Golden</i>
Inlet, Stewart	<i>on the west</i>	<i>Beach along</i>
Island, 1879	<i>coast of</i>	<i>the Lords</i>
	<i>Stewart</i>	<i>River on</i>
	<i>Island</i>	<i>Stewart</i>
		<i>Island</i>

STILTS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1340P01")]"S1340P02")]
!          !
s1340pas.dib s1340pbs.dib
}          }
Pied Stilt  Black Stilt
```

STOUT, Anna Paterson - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1420P01")]"S1420P02")]
```

```
!          !
s1420pas.dib n0120pas.dib
```

```
}          }
Lady Anna      The first
Paterson      meeting of the
Stout (Logan) National
and Sir      Council of
Robert Stout Women in
              1896
```

STOUT, Sir Robert - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1430P01")]	"S1430P02")]	"S1430P03")]	"S1430P04")]
!	!	!	!
j0300pas.dib}	m0020pas.dib	e0200pas.dib	s1420pas.dib
<i>The</i>	}	}	}
<i>judicature in</i>	<i>Sir George</i>	<i>An</i>	<i>Lady Anna</i>
<i>the time of Sir</i>	<i>Grey and his</i>	<i>educational</i>	<i>Paterson</i>
<i>Robert Stout</i>	<i>cabinet</i>	<i>gathering</i>	<i>Stout (Logan)</i>
			<i>and Sir</i>
			<i>Robert Stout</i>

STRATFORD - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"S1440P01")]	"S1440P02")]	"S1440P03")]
!	!	!
s1440pas.dib	f0430pas.dib	b1220pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Mount</i>	<i>Advertising</i>	<i>Avon Green</i>
<i>Egmont from</i>	<i>hoarding for</i>	<i>Bowling</i>
<i>Stratford</i>	<i>the movie</i>	<i>Club,</i>
	<i>Hinemoa at</i>	<i>Stratford</i>
	<i>Stratford</i>	

SWANS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"S1570P01")]"S1570P02")]
!          !
s1570pas.dib s1570pbs.dib
}          }
Black Swans Mute (White)
Swans
```

SWIMMING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"S1580P01")]"S1580P02")]

! !
o0140pas.dib o0140pes.dib
} }

*Miss Violet Danyon
Walrond, the Loader
15-year-old receiving one
water wonder of his two
of New gold medals
Zealand*

TAHAROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0020pa.bmp")] !t0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The giant ammonite fossil from Taharoa measuring 1.5 m in diameter

TAHR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0030pa.bmp")] !t0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Male tahr

TAIAHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0040pa.bmp")] !t0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taiaha

TAIAROA, Hori Kerei - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0050pa.bmp")] !t0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Ngai Tahu leader Hori Kerei Taiaroa (d.1905). Member of Parliament for Southern Maori from 1871 to 1879, and again 1881 to 1885. From 1879 until 1880 he represented Dunedin on the Legislative Council, returning to that position in 1885 until his death in 1905.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 140-35MM -B

TAIAROA, Te Matenga - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0060pa.bmp")] !t0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Ngai Tahu leader Te Matenga Taiaroa (d.1863), father of Hori Kerei Taiaroa
c1860*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 76006-1/2

TAIERI RIVER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0070pa.bmp")] !t0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taiari River

TAIHAPE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0080pa.bmp")] !t0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("Dh")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taihape

TAKAHE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0110pa.bmp")] !t0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Takahe, once thought extinct, were rediscovered in Fiordland in 1948

TAKAHE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0050pa.bmp*t0110p02.ply")] !f0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Dr Robert Alexander Falla (1901-1979) measuring a takahe egg with zoologist Louis Gurr
1950*

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 22316

TAKAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0120pa.bmp")] !t0120pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Takaka is a township of 1000 people in Golden Bay

TAKAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0120pb.bmp")] !t0120pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PR")] !copyrigt.dib}

The view from the top of the Takaka Hill looking towards Riwaka

TAKAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0150pa.bmp*t0120p03.ply")] !w0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Waikoropupu Springs near Takaka has an average flow of 14 m³/sec, making it one of the largest springs in the world

TAKAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0380pa.bmp*t0120p04.ply")] !t0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Takaka Valley with the Tasman Mountains in the background viewed from the Takaka Hill

TAMARILLO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0160pa.bmp")] !t0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

About 350 hectares of tamarillo are grown in New Zealand

TAMATEA-POKAI-WHENUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0170pa.bmp")] !t0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Huka Falls

TANEKAHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0200pa.bmp")] !t0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The Mountain Toatoa Phyllocladus alpinus

TANGIWAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0240pb.bmp")] !t0240pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tangiwai rail disaster memorial

TANGIWAI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0240pa.bmp")] !t0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Woollett

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the mass burial at the Karori Cemetery, Wellington, of the twenty-one unidentified victims of the Tangiwai railway disaster.
31 December 1953*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 42913-1/2

TAPANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0260pa.bmp")] !t0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tapanui

TARANAKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0310pa.bmp")] !t0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cape Egmont lighthouse

TARANAKI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0310pb.bmp")] !t0310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Taranaki (Egmont) and Lake Mangamahoe

TARARUA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0340pa.bmp")] !t0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wreck of the Tararua, Pt Waihope [sic]. 1881, *watercolour by Samuel Edwy Green (1838-1935). The steamer Tararua was wrecked on the Otara Reef just off Waipapa Point at the beginning of a trip from Port Chalmers to Bluff (en route to Melbourne) on 29 April 1881. Of the 151 people on board, 131 died. In New Zealand's shipwrecks 1795-1982, C W N Ingram writes "Few, if any, wrecks off the coast of New Zealand have been attended by such tragic incidents as those connected with the loss of the steamer Tararua - hours of what must have been heartrending suspense, as those on board waited for the succour which never arrived; ever-increasing danger as the seas rose and swept the decks, until, in the hours of darkness, death mercifully ended their sufferings."*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P250005-A -CT

TARAWERA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0360pa.bmp")] !t0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Tarawera showing the 1886 basaltic fissure - rift explosive eruption. The red shows 1886 basaltic scoria, the white earlier rhyolitic pumice

TASMAN, Abel Janszoon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0370pa.bmp")] !t0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Tasman

TASMAN, Abel Janszoon - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("i0010pa.bmp*t0370p02.ply")] !i0010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Tasman Glacier is a valley glacier and a remnant of the previous ice age

TASMAN MOUNTAINS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0380pa.bmp")] !t0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Takaka Valley with the Tasman Mountains in the background viewed from the Takaka Hill

TAUMARUNUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0390pa.bmp")] !t0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Taumarunui. c1920

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 46520-1/2

TAUPIRI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0410pa.bmp")] !t0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

On the southern slopes of Taupiri Mountain is the most sacred burial ground of the Waikato people

TAUPO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1890pa.bmp*t0420p01.ply")] !m1890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Taupo from the banks of the Waikato, *by Charles Decimus Barraud (1822-1897)*

Chromolithograph published in New Zealand: graphic and descriptive... by C D Barraud and W T L Travers (London, 1877) opp p20. Shows Mounts Ngauruahoe and Ruapehu.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-14/20-CT

TAURANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0430pa.bmp")] !t0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A windsurfer on Tauranga Harbour

TAURANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0430pb.bmp")] !t0430pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tauranga

TAURANGA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1880pa.bmp*t0430p03.ply")] !m1880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Maunganui

TAWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0460pa.bmp")] !t0460pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A young tawa. Tawa like shade and thrive under podocarps

TAYLOR, Mary - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0510pa.bmp")] !t0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Account issued by Mary Taylor (1817-1893) to Mrs Valance, January 1858. Mary, and her cousin Ellen Taylor, established their clothing and drapery shop in Wellington in 1849. After Ellen's death in 1851 Mary continued with the shop but sold it in 1859, returning to England the following year. The Taylor family (Mary, her parents and sister) were the basis of the Yorke family in Charlotte Bronte's novel Shirley - Mary and Charlotte had become friends at school. In her later years Mary published a number of books and was a strong advocate of women's rights.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 37744-1/2

TAYLOR, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0830pa.bmp*t0520p01.ply")] !h0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

L-R: Basil Kirke Taylor (1831-1876) with his father, Reverend Richard Taylor (1805-1873), and Hoani Wiremu Hipango (c1820-1865). Richard Taylor arranged for Hipango (also known as John Williams) to have a private audience with Queen Victoria during their visit to England in 1855. Basil Taylor was studying at Queen's College, Cambridge.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 50011-1/2

TAYLOR, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0920pa.bmp*t0520p02.ply")] !c0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Capt Clendon's, Manawahora, Bay of Islands, 1839, *pencil and sepia drawing by Richard Taylor (1805-1873).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P296071-EQ -CT

TAYLOR, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1370pa.bmp*t0520p03.ply")] !t1370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view of the feast given by the governor to the natives at the Nuarake Hokianga, Feb 1840. Horeke Capt. Macdonald's [sic] station, ink drawing by Richard Taylor (1805-1873). After the Treaty of Waitangi was signed at Waitangi on 6 February 1840, Governor Hobson took the Treaty around the Bay of Islands to obtain more signatures. On 12 February hundreds of Maori gathered at Mangungu on the Hokianga Harbour, and many signed the Treaty. The following day Hobson provided a feast to celebrate the signing. This took place at Horeke, about 2km west of Mangungu. In the 1831 Thomas McDonnell purchased a timber-milling, trading and shipbuilding business at Horeke and there he built his house, known as 'The Cottage'. It was surrounded by vineyards, orchards, employees' cottages, and 17 cannon. The artist, the Reverend Richard Taylor, was a witness at the signing of the Treaty on several occasions, including at Waitangi.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P296169-EQ -CT

TE ANAU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0530pa.bmp")] !t0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Visitors explore the world of glow worms in Glow Worm Caves, Te Anau

TE ANAU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0530pb.bmp")] !t0530pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Te Anau

TE ANAU - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0530pc.bmp")] !t0530pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Te Anau on a blustery day

TE ANAU - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0530pd.bmp")] !t0530pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Float plane on Lake Te Anau

TE AROHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0540pa.bmp")] !t0540pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Aroha sits at the foot of Mount Te Aroha

TE AWAMUTU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0560pa.bmp")] !t0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Te Awamutu

TE HEUHEU TUKINO IV - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0570pa.bmp")] !t0570pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Carnell 1832-1920

*Ngati Tuwharetoa leader Horonuku Te Heuheu Tukino IV (d.1888), who in 1887 gave the mountains to the south of Lake Taupo to the government for a national park to preserve their sacred nature.
c1870*

S Carnell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 55343-1/2

TE HEUHEU TUKINO IV - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0570pb.bmp")] !t0570pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Heu Heu & Hiwakau, Tanpo [*sic*], 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 57 (left side) in The New Zealanders Illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Mananui Te Heuheu Tukino II (?-1846) is described by the artist as "the principle [*sic*] chief of all Taupo, and one of the most remarkable, as well as influential, of the chiefs of New Zealand". With him is his younger brother, Iwikau Te Heuheu Tukino III (?-1862), who succeeded Mananui as the Ngati Tuwharetoa leader. The painting was done at Te Rapa and Lake Taupo can be seen in the distance.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/57 -CT

TE KANAWA, Dame Kiri Janette - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0580pa.bmp")] !t0580pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Kiri Te Kanawa performing in Auckland

TE KOOTI, Rikirangi Te Turuki - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0600pa.bmp")] !t0600pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Kooti's whare at Wharekauri, northern Chatham Island

TE KOOTI, Rikirangi Te Turuki - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0600pb.bmp")] !t0600pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Kooti or Turuki addressing Rotorua natives at Tama te Kapua in 1887. *This pencil drawing of prophet and founder of the Ringatu Church Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki (1832?-1893) has been attributed to Rev Richard Laishley (1815-1897). However there is some uncertainty about both the attribution and the date. There is no evidence that Te Kooti visited Tama-Te-Kapua in 1887 (the date on the drawing - which could have been added some time after the portrait was completed) but he is known to have been there in 1883. However, Rev Laishley was in England from February 1883 to January 1884. His son, Richard (1844-1907), a solicitor, was involved in taking depositions from Te Kooti in 1889 and may have had an earlier association with him. Judith Binney in Redemption Songs (Auckland, 1995) notes that the portrait "is similar to written descriptions of Te Kooti made on the occasion of his visit [to Tama-Te-Kapua] ..." and that "Te Kooti's fondness for wearing a large straw hat was noted by many other observers."*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 85301-1/2

TE KOOTI, Rikirangi Te Turuki - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0510pa.bmp*t0600p03.ply")] !f0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The meeting of J C Firth with the rebel Te Kooti. 1876, *an oil painting by Albin Martin (1813-1888)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 496-G -CT

TE KUITI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0610pb.bmp")] !t0610pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Kuiti

TE KUITI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0610pa.bmp")] !t0610pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Rora Street, Te Kuiti. c1920

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 45811-1/2

TE PUKE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0660pa.bmp")] !t0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Puke, the kiwifruit centre of New Zealand

TE RAUPARAHA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0690pa.bmp")] !t0690pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Rauparaha. 1842, *pencil and watercolour portrait by John Alexander Gilfillan (1793-1863).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P114023-A -CT

TE RAUPARAHA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0690pb.bmp")] !t0690pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tamihana Te Rauparaha 1852, watercolour by George French Angas (1822-1886). Tamihana Te Rauparaha (?-1876) was the son of Ngati Toa leader Te Rauparaha and Te Akau. He took the name Tamihana when he was baptised by Octavius Hadfield in 1841. In 1850 he went to England with Jane and William William, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1852, returning to Otaki later that year.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P114001-C -CT

TE WHANGA LAGOON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0700pa.bmp")] !t0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blind Jim's, Te Whanga lagoon, Chatham Island. This huge lagoon covers 17 000 hectares

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau Te Wherowhero - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0720pa.bmp")] !t0720pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Werowero, or Potatau. The principal chief of all Waikato, 1844, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822-1886). Plate 44 (left side) in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847). Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, accepted the kingship at Ngaruawahia in 1858. He was succeeded by his son Tawhiao.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/44 -CT

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau Te Wherowhero - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0630pa.bmp*t0720p02.ply")] !n0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Potatau's palace, Ngaruawahia, 1864. *Watercolour by William Fox 1812-1893 showing the palace of Potatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), the first Maori King, who accepted the kingship, at Ngaruawahia, in 1858. In 1864 William Fox, then Colonial Secretary (with responsibility for Native Affairs), spent much of his time touring Maori districts.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P 29-WC -CT

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau II - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0730pa.bmp")] !t0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Tukaroto Matutaera Potatau Te Wherowhero Tawhaio (?-1894), son of Whakaawi and Potatau Te Wherowhero, the first Maori king. On the death of his father, in 1860, Tawhaio became the second Maori king.
c1880s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : ,F- 50875-1/2

TE WHITI-O-RONGOMAI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0770pa.bmp")] !t0770pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Whiti, pencil drawing by William Francis Robert Gordon (d.1936). Taranaki leader and prophet Te Whiti-o-Rongomai III (?-1907) settled at Parihaka in the late 1840s. Together with spiritual leader Tohu Kakahi, he protested against the confiscation of lands in the Taranaki. From 1879 the followers of Te Whiti embarked upon a peaceful campaign of disrupting the surveyors and ploughing of land by settlers. A force of over 1500 Armed Constabulary were sent into Parihaka on 5 November 1881 to be met by 2000 seated Maori. Te Whiti and Tohu were among those arrested. After their trial they were sent to the South Island, finally returning to Parihaka in 1883. Te Whiti continued to protest.

Size and location of original unknown. W F Gordon attended a meeting at Parihaka in 1880. Te Whiti requested that no likenesses be taken (drawings or photographs) but Gordon did not want to waste the opportunity so, during the proceedings, sketched a likeness of the prophet on his shirtsleeve. This he later re-drew, using his memory to fill in the details. It was said to be a good likeness.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 125149-1/2

TEA TREE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0790pa.bmp")] !t0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Manuka or Tea Tree

TECOMANTHE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0800pa.bmp")] !t0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tecomanthe

TECHNICAL EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0810pa.bmp")] !t0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: James McAllister fl 1896-1930

*Science class at Stratford Technical College. Headmaster F Tryer in the background
1911*

James McAllister Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10033-1/1

TECHNICAL EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0810pb.bmp")] !t0810pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tesla Studios

*Engineering class at Wanganui Technical College
c1925*

Tesla Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 16405-1/1

TEKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0100pe.bmp*t0820p01.ply")] !I0100pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Tekapo from the Mount John Observatory

TEKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0820pb.bmp")] !t0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tekapo from the Mount John Observatory

TELEVISION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0830pa.bmp")] !t0830pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sugarloaf Transmitting Station is Christchurch's television transmitting station

TEMUKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0840pa.bmp")] !t0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Temuka

TENNIS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1070pa.bmp*t0860p01.ply")] !w1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Tennis champion Anthony Frederick Wilding (1883-1915). He joined the Royal Marines in 1914 and was killed in France in May the following year.
c1910*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 971-1/4 -MNZ

TE PAKI COASTAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0870pa.bmp")] !t0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Te Paki Coastal Park is a government-farmed property

TERNs - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0880pa.bmp")] !t0880pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Black-fronted Tern

TERNs - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0880pb.bmp")] !t0880pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Caspian Tern with newly-hatched chick

TERNs - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0880pd.bmp")] !t0880pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Fairy Terns are one of New Zealand's rarest breeding birds. Less than ten pairs nest here, but they are very common in Australia

TERRY, Lionel - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0890pa.bmp")] !t0890pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: C E Churton

The caption to this photograph published in the New Zealand Graphic of 30 September 1905 reads: "Wellington shooting sensation. A portrait of Lionel Terry, who is the self-confessed murderer of a Chinaman in Wellington.

This portrait was taken during his walking tour from Auckland to Wellington. A most accomplished, though eccentric man, Terry has made hundreds of chance friends during his tour of the colony." Edward Lionel Terry (1873-1932) arrived in New Zealand about 1901. In 1904 he published The Shadow, a book of poems with an introduction exhorting the need to curtail "alien" immigration and maintain racial purity. The following year he walked from Mangonui to Wellington distributing copies of his book and giving lectures. He tried to persuade Parliament that all non-European immigration should be stopped, and to attract more attention to his cause he shot Joe Kum Yung, a former miner who had lived in New Zealand for over 25 years, in Haining Street, Wellington. Terry was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic and spent the rest of his life in mental hospitals.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21039-1/2

THAMES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0910pa.bmp")] !t0910pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Thames

THATCHER, Charles Robert - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0920pa.bmp")] !t0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cover of Thatcher's Auckland vocalist... (Auckland, 1862), a collection of songs on topical issues written and sung by Charles Robert Thatcher (1831-1878)

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : B-K 43-

THATCHER, Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t0930pa.bmp")] !t0930pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Hartley Webster fl 1852-1900

Architect Frederick Thatcher (1814-1890), came to New Zealand in 1844 and became superintendent of public works in 1845. From 1848 to 1853 he was a student at St John's Theological College in Auckland. While there he prepared plans for many churches and schools. Frederick married Caroline Wright in 1849 and the family went back to England in 1856. On their return to New Zealand in 1861 Thatcher became the third vicar of St Paul's, Wellington, staying until 1865. During this time he designed a new church for the parish.. In 1868 he occupied the position of private secretary to the Governor and at the end of that year returned to England and became private secretary to Bishop Selwyn at Lichfield. In 1883 he was made prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral. He died in 1890 aged 76 years old.

Old St Pauls Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110423-1/2

THATCHER, Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a1070pd.bmp*t0930p02.ply")] !a1070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

St Paul's Cathedral, Mulgrave Street, Wellington. Designed by Frederick Thatcher and completed in May 1866, this photograph was taken about 1867 before the South transept was added to the church in 1868.

Dorset Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 21154-1/2

THATCHER, Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0630pa.bmp*t0930p03.ply")] !k0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Old Church, Remuera. *This watercolour of St Marks Church by John Kinder (1819-1903) was painted about 1857. Designed by Frederick Thatcher, the church was built in 1847. In 1859 it was moved to another site and a larger church was built. Reverend John Kinder was minister of St Marks from 1860 to 1863, and helped to pay for the building of the new church.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P210017-A -CT

THRUSHES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1010pa.bmp")] !t1010pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

The Song Thrush, introduced from Britain in the 1860s, is now common everywhere

THRUSHES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1010pb.bmp")] !t1010pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Male Blackbird

TIMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1050pa.bmp")] !t1050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Port Timaru

TIMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1050pb.bmp")] !t1050pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Timaru

TIWAI POINT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1090pa.bmp")] !t1090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tiwai Point aluminium smelter

TIZARD, Dame Catherine Anne - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1100pa.bmp")] !t1100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Dame Catherine Tizard during her time as Governor-General

TOBACCO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1110pa.bmp")] !t1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tobacco cultivation near Nelson

TOETOE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1130pa.bmp")] !t1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A windblown toetoe plant on Farewell Spit

TOHEROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1140pa.bmp")] !t1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("FIB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Toheroa

TOKAANU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1170pa.bmp")] !t1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Takaanu hydroelectric power station, also Cinder Cone

TOKOMARU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tokomaru Bay

TOKOROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Forestry near Tokoroa

TOKOROA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tokoroa with Kinleith Mills 8 km in the distance

TOLAGA BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tolaga Bay

TOMTITS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A female Tomtit feeds its chicks in a nest in a Craigieburn Forest Park stream bank

TONGA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1230pa.bmp")] !t1230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Boats of the Friendly Islands. This view of Tonga is based on paintings and drawings made by John Webber (1751-1793) on James Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. The expedition visited Tonga from May to mid-July 1777.

Hand-coloured aquatint published as the frontispiece to Views of the South Seas, by John Webber (London: Boydell, 1820).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-16 -CT

TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1240pa.bmp")] !t1240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Taranaki Falls in Tongariro National Park

TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0320pa.bmp*t1240p02.ply")] !r0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*New Zealand Railways brochure showing the Raurimu Spiral
1930s*

NZ Railways Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : C- 20170- -CT

TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0060pb.bmp*t1250p01.ply")] !g0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Trentham races - soon after the introduction of on-course betting. c1912

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 45487-1/2

TOTARA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1260pa.bmp")] !t1260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Totara

TOURISM - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1270pa.bmp")] !t1270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Shotover jet

TOURISM - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Heliskiing allows the skier to get to runs which are otherwise inaccessible

TOURISM - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1270pd.bmp")] !t1270pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Paragliding - a hybrid sport crossing parachuting with hang-gliding

TOURISM - Industry Pioneer - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0590pa.bmp*t1280p01.ply")] !c0590pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Railways poster advertising The Chateau Tongariro and National Park.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number :F- 126401-1/2 -CT

TOURISM - Industry Pioneer - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("q0070pg.bmp*t1280p02.ply")] !q0070pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

New Zealand Railway's Department poster advertising Queenstown

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 126400-1/2 -CT

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1330pa.bmp")] !t1330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bird snare

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1330pb.bmp")] !t1330pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tohunga's enclosure

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Fire-making implements

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1330pd.bmp")] !t1330pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rahui Post, which indicates that a place is tapu

TRAMWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1340pa.bmp")] !t1340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Christchurch Tramway encompasses the city centre

TRAMWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1340pb.bmp")] !t1340pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

"The wrong way to alight..." poster published by Wellington Corporation Tramways.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 119186-1/2 -CT

TRAMWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1340pc.bmp")] !t1340pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wellington's celebrated cable car winches passengers up 122 metres from Lambton Quay past Victoria University to the suburb of Kelburn

TRAMWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1340pd.bmp")] !t1340pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tram at Ferrymead

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1350pa.bmp")] !t1350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Transit NZ road-rail bridge on the West Coast of the South Island

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1350pb.bmp")] !t1350pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

*The haul road is set aside for large trucks to ferry raw material from a quarry to the cement works on Cape
Foulwind*

TRAVIS, Richard Charles - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1360pb.bmp")] !t1360pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Richard Charles Travis (1884-1918), who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross in 1916 for his "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty". Travis had served at Gallipoli and at the Somme and had already been awarded the DSO, Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Military Medal among other citations for gallantry.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103803-1/2

TREATY OF WAITANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1370pa.bmp")] !t1370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A view of the feast given by the governor to the natives at the Nuarake Hokianga, Feb 1840. Horeke Capt. Macdonald's [sic] station, ink drawing by Richard Taylor (1805-1873). After the Treaty of Waitangi was signed at Waitangi on 6 February 1840, Governor Hobson took the Treaty around the Bay of Islands to obtain more signatures. On 12 February hundreds of Maori gathered at Mangungu on the Hokianga Harbour, and many signed the Treaty. The following day Hobson provided a feast to celebrate the signing. This took place at Horeke, about 2km west of Mangungu. In the 1831 Thomas McDonnell purchased a timber-milling, trading and shipbuilding business at Horeke and there he built his house, known as 'The Cottage'. It was surrounded by vineyards, orchards, employees' cottages, and 17 cannon. The artist, the Reverend Richard Taylor, was a witness at the signing of the Treaty on several occasions, including at Waitangi.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P296169-EQ -CT

TREE DAISIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1410pa.bmp")] !t1410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Tupare or leatherwood, Olearia colensoi

TREE DAISIES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1410pb.bmp")] !t1410pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Common Tree Daisy Olearia arborescens

TREE FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1420pa.bmp")] !t1420pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The mamaku grows to be the tallest of the tree ferns

TREE FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1420pb.bmp")] !t1420pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tree ferns

TREE FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0700pa.bmp*t1420p03.ply")] !s0700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bunches of sporangia (sori) on the ventral side of a frond of silver tree fern

TREE FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0500pa.bmp*t1420p04.ply")] !m0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Mamaku is also known as the black tree fern

TRENT, Leonard Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1440pa.bmp")] !t1440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

Leonard Henry Trent

TREVALLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Trevally

TRIATHLON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The start of the New Year's Day triathlon in Gisborne

TRIGG, Lloyd Allan - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1480pa.bmp")] !t1480pa.dib}

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Lloyd Allan Trigg

TROUT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Trout fishing near Wanaka

TUATARA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1560pa.bmp")] !t1560pa.dib}

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Tuatara

TUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

In good light Tui's plumage shows iridescent greens and purples

TUNA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1620pa.bmp")] !t1620pa.dib}

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Skipjack Tuna

TURANGAWAEWAE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1640pa.bmp")] !t1640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Turangawaewae on the bank of the Waikato River

TURANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Turangi

TURBOT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Turbot

TUTIRA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Lake Tutira

TUTIRA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g1070pa.bmp*t1690p02.ply")] !g1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908 - 1972

*Naturalist and farmer William Herbert Guthrie-Smith (1862-1940) surveying erosion damage on his property
Tutira.
c1939*

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1898-1/4 -MNZ

TUTU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1700pa.bmp")] !t1700pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tutu is regarded as New Zealand's most poisonous plant

TWIZEL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1730pa.bmp")] !t1730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Twizel was built to accommodate construction workers for the Upper Waitaki power development project

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 2 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0200P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0240P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0240P02")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0260P01")] !}
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<i>The Mountain</i>	}	<i>Mass burial</i>	<i>Tapanui</i>
<i>Toatoa</i>	<i>Tangiwai rail</i>	<i>after the</i>	
<i>Phyllocladus</i>	<i>disaster</i>	<i>Tangiwai</i>	
<i>alpinus</i>	<i>memorial</i>	<i>railway</i>	<i>disaster</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0310P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0310P02")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0340P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0360P01")] !}
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<i>Cape Egmont</i>	}	<i>Wreck of the</i>	<i>Mount</i>
<i>lighthouse</i>	<i>Mount</i>	<i>Tararua, Pt</i>	<i>Tarawera</i>
	<i>Taranaki</i>	<i>Waihope</i>	<i>showing the</i>
	<i>(Egmont) and</i>		<i>1886 basaltic</i>
	<i>Lake</i>		<i>fissure</i>
	<i>Mangamahoe</i>		

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0370P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0380P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0390P01")] !}	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0410P01")] !}
t0370pas.dib}	t0380pas.dib}	t0390pas.dib}	t0410pas.dib}
<i>Mount</i>	<i>Takaka Valley</i>	<i>Taumarunui</i>	<i>Taupiri</i>
<i>Tasman</i>	<i>with the</i>		<i>Mountain</i>
	<i>Tasman</i>		
	<i>Mountains</i>		

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 3 of 10)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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!	!	!	!
t0430pas.dib}	t0430pbs.dib	t0460pas.dib}	t0510pas.dib}
<i>A windsurfer</i>	}	<i>A young tawa</i>	<i>Account</i>
<i>on Tauranga</i>	<i>Tauranga</i>		<i>issued by</i>
<i>Harbour</i>			<i>Mary Taylor</i>
			<i>to Mrs</i>
			<i>Valance</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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"T0530P01")]	"T0530P02")]	"T0530P03")]	"T0530P04")]
!	!	!	!
t0530pas.dib}	t0530pbs.dib	t0530pcs.dib}	t0530pds.dib
<i>Te Anau Glow</i>	}	<i>Lake Te Anau</i>	}
<i>Worm Caves</i>	<i>Lake Te Anau</i>		<i>Float plane</i>
			<i>on Lake Te</i>
			<i>Anau</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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"T0540P01")]	"T0560P01")]	"T0570P01")]	"T0570P02")]
!	!	!	!
t0540pas.dib}	t0560pas.dib}	t0570pas.dib}	t0570pbs.dib
<i>Te Aroha sits</i>	<i>Te Awamutu</i>	<i>Horonuku Te</i>	}
<i>at the foot of</i>		<i>Heuheu</i>	<i>Te Heu Heu</i>
<i>Mount Te</i>		<i>Tukino IV</i>	<i>& Hiwakau,</i>
<i>Aroha</i>			<i>Tanpo [sic]</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 4 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0580P01")] ! t0580pas.dib} <i>Dame Kiri Te Kanawa</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0600P01")] ! t0600pas.dib} <i>Te Kooti's whare</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0600P02")] ! t0600pbs.dib} } <i>Te Kooti or Turuki addressing Rotorua natives ...</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0610P01")] ! t0610pbs.dib} } <i>Te Kuiti</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0610P02")] ! t0610pas.dib} <i>Rora Street, Te Kuiti</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0660P01")] ! t0660pas.dib} <i>Te Puke, the kiwifruit centre of New Zealand</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0690P01")] ! t0690pas.dib} <i>Te Rauparaha, 1842</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0690P02")] ! t0690pbs.dib} } <i>Tamihana Te Rauparaha 1852</i>
---	--	--	---

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0700P01")] ! t0700pas.dib} <i>Te Whanga lagoon</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0720P01")] ! t0720pas.dib} <i>Te Wherowhero, or Potatau</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0730P01")] ! t0730pas.dib} <i>Tukaroto Matutaera Potatau Te Wherowhero Tawhaio</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T0770P01")] ! t0770pas.dib} <i>Te Whiti</i>
--	---	--	--

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 5 of 10)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0790P01")]"	"T0800P01")]"	"T0810P01")]"	"T0810P02")]"
!	!	!	!
t0790pas.dib}	t0800pas.dib}	t0810pas.dib}	t0810pbs.dib
<i>Manuka or</i>	<i>Tecomanthe</i>	<i>Science class</i>	}
<i>Tea Tree</i>		<i>at Stratford</i>	<i>Engineering</i>
		<i>Technical</i>	<i>class at</i>
		<i>College</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>
			<i>Technical</i>
			<i>College</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0820P02")]"	"T0830P01")]"	"T0840P01")]"	"T0870P01")]"
!	!	!	!
t0820pbs.dib	t0830pas.dib}	t0840pas.dib}	t0870pas.dib}
}	<i>Sugarloaf</i>	<i>Temuka</i>	<i>Te Pahi</i>
<i>Tekapo from</i>	<i>Transmitting</i>		<i>Coastal Park</i>
<i>the Mount</i>	<i>Station</i>		
<i>John</i>			
<i>Observatory</i>			

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0880P01")]"	"T0880P02")]"	"T0880P03")]"	"T0890P01")]"
!	!	!	!
t0880pas.dib}	t0880pbs.dib	t0880pds.dib	t0890pas.dib}
<i>Black-fronted</i>	}	}	<i>Lionel Terry</i>
<i>Tern</i>	<i>Caspian Tern</i>	<i>Fairy Tern</i>	
	<i>with newly-</i>		
	<i>hatched chick</i>		

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 6 of 10)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T0910P01")]"T0920P01")]"T0930P01")]"T1010P01")]
!
!
!
!
t0910pas.dib} t0920pas.dib} t0930pas.dib} t1010pas.dib}
Thames Cover of Architect Song Thrush
Thatcher's Frederick
Auckland Thatcher
vocalist...

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1010P02")]"T1050P01")]"T1050P02")]"T1090P01")]
!
!
!
!
t1010pbs.dib t1050pas.dib} t1050pbs.dib t1090pas.dib}
} *Port Timaru* } *Tiwai Point*
Male Timaru
Blackbird

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1100P01")]"T1110P01")]"T1130P01")]"T1140P01")]
!
!
!
!
t1100pas.dib} t1110pas.dib} t1130pas.dib} t1140pas.dib}
Dame Tobacco Toetoe Toheroa
Catherine cultivation
Tizard near Nelson

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 8 of 10)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1330P01")]" ! t1330pas.dib} <i>Bird snare</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1330P02")]" ! t1330pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1330P03")]" ! t1330pcs.dib} <i>Fire-making implements</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1330P04")]" ! t1330pds.dib} }
	<i>Tohunga's enclosure</i>		<i>Rahui Post</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1340P01")]" ! t1340pas.dib} <i>Christchurch Tramway</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1340P02")]" ! t1340pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1340P03")]" ! t1340pcs.dib} <i>Wellington's cable car</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1340P04")]" ! t1340pds.dib} }
	<i>"The wrong way to alight..."</i>		<i>Tram at Ferrymead</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1350P01")]" ! t1350pas.dib} <i>Road-rail bridge</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1350P02")]" ! t1350pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1360P01")]" ! t1360pbs.dib} }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("T1370P01")]" ! t1370pas.dib} <i>A view of the feast given by the governor to the natives</i>
	<i>Haul road crossing</i>	<i>Richard Charles Travis</i>	

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - T TOPICS (Page 10 of 10)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1640P01")"T1650P01")"T1660P01")"T1690P01"]
! ! ! !
t1640pas.dib} t1650pas.dib} t1660pas.dib} t1690pas.dib}
Turangawaew Turangi Turbot Lake Tutira
ae

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1700P01")"T1730P01")]
! !
t1700pas.dib} t1730pas.dib}
Tutu Twizel

TAKAHE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T0110P01")]"T0110P02")]

! !
t0110pas.dib} f0050pas.dib
Takahe }

*Dr Robert
Alexander
Falla
measuring a
takahe egg
with Louis
Gurr*

TAKAKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0120P01")	"T0120P02")	"T0120P03")	"T0120P04")]
!	!	!	!
t0120pas.dib}	t0120pbs.dib	w0150pas.dib	t0380pas.dib}
<i>Takaka</i>	}	}	<i>Takaka Valley</i>
	<i>Takaka Hill</i>	<i>Waikoropupu</i>	<i>with the</i>
		<i>Springs</i>	<i>Tasman</i>
			<i>Mountains in</i>
			<i>the</i>
			<i>background</i>

TANGIWAI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T0240P01")]"T0240P02")]
!          !
t0240pbs.dib t0240pas.dib}
}          Mass burial
Tangiwai rail after the
disaster      Tangiwai
memorial     railway
               disaster
```

TARANAKI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T0310P01")]"T0310P02")]
!          !
t0310pas.dib} t0310pbs.dib
Cape Egmont   }
lighthouse    Mount
               Taranaki
               (Egmont) and
               Lake
               Mangamahoe
```

TASMAN, Abel Janszoon - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T0370P01")]"T0370P02")]
!          !
t0370pas.dib} i0010pas.dib}
  Mount    Tasman
  Tasman    Glacier
```

TAURANGA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0430P01")]	"T0430P02")]	"T0430P03")]
!	!	!
t0430pas.dib}	t0430pbs.dib	m1880pas.dib
<i>A windsurfer</i>	}	}
<i>on Tauranga</i>	<i>Tauranga</i>	<i>Mount</i>
<i>Harbour</i>		<i>Maunganui</i>

TAYLOR, Richard - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0520P01")]	"T0520P02")]	"T0520P03")]
!	!	!
h0830pas.dib	c0920pas.dib	t1370pas.dib}
}	}	A view of the
<i>Basil Kirke</i>	Capt	feast given by
<i>Taylor, Rev</i>	Clendon's,	the governor
<i>Richard</i>	Manawahora,	to the natives
<i>Taylor, and</i>	Bay of	
<i>Hoani</i>	Islands, 1839	
<i>Wiremu</i>		
<i>Hipango</i>		

TE ANAU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T0530P01")"T0530P02")]"T0530P03")]"T0530P04")]
!         !         !         !
t0530pas.dib} t0530pbs.dib t0530pcs.dib} t0530pds.dib
Te Anau Glow      }      Lake Te Anau      }
Worm Caves Lake Te Anau      Float plane
                                on Lake Te
                                Anau
```

TE HEUHEU TUKINO IV - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0570P01")]	"T0570P02")]
!	!
t0570pas.dib}	t0570pbs.dib
<i>Horonuku Te</i>	}
<i>Heuheu</i>	Te Heu Heu
<i>Tukino IV</i>	& Hiwakau,
	Tanpo <i>[sic]</i>

TE KOOTI, Rikirangi Te Turuki - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0600P01")]	"T0600P02")]	"T0600P03")]
!	!	!
t0600pas.dib}	t0600pbs.dib	f0510pas.dib
<i>Te Kooti's</i>	}	}
<i>whare</i>	Te Kooti or	The meeting
	Turuki	of J C Firth
	addressing	with the rebel
	Rotorua	Te Kooti
	natives ...	

TE KUITI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T0610P01")]"T0610P02")]
! !
t0610pbs.dib t0610pas.dib}
} *Rora Street,*
Te Kuiti Te Kuiti

TE RAUPARAHA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0690P01")]	"T0690P02")]
!	!
t0690pas.dib}	t0690pbs.dib
<i>Te</i>	}
<i>Rauparaha,</i>	Tamihana Te
<i>1842</i>	Rauparaha
	1852

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau Te Wherowhero - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T0720P01")]"T0720P02")]
! !
t0720pas.dib} n0630pas.dib
Te }
Wherowhero, Potatau's
or Potatau palace,
 Ngaruawahia

TECHNICAL EDUCATION - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0810P01")]	"T0810P02")]
!	!
t0810pas.dib}	t0810pbs.dib
<i>Science class</i>	}
<i>at Stratford</i>	<i>Engineering</i>
<i>Technical</i>	<i>class at</i>
<i>College</i>	<i>Wanganui</i>
	<i>Technical</i>
	<i>College</i>

TEKAPO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T0820P01")]"T0820P02")]
!          !
l0100pes.dib} t0820pbs.dib
Tekapo from      }
the Mount      Tekapo from
John           the Mount
Observatory    John
                   Observatory
```

TERNs - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0880P01")]	"T0880P02")]	"T0880P03")]
!	!	!
t0880pas.dib}	t0880pbs.dib	t0880pds.dib
<i>Black-fronted</i>	}	}
<i>Tern</i>	<i>Caspian Tern</i>	<i>Fairy Tern</i>
	<i>with newly-</i>	
	<i>hatched chick</i>	

THATCHER, Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T0930P01")]	"T0930P02")]	"T0930P03")]
!	!	!
t0930pas.dib}	a1070pds.dib	k0630pas.dib
<i>Architect</i>	}	}
<i>Frederick</i>	<i>St Paul's</i>	Old Church,
<i>Thatcher</i>	<i>Cathedral,</i>	Remuera
	<i>Mulgrave</i>	
	<i>Street,</i>	
	<i>Wellington</i>	

THRUSHES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T1010P01")]"T1010P02")]
!          !
t1010pas.dib} t1010pbs.dib
Song Thrush      }
                   }
                   Male
                   Blackbird
```

TIMARU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T1050P01")]"T1050P02")]
!          !
t1050pas.dib} t1050pbs.dib
Port Timaru   }
              Timaru
```

TOKOROA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1200P01")]	"T1200P02")]
!	!
t1200pas.dib}	t1200pbs.dib
<i>Forestry near</i>	}
<i>Tokoroa</i>	<i>Tokoroa with</i>
	<i>Kinleith Mills</i>
	<i>8 km in the</i>
	<i>distance</i>

TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1240P01")]"T1240P02")]
! !
t1240pas.dib} r0320pas.dib
Taranaki }
Falls in *New Zealand*
Tongariro *Railways*
National *brochure*
Park *showing the*
 Raurimu
 Spiral

TOURISM - Industry Pioneer - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1280P01")]	"T1280P02")]
!	!
c0590pas.dib	q0070pgs.dib
}	}
<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
<i>Railways</i>	<i>Railway's</i>
<i>poster</i>	<i>Department</i>
<i>advertising</i>	<i>poster</i>
<i>The Chateau</i>	<i>advertising</i>
<i>Tongariro</i>	<i>Queenstown</i>

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1330P01")]	"T1330P02")]	"T1330P03")]	"T1330P04")]
!	!	!	!
t1330pas.dib}	t1330pbs.dib	t1330pcs.dib}	t1330pds.dib
<i>Bird snare</i>	}	<i>Fire-making</i>	}
	<i>Tohunga's</i>	<i>implements</i>	<i>Rahui Post</i>
	<i>enclosure</i>		

TRAMWAYS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1340P01")]"	"T1340P02")]"	"T1340P03")]"	"T1340P04")]"
!	!	!	!
t1340pas.dib}	t1340pbs.dib	t1340pcs.dib}	t1340pds.dib
<i>Christchurch</i>	}	<i>Wellington's</i>	}
<i>Tramway</i>	<i>"The wrong</i>	<i>cable car</i>	<i>Tram at</i>
	<i>way to</i>		<i>Ferrymead</i>
	<i>alight..."</i>		

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1350P01")]	"T1350P02")]
!	!
t1350pas.dib}	t1350pbs.dib
<i>Road-rail</i>	}
<i>bridge</i>	<i>Haul road</i>
	<i>crossing</i>

TREE DAISIES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"T1410P01")]"T1410P02")]
!          !
t1410pas.dib} t1410pbs.dib
Tupare or      }
leatherwood, Common Tree
Olearia Daisy Olearia
colensoi arborescens
```

TREE FERNS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"T1420P01")]	"T1420P02")]	"T1420P03")]	"T1420P04")]
!	!	!	!
t1420pas.dib}	t1420pbs.dib	s0700pas.dib	m0500pas.dib
<i>The mamaku</i>	}	}	}
<i>grows to be</i>	<i>Tree ferns</i>	<i>Silver tree</i>	<i>Mamaku</i>
<i>the tallest of</i>		<i>fern</i>	
<i>the tree ferns</i>			

TUTIRA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"T1690P01")]	"T1690P02")]
!	!
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<i>Lake Tutira</i>	}
	<i>William</i>
	<i>Herbert</i>
	<i>Guthrie-</i>
	<i>Smith</i>

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0060pa.bmp")] !u0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

University of Auckland Arts Building Tower

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0060pb.bmp")] !u0060pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Auckland University from the Domain.
c1910

Auckland Star Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 2884-1/1

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0070pd.bmp")] !u0070pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

University of Canterbury

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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University of Canterbury School of Law

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0070pe.bmp")] !u0070pe.dib}

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University of Canterbury library

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0070pb.bmp")] !u0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

University of Canterbury Student Association building

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0070pf.bmp")] !u0070pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

University of Canterbury coat of arms

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0070pa.bmp")] !u0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Steffano Francis Webb 1880?-1967

*Art class at Canterbury University School of Arts
1910*

Steffano Webb Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 4269-1/1

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0080pa.bmp")] !u0080pa.dib}

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University of Otago

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0080pb.bmp")] !u0080pb.dib}

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University of Otago

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0080pd.bmp")] !u0080pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Artist unknown

The University of Otago buildings were designed by Maxwell Bury and completed in 1878.

Engraving

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 680-1/4 -MNZ

UPHAM, Charles Hazlitt - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0730pa.bmp*u0100p01.ply")] !k0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Lt Col Howard Karl Kippenberger DSO (1897-1957) (left), with Lt Charles Hazlitt Upham VC (1908-1994)

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2149-1/4 -DA

UREWERA COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("u0130pa.bmp")] !u0130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Waikaremoana - Urewera country

UREWERA COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Aniwaniwa Falls, Urewera National Park

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - U TOPICS (Page 1 of 2)

{ewc
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Otago Otago University of Waikaremoan
buildings a

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - U TOPICS (Page 2 of 2)

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Aniwaniwa
Falls
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UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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Auckland University
from the
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UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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Canterbury   Canterbury   Canterbury   Canterbury
School of    library      Student
Law          building
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University of Art class at
Canterbury   Canterbury
University
School of Arts
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UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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<i>University of</i>	<i>University of</i>	<i>The</i>
<i>Otago</i>	<i>Otago</i>	<i>University of</i>
		<i>Otago</i>
		<i>buildings</i>

UREWERA COUNTRY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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]!        ]!
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}          }
  Lake    Aniwaniwa
Waikaremoan Falls
a
```

VAN DER VELDEN, Petrus - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0030pa.bmp")] !v0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

*Dutch-born artist Petrus van der Velden (1813-1913), who came to New Zealand with his wife, Sophia, and three children in 1890. The family settled in Christchurch where Petrus taught art as well as exhibiting his own work. In 1898 the family moved to Sydney and Sophia died there in 1899. Van der Velden returned to New Zealand in 1904.
1909*

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14988-1/1

VEGETABLE SHEEP - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0040pa.bmp")] !v0040pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Vegetable Sheep are so called because at a distance they appear to be sheep

VEGETATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0050pa.bmp")] !v0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Kauri Forest, Puketi

VEGETATION - Reflection of Natural History - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Alpine daisy. There are many Celmisia species especially in alpine areas

VEGETATION - Scrubland - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0080pa.bmp")] !v0080pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Beech near the tree line

VEGETATION - Ferns - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0090pa.bmp")] !v0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blechnum 'blackspot.' Ferns are represented in New Zealand by about 180 species

VEGETATION - Liverworts - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Liverwort thalli

VEGETATION - Liverworts - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("I0740pa.bmp*v0100p02.ply")] !I0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Monoclea forsteri is the largest liverwort in the world

VEGETATION - Fungi - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0110pa.bmp")] !v0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Amanita muscaria

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0140pa.bmp")] !v0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Clematis

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Introduced gorse, if left unchecked, can eventually colonise farmland

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0140pc.bmp")] !v0140pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Goats can easily kill trees through eating new growth or ring-barking them

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1450pa.bmp*v0140p04.ply")] !b1450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Broom in flower

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1330pa.bmp*v0150p01.ply")] !h1330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: B Snowden fl 1940s

*Sergeant Alfred Clive Hulme VC(1911-1982) with students of Kowhai Junior High School, Mt Eden, Auckland
20 October 1941*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: C-9623

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0820pa.bmp*v0150p02.ply")] !h0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*VC winner John Daniel Hinton (born 1909) with Hon Walter Nash (1882-1968)
1940s*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: C-22324

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0520pa.bmp*v0150p03.ply")] !h0520pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Artist, surveyor, explorer, politician and soldier, Charles Heaphy VC (1828-1881).
c1867*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number: F- 3062-1/2

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0240pa.bmp*v0150p04.ply")] !h0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Wedding of William James Hardham VC (1876-1928), and Constance Evelyn Parsonson
11 March 1916*

Major E R Andrews Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number: F- 24506-1/2

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0730pa.bmp*v0150p05.ply")] !k0730pa.dib}

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Photographer Unknown

Lt Col Howard Karl Kippenberger DSO (1897-1957) (left), with Lt Charles Hazlitt Upham VC (1908-1994).

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2149-1/4 -DA

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0620pa.bmp*v0150p06.ply")] !n0620pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Second-lieutenant Te Moananui-a-kiwa Ngarimu (1918-1943), who was killed at Tebaga Gap in Tunis, and was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22373

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0430pa.bmp*v0150p07.ply")] !b0430pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Cyril Royston Guyton Bassett (1892-1983), the first member of the New Zealand forces to win a Victoria Cross in World War I. It was awarded for gallantry when he kept lines of communication open to the men on Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, 7 August 1915.
1918.*

New Zealand RSA Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 1993-1/2 -MNZ

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("e0340pa.bmp*v0150p08.ply")] !e0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: H Paton

*Sergeant Keith Elliott (1916-1989) was awarded the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Ruweisat Ridge in the Western Desert on 15 July 1942. After the war he was ordained as an Anglican minister.
c1942*

War History Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 12682-1/4 -DA

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("t1360pb.bmp*v0150p09.ply")] !t1360pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Richard Charles Travis (1884-1918), who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross in 1916 for his "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty". Travis had served at Gallipoli and at the Somme and had already been awarded the DSO, Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Military Medal, among other citations for gallantry.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103803-1/2

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0170pa.bmp")] !v0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: J N Taylor

The Hunter Building was the first part of Victoria University College to be built. Designed by Penty and Blake, it was opened by Lord Plunket in 1904. Later additions included the Law Library, built on the right hand end of the building.

Otzen Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 104816-1/2

VOGEL, Sir Julius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0190pa.bmp")] !v0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Morris

*Julius Vogel (1835-1899) arrived in Dunedin in 1861. He held a number of political positions before becoming Premier in 1873. He was largely responsible for the immigration and public works policies of the 1870s. Vogel was knighted in 1875. In 1888 he and his wife Mary returned to England to live. In his retirement he wrote a futuristic novel Anno domini 2000; or a woman's destiny (published 1889).
c1870s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 5288-1/2

VOLCANOES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pc.bmp")] !v0200pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ngauruhoe erupting. It is still an active volcano

VOLCANOES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Island is an active breached crater that has risen from the sea bed, 80 km off the shore in the Bay of Plenty

VOLCANOES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mount Tarawera showing the 1886 basaltic fissure - rift explosive eruption. The red shows 1886 basaltic scoria, the white earlier rhyolitic pumice

VOLCANOES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0200pa.bmp")] !v0200pa.dib}

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The volcanic region of pumice hills looking towards Tongariro and the Ruapehu, *hand-coloured lithograph by J W Giles from an original by George French Angas (1822 - 1886). Plate 10 in The New Zealanders illustrated, by G F Angas (London: T McLean, 1847).*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-1/28 -CT

VOLKNER, Carl Sylvius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0210pa.bmp")] !v0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Reverend Carl Sylvius Volkner (1819-1865), a German missionary who settled in New Zealand in 1849. He was killed at his church at Opotiki in 1865. Lithograph by Vincent Brooks Day & Son, based on a photograph by John Kinder, published in Reminiscences of the war in New Zealand, by Thomas S Gudgeon.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2669-1/2

VON HAAST, Sir Julius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0230pa.bmp")] !v0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Explorer and geologist Johann Franz Julius von Haast (1822-1887), with his wife Mary Dobson, sister of explorer Arthur Dobson. The couple married in June 1863. Haast came to New Zealand in 1858 to report on the prospects for German emigration. Soon after his arrival he met Austrian geologist Ferdinand von Hochstetter, with whom he became life-long friends, and together they made a number of geological expeditions. In 1861 he was appointed Canterbury provincial geologist and he explored and mapped the Canterbury and Westland areas. In 1868 Haast was appointed the first director of the Canterbury Museum. In 1886 he was created KCMG.
c1865

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 31387-1/2

VON HAAST, Sir Julius - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0230pb.bmp")] !v0230pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

The World Heritage Visitors Centre, Haast in South Westland

VON HAAST, Sir Julius - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("v0230pc.bmp")] !v0230pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Haast River was named after Julius von Haast

VON TEMPSKY, Gustavus Ferdinand - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0760pa.bmp*v0250p01.ply")] !c0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Encampment of Chute's forces, near Te Putahi Pa, on the Whenuakura River, 7 January 1866, *watercolour by Gustavus Ferdinand von Tempsky (1828-1868) showing Dr Isaac Earl Featherston, seated, with Sergeant Birchfield (?), guide Te Mahuki and his wife Takeroa.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P198008-A -CT

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - V TOPICS (Page 1 of 2)

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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"V0030P01")	"V0040P01")	"V0050P01")	"V0060P01")
]!]!]!]!
v0030pas.dib	v0040pas.dib	v0050pas.dib	v0060pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Petrus van</i>	<i>Vegetable</i>	<i>Kauri Forest,</i>	<i>Alpine daisy</i>
<i>der Velden</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Puketi</i>	

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"V0080P01")	"V0090P01")	"V0100P01")	"V0110P01")
]!]!]!]!
v0080pas.dib	v0090pas.dib	v0100pas.dib	v0110pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Beech near</i>	<i>Blechnum</i>	<i>Liverwort</i>	<i>Amanita</i>
<i>the tree line</i>	<i>'blackspot'</i>	<i>thalli</i>	<i>muscaria</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"V0140P01")	"V0140P02")	"V0140P03")	"V0170P01")
]!]!]!]!
v0140pas.dib	v0140pbs.dib	v0140pcs.dib	v0170pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Goats can</i>	<i>The first part</i>
	<i>gorse can</i>	<i>easily kill</i>	<i>of Victoria</i>
	<i>colonise</i>	<i>trees</i>	<i>University</i>
	<i>farmland</i>		<i>College to be</i>
			<i>built</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - V TOPICS (Page 2 of 2)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"V0190P01")	"V0200P01")	"V0200P04")	"V0210P01")
]!]!]!]!
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}	}	}	}
<i>Julius Vogel</i>	<i>Ngauruhoe</i>	Looking	<i>Reverend</i>
	<i>erupting. It</i>	towards	<i>Carl Sylvius</i>
	<i>is still an</i>	Tongariro and	<i>Volkner</i>
	<i>active</i>	Ruapehu	
	<i>volcano</i>		

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"V0230P01")	"V0230P02")	"V0230P03")
]!]!]!
v0230pas.dib	v0230pbs.dib	v0230pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Johann Franz</i>	<i>The World</i>	<i>Haast River</i>
<i>Julius von</i>	<i>Heritage</i>	
<i>Haast</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
	<i>Centre, Haast</i>	

VEGETATION - Liverworts - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"V0100P01") "V0100P02")
]!        ]!
v0100pas.dib l0740pas.dib}
}          Monoclea
Liverwort  forsteri
thalli
```

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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"V0140P01")	"V0140P02")	"V0140P03")	"V0140P04")
]!]!]!]!
v0140pas.dib	v0140pbs.dib	v0140pcs.dib	b1450pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Goats can</i>	<i>Broom in</i>
	<i>gorse can</i>	<i>easily kill</i>	<i>flower</i>
	<i>colonise</i>	<i>trees</i>	
	<i>farmland</i>		

VICTORIA CROSS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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"V0150P01")	"V0150P02")	"V0150P03")	"V0150P04")
]!]!]!]!
h1330pas.dib	h0820pas.dib	h0520pas.dib	h0240pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>John Daniel</i>	<i>Charles</i>	<i>William</i>
<i>Alfred Clive</i>	<i>Hinton</i>	<i>Heaphy</i>	<i>James</i>
<i>Hulme</i>			<i>Hardham VC,</i>
			<i>and</i>
			<i>Constance</i>
			<i>Evelyn</i>
			<i>Parsonson</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"V0150P05")	"V0150P06")	"V0150P07")	"V0150P08")
]!]!]!]!
k0730pas.dib	n0620pas.dib	b0430pas.dib	e0340pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Lt Col</i>	<i>Second-</i>	<i>Cyril Royston</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>
<i>Howard Karl</i>	<i>lieutenant Te</i>	<i>Guyton</i>	<i>Keith Elliott</i>
<i>Kippenberger</i>	<i>Moananui-a-</i>	<i>Bassett</i>	
<i>DSO (left),</i>	<i>kiwa</i>		
<i>with Lt</i>	<i>Ngarimu</i>		
<i>Charles</i>			
<i>Hazlitt</i>			
<i>Upham VC</i>			

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
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"V0150P09")
]!
t1360pbs.dib
}
<i>Richard</i>
<i>Charles</i>
<i>Travis</i>

VOLCANOES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"V0200P01")	"V0200P02")	"V0200P03")	"V0200P04")
]!]!]!]!
v0200pcs.dib	w1000pas.dib	t0360pas.dib	v0200pas.dib
}	}	<i>Mount</i>	}
<i>Ngauruhoe</i>	<i>White Island</i>	<i>Tarawera</i>	Looking
<i>erupting. It</i>	<i>is an active</i>		towards
<i>is still an</i>	<i>volcano</i>		Tongariro and
<i>active</i>			Ruapehu
<i>volcano</i>			

VON HAAST, Sir Julius - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
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"V0230P01")	"V0230P02")	"V0230P03")
]!]!]!
v0230pas.dib	v0230pbs.dib	v0230pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Johann Franz</i>	<i>The World</i>	<i>Haast River</i>
<i>Julius von</i>	<i>Heritage</i>	
<i>Haast</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
	<i>Centre, Haast</i>	

WADERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0020pa.bmp")] !w0020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Whimbrel among a flock of Bar-tailed Godwits and South Island Pied Oystercatchers

WADERS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0020pb.bmp")] !w0020pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Flock of Turnstones resting on a shell bank

WADERS - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0020pc.bmp")] !w0020pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Little Whimbrel. Only one or two reach New Zealand each year

WAHINE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0030pa.bmp")] !w0030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wahine on the point of capsizing in Wellington Harbour

WAIHEKE ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0060pa.bmp")] !w0060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waihere Island

WAIHI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0070pb.bmp")] !w0070pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waihi

WAIHI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0070pa.bmp")] !w0070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: R Rogers

The "women's part" of the procession of strikers and their supporters in Kenny Street, Waihi, in 1912. "Who said 600?" - this postcard was produced during the miners' strike in response to a report in the New Zealand Herald that there were only 600 marchers.

P J O'Farrell Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 12541-1/4

WAIKAREMOANA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0090pb.bmp")] !w0090pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Waikaremoana

WAIKAREMOANA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0090pa.bmp")] !w0090pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Poster advertising Lake Waikaremoana, "the sea of rippling waters", as a holiday destination
1930s*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 18086- CT

WAIKATO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h1070pa.bmp*w0100p01.ply")] !h1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Barry

The Rev Thomas Kendall, and the Maori chiefs Hongi Hika and Waikato. 1820.
Painted while the chiefs were visiting England with Kendall.

Physical Description: Oil, 720 x 920mm

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: D-P618-G-CT

WAIKATO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0110pa.bmp")] !w0110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Huka Falls form part of the Waikato River

WAIKATO - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0100pb.bmp*w0110p02.ply")] !w0100pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Confluence of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers at Ngaruawahia

WAIKINO - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0140pa.bmp")] !w0140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Waikino Historic Station and Visitor Centre

WAIKOROPUPU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0150pa.bmp")] !w0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waikoropupu Springs near Takaka has an average flow of 14 m³/sec, making it one of the largest springs in the world

WAIKOUAITI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0160pa.bmp")] !w0160pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Karitane and Waikouiti river estuary and sand spit

WAIMATE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0170pa.bmp")] !w0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waimate, population 4800, is midway between Timaru and Oamaru

WAINUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0180pa.bmp")] !w0180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wainui River north-east of Takaka

WAIOURU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0190pa.bmp")] !w0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Waiouru is the site of New Zealand's largest military establishment

WAIPAWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0210pa.bmp")] !w0210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waipawa township services a wealthy pastoral farming district

WAIPOUA FOREST - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0220pa.bmp")] !w0220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A kauri in Waipoua Forest, which covers 15 000 hectares in Northland

WAIPU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0230pa.bmp")] !w0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Waipu Spit Beach looking north to Marsden Point

WAIPUKURAU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0240pa.bmp")] !w0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay

WAIRAKEI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0250pa.bmp")] !w0250pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairakei geothermal power station

WAIRARAPA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0260pa.bmp")] !w0260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sheep on a Wairarapa farm between Carterton and Greytown

WAIRARAPA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0260pb.bmp")] !w0260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Castlepoint on the Wairarapa Coast

WAIRARAPA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0230pa.bmp*w0260p03.ply")] !a0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sheep grazing on a Wairarapa run. *This watercolour was painted by William Mein Smith (1799-1869) in the 1840s. In July 1839 William Mein Smith was engaged by the New Zealand Company as their first surveyor. He arrived in Wellington in January 1840 on the Cuba and in that year laid out the towns of Petone and Wellington. In 1845 Smith and his family moved to the Wairarapa and settled at Huangarua. With Samuel Revans, he took up farming, helping to establish the area's wool industry. He continued surveying and also served on the Legislative Council and the Wellington Provincial Council.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P062022-B -CT

WAIRAU AFFRAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0270pa.bmp")] !w0270pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Tuamarina, Marlborough, is the place where the Wairau Affray occurred

WAIRAU AFFRAY - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0270pb.bmp")] !w0270pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairau Affray memorial to the Europeans who were killed

WAIRAU AFFRAY - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0270pc.bmp")] !w0270pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairau Affray memorial to the Europeans who were killed

WAIRAU AFFRAY - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0270pd.bmp")] !w0270pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairau River

WAIRAU BAR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0280pa.bmp")] !w0280pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The mouth of the Wairau River looking across to the bar. Site of moa-hunters' activity

WAIRAU BAR - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0280pb.bmp")] !w0280pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The mouth of the Wairau River looking across to the bar. Site of moa-hunters' activity

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0290pa.bmp")] !w0290pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairoa is a town of 6000 people in northern Hawke's Bay

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0290pb.bmp")] !w0290pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairoa River Bridge, opened by the Queen in 1990. It replaced the one lost during Cyclone Bola

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0170pa.bmp*w0290p03.ply")] !p0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wairoa Gorge, near Nelson, showing evenly bedded, steeply dipping coarse sandstone from the Permian era

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0950pa.bmp*w0290p04.ply")] !d0950pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Scene up the Wairoa, at the junction of its two branches. South Waimea, Nelson. 1 March 1844, *pencil drawing*
by *Alfred Domett (1811-1887)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : F- 109394-1/2

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0240pa.bmp*w0290p05.ply")] !m0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Donald McLean (1820-1877), Superintendent of Hawkes Bay (sitting by tree in foreground), purchasing land for the town of Wairoa
1865*

Rhodes Album, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 110517-1/2

WAITAKI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0300pa.bmp")] !w0300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waitaki River

WAITANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0310pb.bmp")] !w0310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Treaty House at Waitangi

WAITANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0050pa.bmp*w0310p02.ply")] !h0050pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Sir Apirana Ngata leading the haka at the centennial celebrations at Waitangi
1940*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: F- 2746-1/2 -MNZ

WAITANGI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0980pa.bmp*w0310p03.ply")] !b0980pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Governor-General Right Honourable Charles Bathurst, First Baron Bledisloe (1867-1958), and Lady Alina Bledisloe with the Duke of Gloucester (right) at the Memorial flagpole at Waitangi. In 1932 the Bledisloes purchased the Busby estate at Waitangi (including the Treaty House) and presented it to the nation.
1934*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19071-1/4

WAITARA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0320pa.bmp")] !w0320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waitara

WAITEMATA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0330pa.bmp")] !w0330pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Waitemata Harbour with Auckland in the background

WAITEMATA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0240pa.bmp*w0330p02.ply")] !r0240pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rangitoto from Taurarua. Auckland. New Zealand. Christmas Day, 1863. *Watercolour by an unknown artist.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P161038-A -CT

WAITEMATA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0500pa.bmp*w0330p03.ply")] !s0500pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The picnic ground, Auckland Domain 1877, *watercolour by Alfred Sharpe (1836-1908). This painting was one of seven that Sharpe exhibited in November 1877 in the Auckland Society of Artists fourth exhibition.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P126001-C -CT

WAITOMO CAVES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0340pa.bmp")] !w0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Blackwater rafting - Waitomo Caves - a chance to view a galaxy of glow worms on this subterranean journey

WAITOMO CAVES - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0340pb.bmp")] !w0340pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("TW")] !copyrigt.dib}

Thrill-seekers plunge 100 metres in darkness in the Lost World abseil - Waitomo Caves

WAITOMO CAVES - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0340pc.bmp")] !w0340pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

The settlement at Waitomo Caves

WAITOMO CAVES - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0410pa.bmp*w0340p04.ply")] !g0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Glow-worms in Waitomo Caves

WAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0360pa.bmp")] !w0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A waka moored at Waikawa near Picton

WAKATIPU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0370pc.bmp")] !w0370pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Wakatipu

WAKATIPU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0370pa.bmp")] !w0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Wakatipu, *c1860s*, watercolour by *Samuel Edwy Green (1838-1935)*.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P109002-B -CT

WAKATIPU - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0370pb.bmp")] !w0370pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Thelma Rene Kent 1899-1945

The Earnslaw on Lake Wakatipu
1939

Thelma Kent Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 8996-1/2

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0380pa.bmp")] !w0380pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The view of the war memorial on Edward Street in Wakefield, near Nelson

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0380pb.bmp")] !w0380pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Edward Gibbon Wakefield Esq 1823, *engraving by B Hall, from a drawing by Abraham Wivell (1786-1849)*
published in London in 1826.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 723-1/1

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0340pa.bmp*w0380p03.ply")] !n0340pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The town of New Plymouth in the year 1843 from a sketch taken by Mrs Wicksteed from the residence of John Tylston Wicksteed Esq., the Company's agent, on Mount Eliot. *John and Emma Ancilla Wicksteed (1811?-1869) came to New Zealand on the London in 1840, settling in New Plymouth where John was the agent for the New Zealand Company until 1847. Emma was an artist and teacher.*

Hand-coloured lithograph by Day & Haghe. Part 1 of a 3-part panorama. Plate 10 in Illustrations to Adventure in New Zealand by Edward Jerningham Wakefield (London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1845).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11PT1-CT

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0460pg.bmp*w0380p04.ply")] !w0460pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The town of Petre on the Wanganui River, in September 1841, *hand-coloured lithograph, by Day & Haghe from an original drawing by William Mein Smith (1799-1869). Plate VI in Illustrations to Adventure in New Zealand by Edward Jerningham Wakefield (London, 1845). Wanganui was originally named Petre, after one of the New Zealand Company directors. E J Wakefield negotiated the land of the settlement on behalf of the company and his house is included in the centre of this view, together with those of Dr Peter Wilson, the town's first medical practitioner (on the far left), and Henry Churton, a hotel and mill owner, in the foreground. Mt Tongariro can be seen in the distance.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11/6 -CT

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0380pe.bmp")] !w0380pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Edward Jerningham Wakefield (1820-1879), engraving by an unknown artist. *Jerningham, as he was known, was born in London, the son of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Eliza Pattle, and came to New Zealand with his uncle Colonel William Wakefield on the Tory in 1840. He acted as agent and explorer for the New Zealand Company. An account of his explorations, and the beginnings of the New Zealand Company settlements, was published in his Adventure in New Zealand in 1845.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 5266

WALLABIES - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0410pa.bmp")] !w0410pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Red-necked wallaby

WALLACE, William Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pb.bmp*w0420p01.ply")] !a0520pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Cartoon from an English paper illustrating incidents in the test match played on 2 December 1905 at Crystal Palace in which New Zealand beat England by 15 points to nil.

Duncan McGregor scored all the All Black's points - his four tries in a test match set a long-standing New Zealand record. The muddy conditions meant that W J Wallace was unable to kick any conversions. On one occasion the English player J Braithwaite touched down behind his own goal line to prevent New Zealand captain David Gallaher from scoring.

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1015-1/4 -MNZ

WALLACE, William Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0520pc.bmp*w0420p02.ply")] !a0520pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Kelley

The All Blacks who toured the United Kingdom in 1905-06.

*Back row: J Corbett, W Johnston, W Cunningham, F Newton, G Nicholson, C Seeling, J O'Sullivan, A McDonald,
Duncan McGregor, J Duncan.*

*Middle row: E Harper, William Joseph Wallace, J W Stead (vice-captain), G H Dixon (manager), David Gallaher
(captain), J Hunter, G Gillett, F Glasgow, W Macknell.*

W J Wallace Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 1035-1/4 -MNZ

WALSH BROTHERS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0440pa.bmp")] !w0440pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Arthur N Breckon

A Walsh Brothers plane at Papakura.

February 1911

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2066-1/2 -MNZ

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pa.bmp")] !w0450pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Biplane Adventures offer an open-cockpit Tiger Moth ride over Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pb.bmp")] !w0450pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pc.bmp")] !w0450pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Windsurfing Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pd.bmp")] !w0450pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Stuart Landsborough's Puzzling World and Great Maze at Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pe.bmp")] !w0450pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Edgewater Hotel is aptly named on the shores of Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pf.bmp")] !w0450pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rock climbing near Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450pg.bmp")] !w0450pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canyoning (abseiling down waterfalls etc.) near Lake Wanaka

WANAKA - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0450ph.bmp")] !w0450ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

The historic Cardrona Hotel in winter

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0460pb.bmp")] !w0460pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WD")] !copyrigt.dib}

Enjoying a day out on the Whanganui River

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0460pd.bmp")] !w0460pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WD")] !copyrigt.dib}

Watt Fountain on Victoria Ave in Wanganui

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0200pa.bmp*w0460p03.ply")] !a0200pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Parade of Clydesdales, thoroughbreds and harness horses at a Wanganui A&P Show. c1910

Tesla Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 16436-1/1

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0460pf.bmp")] !w0460pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frank J Denton 1869-1963

*Paddle-steamer Manuwai on the Wanganui River. The Manuwai was built for Alexander Hatrick in 1894 and launched on the 18 September. The vessel was approximately 36 metres long, 5.5 metres wide, with a draught of 32.5cm, and was capable of carrying 400 passengers. In 1894 the fare for the trip from Wanganui to Pipiriki and return was 25 shillings. The Manuwai was sold in 1922 and moved to the Waikato River.
c1910s*

Harding-Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 17102-1/4

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0460pg.bmp")] !w0460pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The town of Petre on the Wanganui River, in September 1841, *hand-coloured lithograph, by Day & Haghe from an original drawing by William Mein Smith (1799-1869). Plate VI in Illustrations to Adventure in New Zealand by Edward Jerningham Wakefield (London, 1845). Wanganui was originally named Petre, after one of the New Zealand Company directors. E J Wakefield negotiated the land of the settlement on behalf of the company and his house is included in the centre of this view, together with those of Dr Peter Wilson, the town's first medical practitioner (on the far left), and Henry Churton, a hotel and mill owner, in the foreground. Mt Tongariro can be seen in the distance.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P BK-11/6 -CT

WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p1140pa.bmp*w0460p06.ply")] !p1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Tesla Studios.

Postmen in Wanganui. c1930s

Tesla Studios Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 17061-1/1

WAPITI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0480pa.bmp")] !w0480pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Elk/red deer cross

WARD, James Allen - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0490pa.bmp")] !w0490pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DB")] !copyrigt.dib}

James Allen Ward

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m0390pa.bmp*w0500p01.ply")] !m0390pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Prime Minister Richard John Seddon and his cabinet. Left to right: Charles H Mills (Trade & Customs), Thomas Y Duncan (Lands, Agriculture & Forests), James McGowan (Justice & Mines), Sir Joseph Ward (Colonial Secretary), R J Seddon, William Hall-Jones (Public Works), Albert Pitt (Attorney General), James Carroll (Native Affairs), Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero (Member of the Executive Council).
1906*

Babbage Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 20806-1/2

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("m1060pa.bmp*w0500p02.ply")] !m1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey (1856-1925) with Leader of the Opposition Sir Joseph George Ward
(1856-1930)
c1920*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1542-1/1

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0360pa.bmp*w0500p03.ply")] !p0360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Liberal members of the House of Representatives, c1902

Back row L-R: Walter Symes (Egmont), John O'Meara (Pahiatua), Alfred L D Fraser (Napier), Jackson Palmer (Ohinemuri), Charles Hall (Waipawa), William H Field (Otaki), Joseph H Witheford (Auckland), Wiremu Pere (Eastern Maori); centre row: James Bennet (Tuapeka), Henare Kaihau (Western Maori), Thomas Y Duncan (Oamaru, Minister of Lands), Charles H Mills (Wairau, Commissioner of Trade & Customs), Walter C F Carncross (Taieri), John Stevens (Manawatu); front row: Alexander W Hogg (Masterton), E M Smith (Taranaki), James Carroll (Waiapu, Minister of Native Affairs), Sir Joseph G Ward (Awarua, Colonial Secretary), James McGowan (Thames, Minister of Justice), William Hall-Jones (Timaru, Minister of Public Works).

On the front table can be seen the mace. This is the traditional symbol of royal authority in the House although in New Zealand two of the three maces have been gifts of private individuals and have no royal origins. It is carried before the Speaker when he/she enters the chamber at the beginning of each day's proceedings and placed on the Table. In 1866 Sir Charles Clifford gifted the first mace to the New Zealand Parliament. It was destroyed in the fire at Parliament on 11 December 1907.

Alexander Wilson Hogg Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 32234-1/2 -

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0640pa.bmp*w0500p04.ply")] !b0640pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

National Ministry of New Zealand, 1916, *coloured lithograph by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931).*

Left to right: Hon Messrs Robert McNab (Justice), George Warren Russell (Internal Affairs), Josiah Alfred Hanan (Education), William Donald Stuart Macdonald (Agriculture), Alexander Lawrence Herdman (Attorney-General), James Allen (Defence), William Ferguson Massey (Prime Minister), Sir Joseph Ward (Finance), William Fraser (Public Works), Maui Wiremu Piti Naera Pomare (Member of the Executive Council), Arthur Mielziner Myers (Customs), Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Immigration), William Herbert Herries (Railways).

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P016001-D/C -CT

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("f0820pb.bmp*w0500p05.ply")] !f0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

The joint celebration of the wedding of Cyril Ward and Elinor Davidson, and the 25th wedding anniversary of his parents Joseph (then Prime Minister) and Theresa Ward.

*Front row (L-R): Hon James McGowan, Hon John Andrew Millar, Hon George Fowlds, Hon Thomas William Hislop, Rev F R Hickson, Archbishop Redwood
1908*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20340-1/1

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("d0960pa.bmp*w0500p06.ply")] !d0960pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Declaration of New Zealand's Dominion Status on the steps of the General Assembly building, Wellington.
Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward (left) and the Governor Lord Plunket at the top of the steps.
26 September 1907.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 8650-1/1

WAREHOU - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0510pa.bmp")] !w0510pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Silver Warehou are most common in New Zealand at depths of 300-500 metres

WAREHOU - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0510pb.bmp")] !w0510pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Warehou are most common on the south-east of the South Island and on the Campbell Plateau

WARFARE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0530pa.bmp")] !w0530pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Poster - 'Record of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the Great War; 4th August 1914 - 29th June 1919'.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 124601-1/2 -CT

WARFARE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1310pa.bmp*w0530p02.ply")] !r1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ruapekapeka - after taking possession of on 11 Jany 1846 at noon...from a sketch by Lt Col Wynyard CB. *watercolour by John Williams (d 1905?). Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard (1802-1864), who made the sketch on which this painting was based, was appointed to command the 58th Regiment in 1842 and sent to New Zealand to strengthen the forces in the Bay of Islands in 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P320010-EF -CT

WARFARE - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0650pa.bmp*w0530p03.ply")] !b0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyright.dib}

Bell Block, near Taranaki, *c1860, watercolour by Joseph Osbertus Hamley (1820-1911) showing the stockade and Mount Egmont*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P047026-EQ -CT

WASPS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0550pa.bmp")] !w0550pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

German wasp nest

WATER - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0560pa.bmp")] !w0560pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

A waterfall at Franz Josef Glacier

WATER - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0560pb.bmp")] !w0560pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

A large water wheel at Shantytown on the West Coast shows how water was used to supplement manual labour

WATER - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0560pc.bmp")] !w0560pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Irrigation for playing fields in Christchurch. Only in the driest part of the year is water use restricted

WATER - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0150pa.bmp*w0560p04.ply")] !w0150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Waikoropupu Springs near Takaka has an average flow of 14 m³/sec, making it one of the largest springs in the world

WATTIE, Sir James - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("h0310pa.bmp*w0580p01.ply")] !h0310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*A cornucopia of Wattie's products - the first prize float in the trades section of the Hastings Blossom Festival
parade
September 1956*

*New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ
Reference Number: G- 101341-1/2*

WEIGHTLIFTING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0630pa.bmp")] !w0630pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Weightlifter Maurice Crow, who represented New Zealand at the Olympic Games in London in 1948.

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 22400

WEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0650pa.bmp")] !w0650pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The curious weka

WEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0650pb.bmp")] !w0650pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

North Island Wekas are well established in the Gisborne region

WEKA - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0650pc.bmp")] !w0650pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A Buff Weka on Chatham Island

WELD, Sir Frederick Aloysius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0660pa.bmp")] !w0660pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823-1891) followed his cousins Charles Clifford and William Vavasour to New Zealand in 1844. In partnership with Clifford he ran sheep stations in Wairarapa and Marlborough. He held various political positions and was Premier for a year from 1864 until October 1865 (although his appointment to the position was never gazetted). In 1867 Weld and his family left New Zealand.

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 439-1/4 -MNZ

WELD, Sir Frederick Aloysius - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("c0170pa.bmp*w0660p02.ply")] !c0170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Canterbury Plains - Waimakiriri, 1850, *watercolour by Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823-1891)*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P269011-A -CT

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pa.bmp")] !w0680pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wellington City surrounded by hills

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pb.bmp")] !w0680pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Wellington Botanic Gardens - Lady Norwood Rose Garden

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pc.bmp")] !w0680pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A mountainbiker enjoys the view along Wellington's southern coastline

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pd.bmp")] !w0680pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The wind turbine, on top of Brooklyn Hill, can be seen on Wellington's skyline

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 5

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pe.bmp")] !w0680pe.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Civic Square is the site of many events and activities in Wellington

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 6

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pf.bmp")] !w0680pf.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

The New Zealand Wine and Food Festival is held annually in Wellington

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 7

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pg.bmp")] !w0680pg.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

A cruise ship docked at the Overseas Passenger Terminal in Wellington

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 8

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680ph.bmp")] !w0680ph.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

One of the cafes that spill out onto the streets of Wellington

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 9

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pi.bmp")] !w0680pi.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Molly Malones - one of Wellington's many bars set in the nightlife playground of Courtenay Place

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 10

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("a0100pa.bmp*w0680p10.ply")] !a0100pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Crowds in Lambton Quay, Wellington, welcoming the crew of the HMS Achilles. 2 April 1940

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 49251-1/4

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 11

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("n0190pa.bmp*w0680p11.ply")] !n0190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

Carillon dedication, Anzac day.

25 April 1933

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 20293-1/1

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 12

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("p0370pa.bmp*w0680p12.ply")] !p0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Samuel Heath Head

Parliament Buildings, Wellington, from the corner of Molesworth and Sydney Streets. The wooden General Assembly building on the left was designed by Colonial Architect William Clayton and built in 1873. Next to it is the General Assembly Library (designed by Thomas Turnbull), completed in 1899 on the site of the Provincial Council Building. On 11 December 1907 a fire destroyed the General Assembly building and badly damaged the library. From 1912 to 1922 the present Parliament House was constructed to replace the General Assembly Building, necessitating the closure of Sydney Street.

S Head Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 7362-1/1

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 13

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b0350pa.bmp*w0680p13.ply")] !b0350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Barrett's Hotel, Wellington. *Hand-coloured engraving by Henry Melville from the original watercolour by Samuel Charles Brees (1810-1865). Plate 10, (no.30) in Pictorial illustrations of New Zealand by S C Brees (London, 1847). Brees notes that the house was originally brought from England by Dr Evans but purchased by Richard Barrett, who opened a hotel. At the time of the painting it was kept by Mr Suisted, who built on the projecting wing, which housed a billiard room below and a Free Mason's hall above.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P109027-A -CT

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 14

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pn.bmp")] !w0680pn.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Willis Street, Wellington, looking south, with Stewart Dawson's, Jeweller, on the corner of Lambton Quay
c1940*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 4499-1/1

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 15

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("y0010pc.bmp*w0680p15.ply")] !y0010pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wellington harbour. Mapau. 1889, *watercolour by an unknown artist showing the yacht Vulcan.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P059010-C -CT

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 16

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pp.bmp")] !w0680pp.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Te Aro and Wellington harbour, January 1889. *Watercolour by Christopher Aubrey (fl.1870s-1900s), painted from the Brooklyn hill with Aro Street in the foreground and Willis Street, with St Peter's and St John's spires, running diagonally through the centre. The Australian squadron (Orlando, Calliope, Lizard, Opal, Raven and Rapid) are in the harbour.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P030025-C -CT

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 17

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0680pq.bmp")] !w0680pq.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

View of a part of the town of Wellington, New Zealand, looking towards the south-east, comprising about one-third of the water-frontage in September 1841, *watercolour by Charles Heaphy (1820-1881), Draughtsman to the New Zealand Company. Shows the Te Aro area of Wellington with Lambton Quay in the foreground and Willis Street centre right.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P025009-C -CT

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH 18

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("g0230pa.bmp*w0680p18.ply")] !g0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

A famous active fault line runs along the base of the cliffs of Wellington harbour

WESTLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0730pa.bmp")] !w0730pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Bruce Bay in Westland

WESTLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0730pb.bmp")] !w0730pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Cascade River flats in South Westland

WESTLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0730pc.bmp")] !w0730pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Lake Wahapo in Westland

WESTLAND NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0740pa.bmp")] !w0740pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Franz Josef Glacier is in Westland National Park

WESTPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0750pa.bmp")] !w0750pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Municipal Buildings in Westport

WESTPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0750pb.bmp")] !w0750pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyrigt.dib}

The Westport wharves

WESTPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0750pc.bmp")] !w0750pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("PS")] !copyright.dib}

The statue of James Colvin, a former Mayor of Westport and MP for Buller

WESTPORT - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0750pd.bmp")] !w0750pd.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Daniel Maloney

*Steamers and vessels at the crane wharf, Westport, loading coal and briquettes
c1900*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : - 67400-1/2

WETAS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0760pa.bmp")] !w0760pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Giant Weta

WHAKAREWAREWA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0790pa.bmp")] !w0790pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whakarewarewa

WHAKAREWAREWA - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0790pb.bmp")] !w0790pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whakarewarewa

WHAKATANE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0800pa.bmp")] !w0800pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whakatane

WHAKATANE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0800pb.bmp")] !w0800pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whakatane

WHALE FEED - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0810pa.bmp")] !w0810pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

Whale feed or krill stranded on a beach

WHALING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0820pb.bmp")] !w0820pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Whale off the Kaikoura coast

WHALING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0820pa.bmp")] !w0820pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

South Sea whale fishery. A representation of the ships Amelia Wilson & Castor off the island of Bouro [sic] with their boats & crew in the various process [sic] of fishing shewing the manner the Spermacetti whales are caught, also the mode of cutting them into the ship and boiling the oil on deck.

Captions: (left) The head of a large whale in the agonies of death; (right) A boat destroy'd by a wounded whale

Hand-coloured aquatint engraved by T Sutherland from a painting by William John Huggins (1781-1845), published in London in 1825. The "South Sea whale fishery" was the name given to all whaling grounds not in the "Greenland whale fishery", and after 1798 this included the South Pacific. This scene shows activities off the Island of Buru, just east of present day Siluwesi, Indonesia.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : D-P002036-D -CT

WHALING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("k0230pa.bmp*w0820p03.ply")] !k0230pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Jillett's Whaling Station on Kapiti Island, 1844, *watercolour painted in 1907 by Walter Armiger Bowring (1874-1931), after an earlier work by J A Gilfillan.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P018012-D -CT

WHANGANUI NATIONAL PARK - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0840pa.bmp")] !w0840pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whanganui National Park

WHANGAREI - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0850pa.bmp")] !w0850pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whangarei Falls

WHANGAREI - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0850pb.bmp")] !w0850pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whangarei

WHARE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0860pa.bmp")] !w0860pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whare or Maori dwelling

WHEAT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0870pa.bmp")] !w0870pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

A field of wheat in Canterbury where more than half of New Zealand's wheat is grown

WHEAT - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0870pb.bmp")] !w0870pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Wheat growing on the Canterbury Plains

WHITAKER, Sir Frederick - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0920pa.bmp")] !w0920pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Mr F Whitaker. *Lawyer Frederick Whitaker (1812-1891) who was Premier of New Zealand from October 1863 to November 1864, and again from April 1882 to September 1883. He was created a KCMG in 1884. Engraving published as a supplement to the Observer (Auckland) 28 January 1882*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 44109-1/2

WHITE, John - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0940pa.bmp")] !w0940pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Interpreter John White (1826-1891) with Ngati Ruaka leader Hori Kingi te Anaua (d.1868) (left) and pai marire prophet Te Ua Haumene (d.1866)
1860s*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 103545-1/2

WHITE BUTTERFLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w0970pa.bmp")] !w0970pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyright.dib}

White butterfly on cabbage leaf

WHITE ISLAND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1000pa.bmp")] !w1000pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("BR")] !copyrigt.dib}

White Island is an active breached crater that has risen from the sea bed, 80 km off the shore in the Bay of Plenty

WHITEBAIT - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1020pa.bmp")] !w1020pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Whitebaiting on the Waitaha River

WHITEHEAD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1030pa.bmp")] !w1030pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Whitehead are confined to North Island forests

WIGRAM, Henry Francis - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1060pa.bmp")] !w1060pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Mayor of Christchurch Henry Francis Wigram (1857-1934) - "the father of aviation in New Zealand". He was elected Mayor in 1902.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 29871-1/2

WILDING, Frederick Anthony - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1070pa.bmp")] !w1070pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Tennis champion Anthony Frederick Wilding (1883-1915). He joined the Royal Marines in 1914 and was killed in France in May the following year.
c1910*

Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 971-1/4 -MNZ

WILLIAMS, Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1110pa.bmp")] !w1110pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Archdeacon Henry Williams (1792-1867) and his grand-daughter(?)
1860s*

Athol Williams Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 52459-1/2

WILLIAMS, William - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1130pa.bmp")] !w1130pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Reverend William Williams (1800-1878) who published his A dictionary of the New Zealand language at Paihia in 1844, and founded Hukarere school for Maori girls in Napier in 1875.
c1870s*

Athol Williams Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 61688-1/2

WILLIAMS, Yvette Winifred - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1140pa.bmp")] !w1140pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Yvette Winifred Williams (born 1929) attempting a world long-jump record at a sports meeting at Carisbrook Park, Dunedin, attended by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. Williams won a gold medal for the long-jump at the Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952.

26 January 1954

New Zealand Free Lance Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 46728-1/2

WILLIAMSON, James Cassius - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1150pa.bmp")] !w1150pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Theatrical entrepreneur James Cassius Williamson (1845-1913) with his wife Maggie Moore and their daughters Marjorie (standing) and Aimee. Published in J C Williamson's life story by J C Williamson (1913) c1907

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 83319-1/2

WILLIAMSON, James Cassius - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1150pb.bmp")] !w1150pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Programme for J C Williamson's annual pantomime Goody Two Shoes . Although this pantomime also toured in New Zealand this programme was used only for the Australian production.
1919*

Ephemera Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 83523-1/2 -CT

WIMMERA - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1170pa.bmp")] !w1170pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dickie fl 1911 - 1939

The steamer Wimmera in Wellington Harbour. On 26 June 1918 on a voyage from Auckland to Sydney, the ship hit a mine laid by the German raider Wolf 18 miles north of Cape Maria Van Diemen. Of the 76 passengers and 75 crew on board 26 were killed.
c1910

John Dickie Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 10222-1/4

WIND - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1180pa.bmp")] !w1180pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wind-thrown trees in Arthur's Pass National Park

WINE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1190pa.bmp")] !w1190pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rippon vineyard on the shore of Lake Wanaka

WINE - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1190pb.bmp")] !w1190pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Longview Wine Estate near Whangarei

WI REPA, Tutere - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1210pa.bmp")] !w1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Dr Tutere Wi Repa (1877-1945) of Te Whanau-a-Apanui and Ngati Porou. From 1912 he provided a medical service from Te Araroa on the East Coast.

December 1928

S P Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 43315-1/2

WOMEN IN WARTIME - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1220pa.bmp")] !w1220pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew 1879?-1964

Ettie Rout (1877-1936) with the first group of the New Zealand Volunteer Sisterhood to go overseas. Ettie had organised a group of women who wanted to work among the New Zealand troops. When she arrived in Egypt she discovered that venereal disease was a major problem among New Zealand soldiers and worked towards improving the situation by distributing prophylactic kits.

October 1915

Earle Andrew Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 14727-1/1

WOMEN IN WARTIME - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1220pb.bmp")] !w1220pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908-1972

*A WAAC (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps) working the rangefinder for the coastal guns at Godley Head fortress
near Lyttelton
January 1943*

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 126-1/4

WOMEN IN WARTIME - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1220pc.bmp")] !w1220pc.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: John Dobree Pascoe 1908-1972

Land girl in the Rotorua district. In 1941 the Government created a Land Corps under the auspices of the Women's War Service Auxiliary. In 1942 to boost the scheme it was re-named the Women's Land Service and workers were given a pay rise and uniforms. At its most popular over 2000 women were working under the scheme.

1943

John Pascoe Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 544-1/4

WOMEN IN WARTIME - PHOTOGRAPH 4

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r0370pa.bmp*w1220p04.ply")] !r0370pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

*Hospital supplies being packed and sent to Egypt and England from the Nelson Red Cross depot
c1915*

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 9356-1/1

WOOL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("s0540pb.bmp*w1260p01.ply")] !s0540pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyright.dib}

A ewe feeds her lamb

WOOL - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1260pa.bmp")] !w1260pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

*Shearing in the Wanganui area
c1910*

F J Denton Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.
Reference Number : G- 20875-1/1

WOOL - PHOTOGRAPH 3

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1260pb.bmp")] !w1260pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Frederick Ashby Hargreaves 1854-1946

*Loading wool for the Napier market, Waipiro Bay, Waiapu County
c1908*

F A Hargreaves Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 2638-1/1

WOOL BOARD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("b1210pa.bmp*w1270p01.ply")] !b1210pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E P Christensen

*Champion shearers Ivan and Godfrey Bowen during a shearing demonstration for Queen Elizabeth II at McLean Park, Napier.
6 January 1954*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 19827- 1/4

WORSLEY, Frank Arthur - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1300pa.bmp")] !w1300pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Herman John Schmidt 1872-1959

*Frank Arthur Worsley (1872-1943) who in 1914 captained the Endurance on Ernest Shackleton's trans-Antarctic expedition.
July 1903*

H J Schmidt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 4931-1/2

WRENS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1310pa.bmp")] !w1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Male Rifleman at nest entrance. The Rifleman is New Zealand's smallest bird

WRENS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1310pb.bmp")] !w1310pb.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Rock Wrens have large feet. The hind toe and claw are particularly long

WRESTLING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1320pa.bmp")] !w1320pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*"Lofty" Blomfield (on top) wrestling Don Noland at the Wellington Town Hall. The referee is Alf Jenkins.
1939*

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 2331-1/2 -MNZ

WRYBILL - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1350pa.bmp")] !w1350pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyright.dib}

Wrybills are the only birds whose beaks curve to the right

WYNYARD, Robert Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 1

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("w1360pa.bmp")] !w1360pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Robert Henry Wynyard (1802-1864), *portrait by an unknown artist. Administrator of the New Zealand Government 1854 to 1855.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 1829-1/1

WYNYARD, Robert Henry - PHOTOGRAPH 2

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=DIBJump("r1310pa.bmp*w1360p02.ply")] !r1310pa.dib}

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Ruapekapeka - after taking possession of on 11 Jany 1846 at noon...from a sketch by Lt Col Wynyard CB.
*watercolour by John Williams (d 1905?). Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard (1802-1864), who made
the sketch on which this painting was based, was appointed to command the 58th Regiment in 1842 and sent to
New Zealand to strengthen the forces in the Bay of Islands in 1844.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P320010-EF -CT

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 1 of 12)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0020P01")"W0020P02")"W0020P03")"W0030P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0020pas.dibw0020pbs.dibw0020pcs.dibw0030pas.dib
}
*A mixed flock Flock of Little The Wahine
of waders Turnstones Whimbrel*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0060P01")"W0070P01")"W0070P02")"W0090P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0060pas.dibw0070pbs.dibw0070pas.dibw0090pbs.dib
}
*Waihere Waihi The "women's Lake
Island part" of the Waikaremoan
a
procession of
strikers and
supporters*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0090P02")"W0110P01")"W0140P01")"W0150P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0090pas.dibw0110pas.dibw0140pas.dibw0150pas.dib
}
*Poster The Huka Waikino Waikoropupu
advertising Falls form Historic Springs
Lake part of the Station
Waikaremoan Waikato River
a*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 3 of 12)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0270P02")"W0270P03")"W0270P04")"W0280P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0270pbs.dibw0270pcs.dibw0270pds.dibw0280pas.dib
}
*Wairau Affray**Wairau Affray**Wairau River* *Wairau Bar*
memorial to *memorial to*
the *the*
Europeans *Europeans*
who were *who were*
killed *killed*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0280P02")"W0290P01")"W0290P02")"W0300P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0280pbs.dibw0290pas.dibw0290pbs.dibw0300pas.dib
}
Wairau Bar *Wairoa* *Wairoa River* *Waitaki River*
Bridge

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0310P01")"W0320P01")"W0330P01")"W0340P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0310pbs.dibw0320pas.dibw0330pas.dibw0340pas.dib
}
Treaty House *Waitara* *Waitemata* *Blackwater*
at Waitangi *Harbour with* *rafting -*
Auckland in *Waitomo*
the *Caves*
background

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 4 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0340P02")]! w0340pbs.dib } <i>Lost World - Waitomo Caves</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0340P03")]! w0340pcs.dib } <i>The settlement at Waitomo Caves</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0360P01")]! w0360pas.dib } <i>Waka</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0370P01")]! w0370pcs.dib } <i>Lake Wakatipu</i>
--	--	--	--

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0370P02")]! w0370pas.dib } <i>Lake Wakatipu</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0370P03")]! w0370pbs.dib } <i>The Earnslaw on Lake Wakatipu</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0380P01")]! w0380pas.dib } <i>Wakefield</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0380P02")]! w0380pbs.dib } <i>Edward Gibbon Wakefield</i>
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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0380P05")]! w0380pes.dib } <i>Edward Jerningham Wakefield</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0410P01")]! w0410pas.dib } <i>Red-necked wallaby</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0440P01")]! w0440pas.dib } <i>A Walsh Brothers plane at Papakura</i>	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P01")]! w0450pas.dib } <i>Biplane flying near Lake Wanaka</i>
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 5 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P02")]! w0450pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P03")]! w0450pcs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P04")]! w0450pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P05")]! w0450pes.dib }
<i>Lake Wanaka</i>	<i>Windsurfing Lake Wanaka</i>	<i>Puzzling World at Wanaka</i>	<i>Lake Wanaka</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P06")]! w0450pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P07")]! w0450pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0450P08")]! w0450phs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P01")]! w0460pbs.dib }
<i>Rock Climbing</i>	<i>Canyoning</i>	<i>Historic Cardrona Hotel</i>	<i>Whanganui River</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P02")]! w0460pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P04")]! w0460pfs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P05")]! w0460pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0480P01")]! w0480pas.dib }
<i>Watt Fountain in Wanganui</i>	<i>Paddle- steamer Manuwai on the Wanganui River</i>	<i>The town of Petre on the Wanganui River River, in September 1841</i>	<i>Elk/red deer cross</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 6 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0490P01")]! w0490pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0510P01")]! w0510pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0510P02")]! w0510pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0530P01")]! w0530pas.dib }
<i>James Allen Ward</i>	<i>Silver Warehou</i>	<i>White Warehou</i>	<i>Record of the NZ Expeditionary Force in the Great War</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0550P01")]! w0550pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0560P01")]! w0560pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0560P02")]! w0560pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0560P03")]! w0560pcs.dib }
<i>German wasp nest</i>	<i>A waterfall at Franz Josef Glacier</i>	<i>Water wheel</i>	<i>Irrigation for playing fields in Christchurch</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0630P01")]! w0630pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0650P01")]! w0650pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0650P02")]! w0650pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0650P03")]! w0650pcs.dib }
<i>Weightlifter Maurice Crow</i>	<i>Weka</i>	<i>North Island Weka</i>	<i>Buff Weka</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 7 of 12)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0660P01")	"W0680P01")	"W0680P02")	"W0680P03")
]!]!]!]!
w0660pas.dib	w0680pas.dib	w0680pbs.dib	w0680pcs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Frederick</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Wellington's</i>
<i>Aloysius Weld</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Botanic</i>	<i>southern</i>
		<i>Gardens</i>	<i>coastline</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0680P04")	"W0680P05")	"W0680P06")	"W0680P07")
]!]!]!]!
w0680pds.dib	w0680pes.dib	w0680pfs.dib	w0680pgs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Wind Turbine</i>	<i>Civic Square</i>	<i>Wine and</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
	<i>- Wellington</i>	<i>Food Festival</i>	<i>Harbour</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0680P08")	"W0680P09")	"W0680P14")	"W0680P16")
]!]!]!]!
w0680phs.dib	w0680pis.dib	w0680pns.dib	w0680pps.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Molly</i>	<i>Willis Street,</i>	<i>Te Aro and</i>
<i>cafe</i>	<i>Malones -</i>	<i>Wellington,</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>looking south</i>	<i>harbour,</i>
			January 1889

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 8 of 12)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0680P17")"W0730P01")"W0730P02")"W0730P03")
]!]!]!]!
w0680pqs.dibw0730pas.dibw0730pbs.dibw0730pcs.dib
}
View of a *Bruce Bay in Cascade Lake Wahapo*
part of the *Westland River flats in in Westland*
town of *South*
Wellington ... *Westland*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0740P01")"W0750P01")"W0750P02")"W0750P03")
]!]!]!]!
w0740pas.dibw0750pas.dibw0750pbs.dibw0750pcs.dib
}
Franz Josef The The Westport The statue of
Glacier is in Municipal wharves James Colvin
Westland Buildings in
National Westport
Park

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0750P04")"W0760P01")"W0790P01")"W0790P02")
]!]!]!]!
w0750pds.dibw0760pas.dibw0790pas.dibw0790pbs.dib
}
Steamers and Giant Weta Whakareware Whakareware
vessels at the wa wa
crane wharf,
Westport

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 9 of 12)

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0800P01")"W0800P02")"W0810P01")"W0820P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0800pas.dibw0800pbs.dibw0810pas.dibw0820pbs.dib
}
*Whakatane Whakatane Whale feed or Whale off the
krill Kaikoura
coast*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0820P02")"W0840P01")"W0850P01")"W0850P02")
]!]!]!]!
w0820pas.dibw0840pas.dibw0850pas.dibw0850pbs.dib
}
*South Sea Whanganui Whangarei Whangarei
whale fishery National Falls
Park*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0860P01")"W0870P01")"W0870P02")"W0920P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0860pas.dibw0870pas.dibw0870pbs.dibw0920pas.dib
}
*Whare or Wheat Wheat Frederick
Maori growing on Whitaker
dwelling the
Canterbury
Plains*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 10 of 12)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0940P01")	"W0970P01")	"W1000P01")	"W1020P01")
]!]!]!]!
w0940pas.dib	w0970pas.dib	w1000pas.dib	w1020pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>John White,</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>White Island</i>	<i>Whitebaiting</i>
<i>Hori Kingi te</i>	<i>butterfly on</i>	<i>is an active</i>	<i>on the</i>
<i>Anaua, Te Ua</i>	<i>cabbage leaf</i>	<i>volcano</i>	<i>Waitaha</i>
<i>Haumene</i>			<i>River</i>

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W1030P01")	"W1060P01")	"W1070P01")	"W1110P01")
]!]!]!]!
w1030pas.dib	w1060pas.dib	w1070pas.dib	w1110pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Whitehead</i>	<i>Henry</i>	<i>Anthony</i>	<i>Archdeacon</i>
<i>are confined</i>	<i>Francis</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>Henry</i>
<i>to North</i>	<i>Wigram</i>	<i>Wilding</i>	<i>Williams</i>
<i>Island forests</i>			

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W1130P01")	"W1140P01")	"W1150P01")	"W1150P02")
]!]!]!]!
w1130pas.dib	w1140pas.dib	w1150pas.dib	w1150pbs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Reverend</i>	<i>Yvette</i>	<i>J C</i>	<i>Williamson's</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>Winifred</i>	<i>Williamson</i>	<i>pantomime</i>
<i>Williams</i>	<i>Williams</i>	<i>with his wife</i>	<i>Goody Two</i>
		<i>and their</i>	<i>Shoes</i>
		<i>daughters</i>	

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 11 of 12)

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1170P01")]! w1170pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1180P01")]! w1180pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1190P01")]! w1190pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1190P02")]! w1190pbs.dib }
<i>The steamer Wimmera in Wellington Harbour</i>	<i>Wind-thrown trees in Arthur's Pass National Park</i>	<i>Rippon Vineyard</i>	<i>Longview Wine Estate near Whangarei</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1210P01")]! w1210pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1220P01")]! w1220pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1220P02")]! w1220pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1220P03")]! w1220pcs.dib }
<i>Dr Tutere Wi Repa</i>	<i>Ettie Rout with the NZ Volunteer Sisterhood</i>	<i>Working the rangefinder for the guns at Godley Head</i>	<i>Land girl in the Rotorua district</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1260P02")]! w1260pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1260P03")]! w1260pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1300P01")]! w1300pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W1310P01")]! w1310pas.dib }
<i>Shearing in the Wanganui area</i>	<i>Loading wool for the Napier market, Waipiro Bay</i>	<i>Frank Arthur Worsley</i>	<i>Male Rifleman at nest entrance</i>

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - W TOPICS (Page 12 of 12)

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W1310P02")	"W1320P01")	"W1350P01")	"W1360P01")
]]]]
w1310pbs.dib	w1320pas.dib	w1350pas.dib	w1360pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Rock Wren</i>	<i>"Lofty"</i>	<i>Wrybill</i>	Robert Henry
	<i>Blomfield (on</i>		Wynyard
	<i>top) wrestling</i>		
	<i>Don Noland</i>		

WADERS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0020P01")	"W0020P02")	"W0020P03")
]!]!]!
w0020pas.dib	w0020pbs.dib	w0020pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>A mixed flock</i>	<i>Flock of</i>	<i>Little</i>
<i>of waders</i>	<i>Turnstones</i>	<i>Whimbrel</i>

WAIHI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0070P01")"W0070P02")
]!        ]!
w0070pbs.dibw0070pas.dib
}          }
```

Waihi *The "women's
part" of the
procession of
strikers and
supporters*

WAIKAREMOANA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0090P01")"W0090P02")
]!]!
w0090pbs.dibw0090pas.dib
} }
Lake Poster
Waikaremoan advertising
a Lake
Waikaremoan
a

WAIKATO - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0110P01")"W0110P02")
]!        ]!
w0110pas.dibw0100pbs.dib
}          }
```

*The Huka Confluence of
Falls form the Waikato
part of the and Waipa
Waikato River Rivers*

WAIRARAPA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0260P01")	"W0260P02")	"W0260P03")
]!]!]!
w0260pas.dib	w0260pbs.dib	a0230pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Wairarapa</i>	<i>Castlepoint</i>	Sheep
	<i>on the</i>	grazing on a
	<i>Wairarapa</i>	Wairarapa run
	<i>Coast</i>	

WAIRAU AFFRAY - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0270P01")"W0270P02")"W0270P03")"W0270P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0270pas.dibw0270pbs.dibw0270pcs.dibw0270pds.dib
} } } }
Tuamarina, Wairau AffrayWairau Affray Wairau River
Marlborough memorial to memorial to
the the
Europeans Europeans
who were who were
killed killed

WAIRAU BAR - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0280P01")"W0280P02")
]!        ]!
w0280pas.dibw0280pbs.dib
}          }
Wairau Bar Wairau Bar
```

WAIROA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc      {ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0290P01")"W0290P02")"W0290P03")"W0290P04")
]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
w0290pas.dib w0290pbs.dib p0170pas.dib d0950pas.dib
}         }         }         }
Wairoa   Wairoa River   Wairoa   Scene up the
              Bridge      Gorge, near   Wairoa
                               Nelson
```

```
{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"W0290P05")
]!
m0240pas.dib
}
Donald
McLean
```

WAITANGI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0310P01")	"W0310P02")	"W0310P03")
]!]!]!
w0310pbs.dib	h0050pas.dib	b0980pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Treaty House</i>	<i>Sir Apirana</i>	<i>Governor-</i>
<i>at Waitangi</i>	<i>Ngata</i>	<i>General</i>
		<i>Bledisloe and</i>
		<i>Lady Alina</i>
		<i>Bledisloe</i>
		<i>with the Duke</i>
		<i>of Gloucester</i>
		<i>(right)</i>

WAITEMATA HARBOUR - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0330P01")	"W0330P02")	"W0330P03")
]!]!]!
w0330pas.dib	r0240pas.dib	s0500pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Waitemata</i>	<i>Rangitoto</i>	The picnic
<i>Harbour with</i>	<i>from</i>	ground,
<i>Auckland in</i>	<i>Taurarua,</i>	Auckland
<i>the</i>	<i>Auckland,</i>	Domain
<i>background</i>	<i>1863</i>	

WAITOMO CAVES - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0340P01")	"W0340P02")	"W0340P03")	"W0340P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0340pas.dib	w0340pbs.dib	w0340pcs.dib	g0410pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Blackwater</i>	<i>Lost World -</i>	<i>The</i>	<i>Glow-worms</i>
<i>rafting -</i>	<i>Waitomo</i>	<i>settlement at</i>	<i>in Waitomo</i>
<i>Waitomo</i>	<i>Caves</i>	<i>Waitomo</i>	<i>Caves</i>
<i>Caves</i>		<i>Caves</i>	

WAKATIPU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0370P01")	"W0370P02")	"W0370P03")
]!]!]!
w0370pcs.dib	w0370pas.dib	w0370pbs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Lake</i>	Lake	<i>The Earnslaw</i>
<i>Wakatipu</i>	Wakatipu	<i>on Lake</i>
		<i>Wakatipu</i>

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0380P01")	"W0380P02")	"W0380P03")	"W0380P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0380pas.dib	w0380pbs.dib	n0340pas.dib	w0460pgs.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Wakefield</i>	Edward	<i>New</i>	Petre on the
	Gibbon	<i>Plymouth in</i>	Wanganui
	Wakefield	<i>1843</i>	River River,
			in 1841

{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"W0380P05")
]!
w0380pes.dib
}
Edward
Jerningham
Wakefield

WALLACE, William Joseph - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0420P01")"W0420P02")
```

```
]!      ]!
a0520pbs.dib a0520pcs.dib
}
```

```
2 December   The All  
1905 at     Blacks who  
Crystal    toured the  
Palace     United  
Kingdom in  
1905-06
```


WANGANUI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P01")]! w0460pbs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P02")]! w0460pds.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P03")]! a0200pas.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P04")]! w0460pfs.dib }
<i>Whanganui River</i>	<i>Watt Fountain in Wanganui</i>	<i>Wanganui A&P Show</i>	<i>Paddle- steamer Manuwai on the Wanganui River</i>

{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P05")]! w0460pgs.dib }	{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACR O=MVJump("W0460P06")]! p1140pas.dib }
<i>The town of Petre on the Wanganui River River, in September 1841</i>	<i>Postmen in Wanganui</i>

WARD, Sir Joseph George - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0500P01")	"W0500P02")	"W0500P03")	"W0500P04")
]!]!]!]!
m0390pas.dib	m1060pas.dib	p0360pas.dib	b0640pas.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>Prime</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>National</i>
<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ferguson</i>	<i>members of</i>	<i>Ministry of</i>
<i>Richard John</i>	<i>Massey with</i>	<i>the House of</i>	<i>New Zealand,</i>
<i>Seddon and</i>	<i>Sir Joseph</i>	<i>Representativ</i>	<i>1916</i>
<i>his cabinet</i>	<i>George Ward</i>	<i>es, c1902</i>	

{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0500P05")	"W0500P06")
]!]!
f0820pbs.dib	d0960pas.dib
}	}
<i>Twenty-fifth</i>	<i>Declaration</i>
<i>wedding</i>	<i>of New</i>
<i>anniversary</i>	<i>Zealand's</i>
<i>of Joseph</i>	<i>Dominion</i>
<i>(then Prime</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Minister) and</i>	
<i>Theresa Ward</i>	

WAREHOU - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0510P01")"W0510P02")
]!        ]!
w0510pas.dibw0510pbs.dib
}          }
  Silver    White
  Warehou   Warehou
```

WARFARE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0530P01")	"W0530P02")	"W0530P03")
]!]!]!
w0530pas.dib	r1310pas.dib	b0650pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Record of the</i>	Ruapekapeka	Bell Block,
<i>NZ</i>		near
<i>Expeditionary</i>		Taranaki,
<i>Force in the</i>		<i>c1860</i>
<i>Great War</i>		

WEKA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0650P01")	"W0650P02")	"W0650P03")
]!]!]!
w0650pas.dib	w0650pbs.dib	w0650pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Weka</i>	<i>North Island</i>	<i>Buff Weka</i>
	<i>Weka</i>	

WELD, Sir Frederick Aloysius - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0660P01")"W0660P02")
]!        ]!
w0660pas.dib c0170pas.dib
}          }
Frederick  Canterbury
Aloysius Weld Plains -
Waimakiriri
```

WELLINGTON - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0680P01")"W0680P02")"W0680P03")"W0680P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0680pas.dib w0680pbs.dib w0680pcs.dib w0680pds.dib
}
*Wellington Wellington Wellington's Wind Turbine
City Botanic southern coastline*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0680P05")"W0680P06")"W0680P07")"W0680P08")
]!]!]!]!
w0680pes.dib w0680pfs.dib w0680pgs.dib w0680phs.dib
}
*Civic Square Wine and Wellington Wellington
- Wellington Food Festival Harbour cafe*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0680P09")"W0680P10")"W0680P11")"W0680P12")
]!]!]!]!
w0680pis.dib a0100pas.dib n0190pas.dib p0370pas.dib
}
*Molly Crowds in Carillon Parliament
Malones - Lambton dedication, Buildings,
Wellington Quay, Anzac day. Wellington
Wellington, Wellington, 25 April 1933
welcoming
the crew of
the HMS
Achilles*

{ewc {ewc {ewc {ewc
MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG, MVIMG,
MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE, MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(O=MVJump(
"W0680P13")"W0680P14")"W0680P15")"W0680P16")
]!]!]!]!
b0350pas.dib w0680pns.dib y0010pcs.dib w0680pps.dib
}
*Barrett's Willis Street, Wellington Te Aro and
Hotel, Wellington, harbour, 1889 Wellington
Wellington looking south harbour,*

January 1889

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0680P17")"W0680P18")
]!        ]!
w0680pqs.dib g0230pas.dib
}          }
View of a  Wellington
part of the harbour fault
town of    line
Wellington ...
```

WESTLAND - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0730P01")	"W0730P02")	"W0730P03")
]!]!]!
w0730pas.dib	w0730pbs.dib	w0730pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Bruce Bay in</i>	<i>Cascade</i>	<i>Lake Wahapo</i>
<i>Westland</i>	<i>River flats in</i>	<i>in Westland</i>
	<i>South</i>	
	<i>Westland</i>	

WESTPORT - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0750P01")	"W0750P02")	"W0750P03")	"W0750P04")
]!]!]!]!
w0750pas.dib	w0750pbs.dib	w0750pcs.dib	w0750pds.dib
}	}	}	}
<i>The</i>	<i>The Westport</i>	<i>The statue of Steamers and</i>	
<i>Municipal</i>	<i>wharves</i>	<i>James Colvin vessels at the</i>	
<i>Buildings in</i>		<i>crane wharf,</i>	
<i>Westport</i>		<i>Westport</i>	

WHAKAREWAREWA - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0790P01")"W0790P02")
]!        ]!
w0790pas.dibw0790pbs.dib
}         }
Whakareware Whakareware
wa         wa
```

WHAKATANE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
O=MVJump( O=MVJump(
"W0800P01")"W0800P02")
]!        ]!
w0800pas.dibw0800pbs.dib
}          }
Whakatane Whakatane
```

WHALING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

{ewc	{ewc	{ewc
MVIMG,	MVIMG,	MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR	[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(	O=MVJump(
"W0820P01")	"W0820P02")	"W0820P03")
]!]!]!
w0820pbs.dib	w0820pas.dib	k0230pas.dib
}	}	}
<i>Whale off the</i>	South Sea	Jillett's
<i>Kaikoura</i>	whale fishery	Whaling
<i>coast</i>		Station on
		Kapiti Island

WHANGAREI - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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Whangarei Whangarei
Falls
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WHEAT - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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Wheat    Wheat
           growing on
           the
           Canterbury
           Plains
```

WILLIAMSON, James Cassius - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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<i>J C</i>	<i>Williamson's</i>
<i>Williamson</i>	<i>pantomime</i>
<i>with his wife</i>	<i>Goody Two</i>
<i>and their</i>	<i>Shoes</i>
<i>daughters</i>	

WINE - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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  Rippon   Longview
  Vineyard Wine Estate
                    near
                    Whangarei
```

WOMEN IN WARTIME - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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<i>Ettie Rout</i>	<i>Working the</i>	<i>Land girl in</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
<i>with the NZ</i>	<i>rangefinder</i>	<i>the Rotorua</i>	<i>supplies</i>
<i>Volunteer</i>	<i>for the guns</i>	<i>district</i>	<i>being packed</i>
<i>Sisterhood</i>	<i>at Godley</i>		<i>and sent to</i>
	<i>Head</i>		<i>Egypt and</i>
			<i>England</i>

WOOL - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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<i>A ewe feeds</i>	<i>Shearing in</i>	<i>Loading wool</i>
<i>her lamb</i>	<i>the Wanganui</i>	<i>for the Napier</i>
	<i>area</i>	<i>market,</i>
		<i>Waipiro Bay</i>

WRENS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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  Male      Rock Wren
  Rifleman at
  nest entrance
```

WYNYARD, Robert Henry - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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Robert Henry Ruapekapeka
Wynyard
```

X-RAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: E Woollett

*Public servants are given free x-ray check-ups annually. This group are at "Manitoto", the headquarters of the
Mass X-ray Unit in Auckland.
September 1955*

National Publicity Studios Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : F- 30166-1/2

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - X TOPICS (Page 1 of 1)

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Public
servants are
given free x-
ray check-ups
annually
```

YACHTING - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("WP")] !copyrigt.dib}

Sailing on Lake Wanaka in early spring

YACHTING - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DH")] !copyrigt.dib}

Yachts and pleasure craft at Waikawa near Picton

YACHTING - PHOTOGRAPH 3

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Wellington Harbour. Mapau. 1889, *watercolour by an unknown artist showing the yacht Vulcan.*

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : D-P059010-C -CT

YATES, Elizabeth - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Photographer: William Henry Scott Kinsey 1860-1931

Elizabeth Yates (1840-48?-1918) was the first woman in the British Empire to become mayor when she was elected to the position in Onehunga on 29 November 1893. She was defeated at the election in 1894 but returned to the council between 1899 and 1901. Her husband, Michael Yates, had been mayor from 1888 to 1892.

Published in Fairplay, 1 October 1894, p3.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16118

YELLOW ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Yellow Admiral butterfly

YELLOWHEAD - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Yellowhead taking insects to its chicks

YNCYCA BAY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("DR")] !copyrigt.dib}

Marlborough Sounds looking north from near Linkwater. Yncyca Bay is on the far right

YOUNG MAORI PARTY - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

Peter Henry Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa) (1877?-1951) completed his first medical degree in 1904, and then graduated as an MD in 1910 with a thesis on "Medicine amongst the Maoris in ancient and modern times". In 1905 he was appointed as a medical officer to Maori, working with Maui Pomare, and also in that year he married Margaret Wilson. Buck represented Northern Maori in Parliament from 1909 to 1914. He was knighted in 1946

Ramsden Papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : C- 16776

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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Photographer: Frederick Nelson Jones, died 1948

Gymnastics team outside the YMCA, Nelson. c1920s

F N Jones Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 11418-1/1

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - Y TOPICS (Page 1 of 1)

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]!        ]!        ]!        ]!
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}          }          }          }
Sailing on   Yachting    Wellington  Elizabeth
Lake Wanaka Harbour, Yates
1889
```

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR  [HOTMACR  [HOTMACR
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]!        ]!        ]!
y0030pas.dib y0050pas.dib y0060pas.dib
}          }          }
Yellow      Yellowhead  Yncyca Bay is
Admiral     taking insects on the far
butterfly   to its chicks right
```

YACHTING - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,	MVIMAGE,
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]!]!]!
y0010pas.dib	y0010pbs.dib	y0010pcs.dib
}	}	}
<i>Sailing on</i>	<i>Yachting</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
<i>Lake Wanaka</i>		<i>Harbour;</i>
		<i>1889</i>

ZOOS - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("SG")] !copyrigt.dib}

Visitors can enjoy a Safari-like experience when they drive into the lion enclosure at Orana Park

ZOOS - PHOTOGRAPH 2

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer: Sydney Charles Smith 1888-1972

*Riding the camel from the Wellington zoo at Newtown Park
c1910*

S C Smith Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 19624-1/1

ZURBRIGGEN RIDGE - PHOTOGRAPH 1

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{ewc MVIMG, MVIMAGE, [HOTMACRO=Popup("AT")] !copyrigt.dib}

Photographer Unknown

*Mountaineers in the Tasman Valley preparing to climb Mount Sefton. L-R: Mattias Zurbriggen (1856-1917),
Edward A Fitzgerald, A M Ollivier, George Edward Mannering (1862-1947), Jack Adamson
c1895*

J Adamson Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z.

Reference Number : G- 3232-1/1

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - Z TOPICS (Page 1 of 1)

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}	}
<i>Lions at</i>	<i>Riding the</i>
<i>Orana Park</i>	<i>camel from</i>
	<i>the</i>
	<i>Wellington</i>
	<i>zoo</i>

ZOOS - PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

```
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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!      !
z0030pbs.dib z0030pas.dib
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}      }
Lions at      Riding the
Orana Park    camel from
              the
              Wellington
              zoo
```

ABBOTSFORD

```
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Abbotsford, 8 km from Dunedin, was the scene of the largest landslip ever to occur in a built-up area in NZ. A few minutes after 9pm on 8 August 1979, 7 ha of the hillside suburb began its slide about 50 m down a slope. Although there was no loss of life, nor any serious injury, 69 houses were written off and many others damaged. A Commission of Inquiry into the disaster reported in November 1980 that no single dominant reason could be found, that the basic cause was a 'geological precondition' which had been exacerbated by land development and motorway construction after it was first subdivided for housing in 1953. The area was originally named, it is believed, 'Abbot's Ford', after a surveyor, Edward Immyns Abbot, who waded across the stream there in relatively deep water while other surveyors were looking for a more suitable place to cross. A later claim is that the railway station (on the Dunedin-Mosgiel line) was sited on a farm which had been called Abbotsford after the home of Sir Walter Scott.

Abbotsford was to be the name of a town in Hawke's Bay when it was planned on a property purchased from a farmer, F S Abbott. However, when a town did eventually grow on the site it became Waipawa.

ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK

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Abel Tasman National Park covers 22,541 ha of bush country along the shores of Tasman Bay in Nelson, including offshore islands and hundreds of bays and beaches along the broken coastline. The smallest of the country's 13 national parks, it was opened in December 1942, the 300th anniversary of the visit to Tasman Bay of Dutch explorer, Abel Janzoon Tasman, the first European to visit NZ. Botanically the park is of special interest because its bush is a blend of the natural cover of both the North and South Islands, a rare if not unique phenomenon. (See National Parks.)

ABERDEEN ANGUS

(see Angus)

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY

Aborigines Protection Society, was a humanitarian organisation in Britain in the 19th century, which helped condition policy towards native peoples within the British Empire, including NZ's Maori.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, was formed in 1889 from the Fine Arts Society of NZ, but was at first essentially the Wellington equivalent of the arts societies formed in the major centres about that time. The government provided a site in Wellington in 1892 and the citizens of the city built a gallery which was opened in 1906 and remained a free municipal gallery until 1936 when the building and its contents were donated to the newly formed National Art Gallery, now incorporated within the new Museum of NZ Te Papa Tongarewa.

ACHERON, HMSV

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{ewc
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MVIMAGE,
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HMSV Acheron, commanded by Captain John Lort Stokes, an experienced Royal Navy hydrographer, spent four years, from 1848, surveying NZ's major harbours and much of the coastline. The *Acheron* was the first survey vessel to work in NZ waters since the time of Captain Cook. Stokes served on the *Beagle* under Captain Robert FitzRoy (later Governor FitzRoy) for 18 years, including during the voyage with the naturalist, Charles Darwin, aboard, and he commanded the vessel himself between 1837 and 1843. *Acheron* was an early steamship design (the first steam-powered vessel to visit some ports), equipped with both sails and paddle-wheels. Acheron Passage, Fiordland, and two Acheron Rivers, one in Marlborough and the other in central Canterbury, are named after the ship. The definitive book on the survey work is *The Cruise of the Acheron*, by Sheila Natusch (1978).

ACC

ACC — in its present form as the Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance Corporation — was established by government legislation in 1992, to administer compulsory accident insurance for all NZers with the threefold aim of promoting safety from accident among all citizens, providing for the rehabilitation of the injured, and ensuring fair and reasonable compensation to every accident victim.

The concept of a no-fault scheme for supporting the victims of accidents was investigated by a 1967 Royal Commission and, as a consequence, the Accident Compensation Commission was set up by 1972 legislation. The first legislative changes were made in 1982 which also effected a name change to the Accident Compensation Corporation.

The ACC became a Crown Entity under the 1992 Act which gave it the new name and made radical changes in a bid to better manage the escalating demands on funding under a scheme which has revenue of about \$1.5 billion a year. The breadth of coverage was reduced on the grounds that the scheme had become too costly. A case management system was introduced to co-ordinate individual care, compensation and rehabilitation. The legislation and the administration of the scheme remained controversial, however, and an independent review in 1994 recommended further changes.

The philosophy behind the scheme was that the community as a whole accepted responsibility for the accidents which inevitably afflict a proportion of its members. The scheme is funded by the following means: levies on employers (including the Crown), their employees and the self-employed, paid through the Inland Revenue Department as agent for the corporation; levies on motor-vehicle owners, paid at the time of registration; and general taxation from which the government contributes on behalf of those not in paid employment. ACC attempts to pay the costs for each sector from the appropriate premiums.

ACC pays medical and hospital costs, pays 80 per cent income replacement, and an independence allowance for lasting disability. It also funds safety programmes, rehabilitation programmes, and supports land and air ambulance services.

The scheme was a world first and was regarded as an innovative piece of social welfare. It superseded legal rights previously held by citizens to sue through the courts for damages in cases where negligence contributed to the cause of an accident.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETIES

(*see* Fish and Game Councils)

ACHESON, Frank Oswald Victor

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{ewc
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Frank Oswald Victor Acheson (1887–1948) was born in Southland, graduated LLM (Hons) from Victoria College, Wellington, in 1913 and, after practising law for several years, became a judge of the Native Land Court and the Native Appeal Court. He is remembered best for an historical romance about Maori life in pre-European times, *Plume of the Arawas*, published in 1930.

ACHILLES, HMS/HMNZS

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HMS/HMNZS Achilles was one of a British naval force of three cruisers which fought the German pocket battleship, the *Admiral Graf Spee*, in the Battle of the River Plate, off Montevideo, Uruguay, on 13 December 1939. With HMS *Exeter* and HMS *Ajax*, the *Achilles* drove the much bigger and more heavily armed German ship into Montevideo Harbour, where her commanding officer, Captain Hans Langsdorf, scuttled her on 17 December. *Achilles* lost four men in the battle. At the time she was officially part of the NZ Division of the Royal Navy. Most of her complement were NZers and she carried the NZ Ensign into the battle. The vessel became part of the Royal NZ Navy when it was formed in September 1941 and saw action in the Pacific, losing 13 men in Japanese dive-bomber attacks off Guadalcanal in January 1943. The *Achilles* went back to the Royal Navy after World War Two. She was sold to the Indian navy and renamed INS *Delhi* before she finally went to the shipbreakers in 1978.

The men of the *Achilles* were given a spectacular heroes' welcome when the ship called at Auckland on 23 February 1940. One estimate is the crowd that turned out to cheer them as they marched up Queen Street for a civic reception numbered 100,000.

The Captain of the *Achilles* at the Battle of the River Plate was Sir Edward Parry (1893–1972) who was later Commodore and Chief of Staff in NZ. Parry Channel, between Bream Head on the east coast of Northland, and the Hen and Chickens Islands, was named after Parry during the national exultation following the performance of the *Achilles* in the battle.

ACLAND, John Barton Arundel

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John Barton Arundel Acland (1824–1904) was the first member of this famous family to settle in NZ. He was born at Killerton, Devonshire, the sixth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 10th Baronet of Killerton, and was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a BA (Hons) in mathematics and an MA. He studied law and later practised in London. With Charles George Tripp, a close friend, he emigrated to Canterbury, arriving in 1855. He spent the first year as a cadet on a sheep run. Then he and Tripp took up their own land at Mt Peel in Canterbury, farming in partnership until 1862 when Acland became the sole owner of Mt Peel, which remains in the family today and is one of the country's most famous hill-country sheep stations. Acland was a member of the Legislative Council for 34 years until his retirement in 1899. Throughout his life he was involved in educational and church administration.

Two of his sons, **Sir Hugh Thomas Dyke Acland**, a surgeon, and **Henry Dyke Acland**, a lawyer, had distinguished careers in Canterbury, and a grandson, **Sir Hugh John Dyke Acland** (known as Jack), was MP for Temuka (1942–46) and chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board (1960–72).

ACLAND, Leopold George Dyke

Leopold George Dyke Acland (1876–1948) was born at Christchurch, the son of a runholder. He worked as a young man at Mt Peel Station, owned by a relative; bought Glentanner Station, near Mt Cook; served in the Boer War with distinction; and travelled through New Guinea and India before settling for a time in Japan where he managed a shipping office at Kobe. He then travelled to Moscow and St Petersburg on the trans-Siberian railway and returned to NZ via England. He owned in succession Braemar Station in the Mackenzie Country, North Clumbar at Hororata and Cecil Peak by Lake Wakatipu. He served as a major in World War One. He settled ultimately at Hororata. Acland was passionately interested in farming and his book, *The Early Canterbury Runs*, was first published in 1930. It was revised and enlarged in 1946 and again in 1951 and is one of NZ's most famous history resource books.

ADAMS, Arthur Henry

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{ewc
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Arthur Henry Adams (1872–1936) was born in Lawrence, Otago, the son of C W Adams. Arthur graduated BA from Otago University in 1894, joined the literary staff of the *Evening Post* in Wellington, contributing original prose and other work, and wrote the libretto of a Maori comic opera, *Tapu*, which was produced with success in both NZ and Australia. Adams worked for J C Williamson, the Australasian theatrical company, as dramatic secretary and wrote plays, pantomimes and verse. He was war correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* and a group of NZ newspapers in China during the Boxer rebellion and later worked in England as a writer and freelance journalist before returning to NZ in 1905. The following year he went back to Australia and spent the remainder of his career there, mostly working on newspapers. He continued to write plays, novels and verse, work which was highly regarded then but is of little interest today.

ADAMS, Charles William

Charles William Adams (1840–1918) was born and educated in Tasmania, qualified as a surveyor and arrived in NZ in 1862. He became Chief Surveyor in Otago in 1885 and Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Marlborough in 1897. Adams was an accomplished astronomer, and collaborated with an observer in Sydney, by telegraph, to establish the true latitude of Wellington (with an error of only 17 feet [5.2 m]). He discovered an error in the position of a star as it was placed by the *Nautical Almanac*, and he surveyed the Sutherland Falls within eight years of their discovery putting their height at 1,904 feet (580.3 m), accurate within one yard.

ADAMS, William Acton Blakeway

William Acton Blakeway Adams (1843–1924) became one of the largest landholders in NZ during the second half of the 19th century. Having bought Tarndale Station in Marlborough in 1878, the year he entered Parliament as the member for Nelson, he later acquired Molesworth, Woodbank, Hopefield, Island Farm, Salop Downs and Motanau, and at one time was shearing 75,000 sheep. His Marlborough properties were later depleted by the rabbit scourge. Adams arrived in NZ in 1850 with his father, William, who was the first Superintendent of Marlborough Province.

ADCOCK, Fleur

Fleur Adcock (1934–) was born at Auckland in 1934 and educated at Wellington Girls' College and Victoria University but has lived in England since 1963. Adcock is regarded as an outstanding contemporary poet in England. Her work includes *The Eye of the Hurricane* (1964), *Tigers* (1967), *High Tide in the Garden* (1971), *The Inner Harbour* (1979), and *Selected Poems* (1983). She has visited this country regularly over the years and kept in touch with its literature, is widely admired here, and still has strong family ties (the novelist Marilyn Duckworth is her sister).

ADDINGTON

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{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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Addington is a residential suburb of Christchurch, best known for the raceway on which the New Zealand Trotting Cup is held each year early in November. It had early industrial importance as the site of a major railways workshop. It was named after the summer residence of the archbishops of Canterbury in England, Addington Palace, because when the Canterbury Association was formed to settle the province in 1848, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr J B Sumner, was one of the foundation members.

ADMIRALTY BAY

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Admiralty Bay is an inlet on the mainland east of D'Urville Island, in the Marlborough Sounds. Abel Tasman anchored here on Christmas Day, 1642, and it was named in 1770 by Captain Cook, honouring that department of the British government for which he worked.

AERIAL TOPDRESSING

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Aerial topdressing developed quickly in NZ after World War Two because about two-thirds of the 21.2 million ha of farmland is too undulating or hilly to make the distribution of fertiliser by hand or from surface transport economically feasible. Before aerial topdressing and pasture sowing were developed, the fertility of hill country was declining steadily. A Hunterville farmer, John Lambert, first seriously promoted the idea in 1926, and in 1938 the chief pilot of the Aerodrome Services Division of the Public Works Department, A M Pritchard, sowed lupin seed from the air on the sand dunes of Ninety Mile Beach, demonstrating the effectiveness of aerial sowing. Full-scale trials were held by the RNZAF in 1948 and 1949 when the first 5,000 tonnes of superphosphate flared out over the countryside. By the early 1980s, 250,000 tonnes of phosphates and 40,000 tonnes of lime were aerially applied and by the mid-1990s the figures were 390,000 tonnes of phosphates and 50,000 tonnes of lime.

The agricultural aviation industry increasingly uses helicopters rather than fixed-wing aircraft for a whole range of activities, including spraying insecticides from the air each year, as well as dropping poisons for noxious animals, and fencing and other supplies into inaccessible country.

AERO CLUBS

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Aero Clubs were first established in NZ in 1928 following a decision by the government to buy eight de Havilland Moths (DH60), four of which were issued to the Permanent Air Force and two to clubs officially approved by the Defence Department. The Royal NZ Aero Club (RNZAC) was formed in 1930 and was affiliated to the Royal Aero Club of England and, soon afterwards, to the Federation Internationale Aeronautique (FIA). The RNZAC became the national body for air-sport control in NZ, and was traditionally the flying training organisation for pilots. Affiliated organisations control the conduct of gliding, aeromodelling, model rocketry, parachuting, aerobatics, ballooning, hang-gliding, parapenting and microlight flying. There are now 52 clubs (affiliated to the RNZAC), with 6,100 members. The clubs still undertake most of the flying training in the country, although private companies are gradually increasing their share of the training business, especially in Auckland.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

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Agricultural Societies began in NZ with the formation of the Auckland Agricultural and Pastoral Association in 1843, followed by Hawke's Bay in 1858, Canterbury in 1863, Southland in 1867, Otago in 1876, Manawatu and West Coast in 1886. There was an ever-increasing number of the societies as the 19th century closed, and the 20th century opened with even small country communities having their own organisations. The aim — to develop farming, particularly livestock, and generally to improve the lot of country people — was enshrined in the charters and eventually the societies (some were called associations) were registered under the Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act of 1908.

At the local level the A&P Show became a focal point of rural life. At these annual gala days machinery was displayed, and stock, including children's pets, were judged; and competitions were held for the best fruits, vegetables, preserves, cakes and a wide range of other home products, including craft objects. The shows were usually held in spring or summer, and some of the larger city-based associations held winter shows as well. By the end of World War One, there were 58 agricultural shows throughout the country, half of them held between the middle of October and the end of November and the other half between then and the end of April.

At the national level the agricultural societies generated some social and political influence as the NZ Council of Agriculture (from 1914) and later as the Royal Agricultural Society (from 1924). Although there has been an increasing urban drift since World War Two, the number of societies affiliated to the Royal Agricultural Society has increased steadily and stands today at 110. Each group holds a show each year, still mostly between spring and the end of summer. Each year, one of the shows is declared a Royal Agricultural Show which attracts greater attention than usual.

AGRICULTURE

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[Maori Agriculture](#)

[Agriculture in the 19th century](#)

[Beef Cattle](#)

[Goats](#)

[Arable Farming](#)

[Horticulture](#)

[Citrus fruit](#)

[The New Era](#)

[Future Developments](#)

AGRICULTURE - Maori Agriculture

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Maori Agriculture began in NZ with the early Polynesian settlers but because of the abundance in the beginning of various species of moas and other bird life, it was less important then than it became later. Moas had thrived with few natural enemies and were vulnerable to early Polynesian arrivals who have become known historically as the moa-hunters. Later, Maori became skilled and dedicated agriculturists nurturing a narrow range of food and fibre plants brought from the tropics to this southern temperate zone, notably the kumara, taro, yam, gourd and paper mulberry. Maori also used some native plants regularly for food and clothing which they did not plant and nurture, such as the fern root (a staple food), flax and cabbage tree.

The kumara was assiduously cultivated in sheltered plots in the northern regions of the North Island and on the northernmost tip of the South Island. Unlike its tropical parents, the kumara has never seeded here, which makes its survival remarkable. Maori farmers grew taro and other tropical plants on very sheltered northerly slopes but the kumara was the food plant that did best here and which they came to value most. They conditioned the soil with sand to make it light and porous and after about three years of cropping would allow the fern to take over. After another three or four years manuka scrub would creep back over the plot and be allowed to grow there for about a decade before it would possibly be burned down and kumara replanted. Each step of the planting, tending and harvesting of plants was ritualised by the tohunga and the chief with incantations to Pani, mother of Rongo, the god of food plants. The moon was studied before planting, the stars observed, soil temperature felt, and perhaps a Rongo stone fertility symbol planted with a chant.

When the first Europeans arrived, large areas were under cultivation in coastal areas of the North Island but Maori farming perhaps had its heyday during the 19th century before the land wars of the 1860s. The Europeans brought with them the potato, which could be grown over a huge area of the country, and could be planted later than the kumara and harvested earlier. The Maori relished the range of crops from the northern temperate zone, most of which turned the weather, previously an enemy, into an ally. Maori farmers also fed the early European settlers and by 1830 were heavily involved in the export to Australia of potatoes and grain. William Swainson is quoted as reporting that a native population of around 8,000 in the Bay of Plenty, Taupo and Rotorua region in 1857 'had upwards of 3,000 acres of land in wheat, 3,000 acres in potatoes, nearly 2,000 acres in maize and upwards of 1,000 acres planted with kumaras. They owned nearly 1,000 horses, 200 head of cattle and 5,000 pigs,

four water-mills and 96 ploughs. They were also the owners of 43 small coasting vessels, averaging 20 tons each, and upwards of 900 canoes.' Depressed prices and the land wars brought this era of Maori farming to an abrupt end.

AGRICULTURE - Agriculture in the 19th century

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Agriculture in the 19th century began with arable farming in the Bay of Islands from the earliest days of European settlement with the Christian missionaries encouraging European-style farming among the local Maori. Early in the 1840s there were settlers in the South Island, among them the Deans brothers, cropping and running cattle and sheep at Riccarton, and ex-whaler Johnny Jones at Waikouaiti, north of Dunedin, who by 1844 was running 2,000 sheep, 200 cattle and 100 horses.

The first European farming enterprise of any size was wool-growing, which began on a large scale in the Wairarapa within four years of the founding of the NZ Company settlement in Wellington. The settlement was not doing well when some well-educated entrepreneurial settlers, enlightened probably by the Australian experience, realised that running sheep on native pasture was a way to make fast money in the young colony. They knew that developing the millions of acres of rain forest into farmland would be a difficult and expensive task. They moved Merino sheep, brought from Australia, around the Mukamuka Rocks on the south coast of the North Island and into the Wairarapa, which had been described by a surveyor, Charles Brees, as having 'an abundance of prairie grass and fernland for pastoral purposes. . .'. Among these farming pioneers were Frederick Weld, who was later a premier of the colony, Charles Clifford, William Vavasour, Henry Petre, Charles Bidwill and William Swainson Jnr. These and other men were later responsible for the spread of sheep farming into Marlborough, Hawke's Bay, Canterbury and Otago, to anywhere in fact where there was native pasture ready to feed sheep.

Wool was for many years the major farming export crop but small amounts of butter (preserved in brine) and cheese were shipped to Australia.

The big sheep stations had continuing problems with sheep scab, heavy rabbit infestation, lamb losses in unseasonal spring cold snaps, stock losses from flooding and fluctuating wool prices.

In the 1880s people numbered nearly 490,000 and sheep just on 13 million, an even higher number of sheep per person than now, yet meat was worthless and wool prices were steadily coming down. But a technological advance ensured that NZ would remain a prosperous agricultural country with an export industry. As the 1870s closed, refrigerated ships began successfully carrying meat from South America and Australia to Europe. William Saltau Davidson, manager of the NZ and Australian Land Company, based in the South Island, persuaded his company to invest in a trial shipment of meat from Port Chalmers to London aboard the refrigerated vessel Dunedin. The experiment worked and it changed the face of sheep farming in NZ as graziers switched emphasis from the merino with its fine wool and scrawny carcass to crossbreds with coarser fleeces and meatier bodies.

Once the natural grasslands in the Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay and wide areas of the South Island had been broken in, land-hungry settlers turned their attention to the North Island, heavily clad in rain forest, and in many cases vigorously fought for by the Maori. Because of the difficulty and expense involved in clearing the land, it was settled later than that on which the early sheep stations were founded, and on the very best of this land the dairy industry was built up.

Every farmer had at least his house-cow to keep him and maybe supplied a nearby township with milk and butter. As early as the 1850s there were dairies on the Banks Peninsula producing substantial amounts of cheese. The first dairy factory, in the sense that it processed the production of several herds, was established in 1871 by a group of eight men on the property of John and Catherine Mathieson on the Otago Peninsula. It was a co-operative called the Peninsula Cheese-making Company. Although privately-owned dairy companies dominated the national scene until well into the 20th century, the co-operative principle established by the Otago Dairy Company ultimately triumphed.

Taranaki and Waikato began early on to dominate dairy production and they still do. Among the early leaders were Chew Chong, a Chinese immigrant trader, who opened a sophisticated butter factory in Eltham in 1887, and Henry Reynolds, a Cornishman, who established the Anchor brand with the first factory in the Waikato at Pukekura, near Cambridge.

Refrigerated shipping meant as much to dairying as it did to the meat industry and since early this century a huge export industry has developed and continues to do so, dominated by men with a talent for innovation and technical ingenuity.

During the last three decades of the 19th century wheat became increasingly popular as a crop in Canterbury and Otago and huge areas were also used for oats. Exports of wheat in 1883–84 reached 5,142,000 bushels, a level that has never been surpassed. But yield per acre began to decline over the following decade.

AGRICULTURE - Beef Cattle

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Most beef cattle are reared in association with the farming of sheep, a situation which did not exist last century when the grazing of cattle with sheep was regarded as an unsatisfactory farming practice. Beef cattle number about 4.6 million, 3.7 million of them in the North Island, predominantly in the Waikato, Manawatu-Wanganui, Northland and Hawke's Bay. Canterbury, Otago and Southland carry most beef cattle in the South Island. The national herd is predominantly Angus or Hereford, but in recent years there has been an increasing number of exotic breeds introduced from Europe. Beef and veal exports, fresh, chilled or frozen, have climbed gradually during the 1990s to around 560,000 tonnes a year. Most of it is in the form of manufacturing beef to North America.

AGRICULTURE - Goats

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Goats are farmed for their fibre, producing about 150 tonnes of mohair, 40 tonnes of cashmere and 22 tonnes of cashgora a year by the mid-1990s. Goats had no part in the traditional NZ pastoral industry but interest grew in export possibilities about the same time as deer began to be farmed. The total population of goats producing fibre is just under 500,000, and another 13,000 are kept for their milk.

AGRICULTURE - Arable Farming

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A wide variety of cereals are grown in NZ, mostly for domestic use in human and stock foods. The biggest grain crop is barley, used for malting as part of the preparation for making beer and whisky, and for the manufacture of stock foods. It occupies about 67,000 ha, 55,000 ha in the South Island, for a total annual production of around 319,000 tonnes. About 38,000 ha of wheat is grown each year, all but 8,000 ha of it in the South Island, producing over 190,000 tonnes a year. Wheat was once the principal cereal crop but the climate is so variable that the top milling quality breeds are not as successful here as in Australia, Canada and other traditional wheat-growing nations; and neither can NZ compete with the scale of their operations. Oats on 14,000 ha totals around 58,000 tonnes a year. The only grain crop grown more extensively and productively in the North Island is maize on a total area of 18,000 ha, all but 360 of them in the north, and a production of 164,000 tonnes.

AGRICULTURE - Horticulture

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Vegetables, including potatoes, for sale fresh or for processing, for both domestic consumption and export, occupy a steadily increasing area, mostly near Auckland, Hastings, Gisborne, Christchurch, Palmerston North/Wanganui and Timaru.

Substantial areas are used for grass and clover seed and export markets have developed in the US, the UK and Australia.

AGRICULTURE - Citrus fruit

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Citrus fruit production has remained largely unchanged over the past five years with grapefruit occupying 167 ha and lemons 334 ha, both mostly in the Bay of Plenty, mandarins 544 ha, predominantly in Northland, oranges 826 ha and tangelos 406 ha, both mainly in Northland and the Bay of Plenty — for a total of 2,277 ha.

Apples, pears and nashi (Asian pears) occupy 1,386 ha, almost exclusively in Hawke's Bay and Nelson, and while apples and pears have been steadily expanding, nashi crops have been coming down. Apples and pears are traditional export crops which once went almost exclusively to the UK, but are now sent to a diversity of markets. They were for decades the staple export fruit. Exports in 1932 were 29,000 tonnes, a total they did not reach again until 1956. Uncertainty has prevailed from time to time but a great surge in the 1970s pulled apples and pears back into prominence and exports peaked at 320,000 tonnes in 1991.

Indeed, pip fruit, with kiwifruit, still make up the great majority of fruit exports, which totalled nearly 470,000 tonnes a year in the mid-1990s, worth \$890 million.

Stone fruit — apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums and cherries — grow on 3,242 ha in Hawke's Bay, Central Otago, Marlborough and Auckland.

Berryfruit — blackcurrants, blueberries, boysenberries, raspberries and strawberries — covered 1,867 ha in Canterbury, Southland, Waikato, Nelson, Auckland and Northland but the area has been steadily contracting for most of the berries during the early 1990s.

Avocados, feijoas, kiwifruit, tamarillos, passionfruit and outdoor grapes grow on nearly 23,000 ha.

The glamour crop for many years was kiwifruit. Originally from China, its potential as a fruit that would take off internationally was first perceived by a small handful of farmers in the Bay of Plenty region, where it is still mainly grown. In the 1960s it was little known. But exports, which began in the 1970s, had exceeded 100,000 tonnes by the 1980s and 250,000 by the beginning of the 1990s. Production and exports have been declining since. Small farmers in the Bay of Plenty became millionaires in the good years. The small town of Te Puke (self-described as 'the kiwifruit capital of the world'), at the heart of the industry, became a boom town. But as the area under crop expanded rapidly inside and outside the Bay of Plenty region, and as other countries began to grow the fruit, prices fell. The area under acreage in NZ has declined rapidly over the past ten years, and it is now stabilising as a soundly profitable crop but not spectacularly so. Plantings totalled more than 20,000 ha at one time but had come back to 15,000 by the mid-1990s.

Kiwifruit and other horticultural crops are now competing with dairying for the richest land in

such warm, wet microclimates as the Bay of Plenty and South Auckland. Land under crops is much more productive than land under pasture, and it is also more labour-intensive, no bad thing in a time of unemployment.

AGRICULTURE - The New Era

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The character of NZ farming changed dramatically during the second half of the 1980s after a new government decided to deregulate the economy. Farmers had always constituted a powerful lobby in NZ because of the traditional importance of primary production in the national economy and a subsidised support structure had been created over the years. This support had reached absurd levels by the early 1980s with government payments based on stock units which meant, for example, that sheep numbers soared to 72 million during a period when demand for meat and WOOL was at best static and at worst declining. The farming lobby's power had declined during the 1970s and many farmers also realised that if NZ was to clamour for an end to subsidised competition from other countries and for more ready access to foreign markets, it had to get its own house in order. With deregulation, land prices came down to sensible levels and farmers, traditionally an entrepreneurial group in this country, began to use their land and other capital to produce what was best suited to it and what markets wanted.

AGRICULTURE - Future Developments

NZ has traditionally served markets in relatively affluent countries with livestock and this role is likely to continue for some years. Pastoral farming is still the bedrock on which NZ agriculture rests. Wool, however, has suffered from the competition of synthetic fibres and both meat and dairy products have faced difficulty in gaining access to what are mostly protected markets. Allegations that animal fats may help induce heart disease and cancer have resulted in some consumer resistance in recent years to meat and dairy produce. The shift away from butter is a consequence of this but prospects in a huge and growing market in Asia for milk powders and other milk products have pervaded the industry here with renewed confidence.

Once the structure of the meat processing industry, in disarray for some years, has been corrected, meat production and processing is likely to pick up as well.

A trend towards adding value to all primary produce, through further processing of products for specific markets, is developing and should be a big economic winner for NZ in coming decades.

Much of farming's optimism sprang from the 1994 international agreement to apply the principles of GATT to trade in primary production, which should give countries like NZ greater access to the markets of the affluent industrial nations.

Although many forms of manufacturing have grown strongly during the 1990s, the climate and the residual expertise and experience of the nation will ensure that agriculture and silviculture (*see* Forestry) will continue to be the major economic activity. (*See* Dairying, Deer Farming, Pigs and Sheep Farming.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF

[Introduction](#)

[Development](#)

[Functions](#)

[Research and Advisory Services](#)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF - Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries now has a role sharply diminished from its traditional position as a powerful and munificent economic supporter of farming and farmers. It is a policy adviser to government on how best to support an environment within which agriculture and fishing can use resources in a productive and competitive way. It also implements policies which fulfil government intentions, and has regulatory arms which help protect NZ from the introduction from other countries of insect pests and plant and animal diseases.

The Department of Agriculture was formed in 1892 to co-ordinate regulatory and advisory services that had developed during the 1870s and 1880s. Pastoral farming on a substantial scale began during the second half of the 1840s and within a decade or two settlement was close enough for the government and many of the settlers to become alarmed at the incidence of animal diseases.

The most serious of these diseases was sheep scab and efforts to contain it were enshrined in a number of provincial and central government laws. Inspectorates associated with these and other protective laws had been attached to the Department of Lands on the abolition of provincial government and the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The new Department of Agriculture was formed under a permanent secretary who was also Chief Inspector of Stock. Consultative services for dairy farmers and fruit-growers were also consolidated within the new department.

The department's main interests were animal diseases, plant diseases and pests (particularly rabbit infestation). Trials of new plant species were made but most of the information disseminated during the early days came from Britain, modified in some cases by experienced advisers. NZ had become sufficiently important as an exporter of agricultural produce by the 1890s for farmers and the government to feel the need for a quality control system. Butter grading began in 1894, cheese in 1898 and meat in 1900, and an agent was appointed in London to examine the condition of produce on its arrival.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF - Development

Ten years after its inauguration, in 1902, the department had more than doubled the initial staff of 74 and it began to take on a modern administrative shape with the formation of eight divisions: veterinary, dairying, biology and horticulture, chemistry, poultry, experimental stations, stock inspectorate and agricultural statistics.

The legislation administered by the department by then included the Rabbit Nuisance Act 1882 and amendments, the Stock Act 1893, the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics Act 1895, the Orchard and Garden Pests Act 1896, the Dairy Industry Act 1898, the Slaughtering and Inspection Act 1900, the Noxious Weeds Act 1900 and the Flax Grading and Export Act 1901.

In the early part of this century farming was so economically powerful that other industries were regarded merely as appendages. In 1909 when the first Secretary of Agriculture, J D Ritchie, retired, the department was reorganised and became briefly the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Tourists — Commerce and Tourists being just one of five divisions.

In 1912 the tourists division was detached and the department became vigorously involved in the promotion of more efficient, specialised, scientifically-based farming. This new interest in science was reflected in the appointment as the department's first director-general of a professional man, Dr C J Reakes. In 1920 the commerce division was detached and the Department of Industries and Commerce formed. Immediately before World War Two the first accounts division had been established to help budgeting and financial planning among farmers.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF - Functions

The names and functions of the divisions changed over the years with an increasing emphasis on research and advisory services. The agricultural divisions became: animal health, meat, dairy, advisory services, agricultural research, economics, management services and administration. In 1972 the fisheries research and fisheries management divisions of the Marine Department were transferred to a newly named Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Port Agricultural Service, attached to the Ministry, has uniformed officers at international seaports and airports to prevent the introduction into NZ of exotic diseases and pests.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF - Research and Advisory Services

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In the early years the department had a public relations problem because it was predominantly associated with unpopular regulatory and supervisory work in a young country with a rapidly expanding bulk food export business. But gradually the research and advisory services built up.

The first concentrated research of value to pastoral farmers was on pasture species. The Plant Research Station at Palmerston North during the early 1930s completed a national survey of existing pastures and then vigorously selected and bred superior strains. This was despite the fact that the research station existed in a kind of administrative no-man's land between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) from the late 1920s until the mid-1930s when it became part of the DSIR. Research into animal husbandry hardly existed until the rapid development of Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre after 1944.

Agricultural research was the major area of scientific research in NZ with the main work done by the Ministry, the DSIR, the NZ Forest Service (NZFS), Massey University, Lincoln University and some of the 12 industry research associations which were funded jointly by the government and the private sectors of the appropriate industries.

The advisory service of the department was given a fillip in 1922 when a field division was set up with staff not burdened by any regulatory function, under the direction of a future director-general, A H Cockayne. Previously, advisory work had been undertaken when other duties permitted.

The enthusiasm for deregulation of the economy and for user-pays that followed the election to office of the Labour government in 1984 led to many changes in the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which continued for more than a decade. By 1990, five divisions reported to a MAF Corporate Board which in turn reported to the Director-General. The divisions were Policy Services, Corporate Services, Fisheries, Quality Management and Technology. The Corporate Board, whose members were senior ministry executives, was directly responsible for legal, communications, human resources and financial services. The Director-General had his own secretariat and an internal audit team.

The decision was made in 1990 to place research activities (including the Technology Division) outside the ministry, within Crown Research Institutes (CRI), which would also incorporate the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research functions. This changeover was complete by 1992. Farm advisory services were later sold to private enterprise.

In 1995, MAFFish became a separate body to MAF and was renamed the Ministry of Fisheries.

AHURURU, Henare Kepa Te

Henare Kepa Te Ahururu, a constable in the first division of the Armed Constabulary, was the first of four Maori awarded the NZ Cross for helping the settlers during the Land Wars. The award was for conspicuous bravery at Moturoa on 7 November 1868. Not much is known of Ahururu but he later deserted and was living at Ruatoki in 1878. Even though the Order-in-Council setting up the decoration provided for the name of any recipient to be struck from the roll of honour in the event of any 'infamous or disgraceful act', Ahururu's name was left on after his desertion.

AIR NEW ZEALAND

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Air New Zealand was registered as a limited liability company under the name Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (TEAL) in 1940, with NZ holding a 50 per cent cancel interest, Australia 30 per cent and Britain 20 per cent. The first aircraft were two S-30 Empire-class flyingboats [19 seats, 138 mph (222 kph)]. The inaugural service (starting 30 April 1940) was Auckland/Sydney/Auckland once a week. The airline replaced the Empires with Sandringham flyingboats [30 seats, 172 mph (277 kph)] and Solents [45 seats, 200 mph (322 kph)] on routes across the Tasman Sea and round the South Pacific Islands until the last Solent was retired in September 1960.

The company was reorganised in 1953 with NZ and Australia becoming the only shareholders, with a 50 per cent holding each. In 1954 the company took delivery of its first land-based aircraft, three Douglas Aircraft Corporation DC-6s [56 seats, 265 mph (426 kph)], and in 1959 began replacing these with Lockheed jet-prop Electras [71 seats, 400 mph (644 kph)]. Two years later, close to the airline's 21st birthday, the NZ government bought out the Australian interest and became the sole owner.

In 1965 the first three DC-8 Series 52 jets arrived [129 seats, 575 mph (926 kph)], the company's name was changed to Air New Zealand, and in December a North American service was inaugurated with a DC-8 flight from Auckland via Nandi and Honolulu to Los Angeles. Air New Zealand took delivery of its first three DC-10s during 1973 and 1974 [247 seats, 600 mph (966 kph)] and its first three Boeing 747s in 1981 [420 seats, 600 mph (966 kph)]. Air New Zealand services fanned out round the Pacific basin during the late 1970s until by the early 1980s it was flying scheduled services to major airports in Australia and the South Pacific Islands, to Hong Kong, Singapore, North America and Britain.

The airline was merged with the National Airways Corporation (NAC) in 1978 which put the international and major domestic services under one management. The airline has operated profitably for 36 of its 46 years of existence. Four loss years came when new flying boats came into service after World War Two. After over 30 years of profitability, there were four more financially bad years, before a reorganised management structure restored profitability in 1984.

Privatised In April 1989 the Government sold Air New Zealand to a consortium headed by Brierley Investments Ltd, retaining one 'Kiwi' share to maintain a voice in ownership matters and to protect the country's bilateral agreements. Initial share-holdings were BIL 65 per cent with 30 per cent to be onsold to the NZ public and institutional investors; Qantas 19.9 per cent, Japan Airlines 7.5 per cent and American Airlines 7.5 per cent. The company was listed for the first time on the NZ Stock Exchange in October 1989, and has generally reported solid profits since.

In the mid-1990s, the company had a fleet of four 747-400s, four 747-200s, five 767-300ERs (249 seats, 850 kph), six 767-200ERs (209 seats, 850 kph), 14 737-200s (113 seats, 790 kph) serving international and domestic routes, as well as SAAB340 (33 seats, 430 kph), Embraer Bandeirante (15 seats, 414 kph) and Fairchild Metroliner aircraft (19 seats, 465 kph) operated by domestic subsidiaries Eagle Air and Air Nelson.

AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Airways Corporation of NZ Limited is a state-owned enterprise established in 1987 to manage and control NZ airspace and also a large area of the Pacific region as assigned to it by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The corporation provides air traffic control services for all civil and military aircraft as well as all the navigational facilities to make this possible. Meteorological services and other information critical to safety in the air is supplied free of charge. Revenue comes from payments by aircraft operators and pilots for the services they use, including radar control, landing charges and for aeronautical charts and official publications. The corporation has gradually upgraded air traffic control technology and has an investment programme in order to keep abreast of rapidly developing systems. Its functions were previously administered by the Civil Aviation Division of the Ministry of Transport.

AKARANA

Akarana is based on the original Maori pronunciation of Auckland, and has been adopted by such organisations as the Royal Akarana Yacht Club.

AKAROA

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Akaroa is a township on the shore of French Bay inside Akaroa Harbour, surrounded by Akaroa County, on Banks Peninsula. It was settled in 1840 by French colonists sponsored by the Nanto-Bordelaise Company in France. Captain Jean Langlois, a French whaler, negotiated the purchase of 30,000 acres (12,150 ha) of Banks Peninsula from a group of Maori in 1838, and returned to France to form the Nanto-Bordelaise Company and get French government support to colonise NZ. The settlement was renamed Port Louis Philippe and Captain Lavaud was despatched as an agent of the king in the corvette *L'Aube*. Langlois and 80 colonists followed in the *Comte de Paris* arriving on 17 August 1840. In the meantime Governor Hobson had declared British sovereignty on behalf of Queen Victoria, and hearing of the French intention despatched HMS *Britomart* with two magistrates aboard to Akaroa. There was a long drawn-out dispute about the title to the land the French thought they had bought, but otherwise the settlement existed amicably with neighbouring settlements and nowadays there are only superficial reminders of the town's French origins — the word 'rue', for example, being used on street signs. Although the British comfortably headed off any annexation attempt by the colonists of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, the French interest in NZ during the late 1830s had been one element considered by Britain when deciding to intervene in NZ. Akaroa is South Island Maori dialect for 'long harbour', the equivalent to Whangaroa in the North Island.

AKEAKE

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Akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*) is a shrub or small tree in the mainly tropical family Sapindaceae. Some forms which have purple foliage are commonly cultivated. The flowers are inconspicuous but the fruits are more obvious and carry a broad wing around the capsule.

ALAMEIN (also El Alamein)

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Alamein (also El Alamein), Egypt, is the site of one of the decisive battles of World War Two, in which the British Eighth Army under the command of General Sir Bernard Montgomery defeated German and Italian forces under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and began the drive which eventually forced the Germans out of North Africa. The NZ Division played a key part, making the initial attack on the night of 23 October 1942 and, reinforced by two British infantry brigades and an armoured brigade, the division made the final decisive breakthrough on 2 November.

ALBATROSSES

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Albatrosses are the largest members of the petrel family. The wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) and royal albatross (*D. epomophora*) are among the largest of all flying birds with a body length varying from 75 cm to 125 cm. These two birds remain in the southern hemisphere. Some of the other species of albatross move into the northern hemisphere but only in the Pacific region.

The various species that visit NZ are light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebetria palpebrata*), Chatham Island mollymawk (*Diomedea eremita*), grey-backed Bounty Island mollymawk (*D. salvini*), shy (white-capped) mollymawk (*D. cauta*), Buller's mollymawk (*D. bulleri*), black-browed mollymawk (*D. melanophris*), grey-headed mollymawk (*D. chrysostoma*), yellow-nosed mollymawk (*D. chlororhynchus*).

The royal albatross breeds only on Otago Peninsula. The other species of albatross breed on Campbell Island, Antipodes Island, the Chatham Islands, the Auckland Islands, Macquarie Island and the Bounty Islands.

ALBERTLANDERS

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Albertlanders was the name given to members of a colonisation group which settled at Port Albert, on Kaipara Harbour, north of Auckland, in late 1862 and during 1863.

William Rawson Brame, an English journalist, conceived the idea of a Nonconformist settlement in NZ as a bi-centenary celebration of the expulsion from the Church of England of the non-conformists. He formed the Albertland Christian Colonisation Movement, named after Queen Victoria's Consort, Prince Albert. Land for the settlement was bought at Oruawharo, on the Kaipara, and about 3,000 settlers joined the movement. The Albertland scheme failed because of the poor quality of much of the land, lack of transport into the area with inadequate roading and tidal harbour, and because of dissension among the colonists themselves, mostly concerning the disposal of the township sections which Brame claimed was his right.

Relics of the settlement in the Port Albert area are the Albertland Museum, and the Minniesdale Chapel built in 1867 for colonists remaining there.

Surrounding Port Albert today is farmland, some orchards, a limeworks and some sawmilling.

ALBRECHT, Gretchen

Gretchen Albrecht (1943–) was born in Auckland, attended the Auckland University School of Fine Arts, gaining a diploma with honours in 1964. During 1972–73 she returned to the school as a teaching fellow in painting and then painted full time. She was the Frances Hodgkins Fellow at Dunedin in 1981, and has travelled in Europe, the US and Australia. She has had many solo exhibitions, been represented in several important touring shows, and has undertaken commissions. She lives in Auckland.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR

(see Liquor Licensing)

ALDRED, John

John Aldred (1818–94) was born in Suffolk, ordained in the Wesleyan ministry at Bristol in 1839, arrived at Hokianga in 1840 and later that same year became the first resident Wesleyan minister at Wellington. In 1842 he was the first clergyman to visit the Chatham Islands. He established Wesleyan congregations in several parts of NZ and in the 1860s travelled widely throughout the Central Otago goldfields as a missionary.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

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Alexander Turnbull Library is an historic library within the National Library of NZ. It is based on the collection of 55,000 volumes bequeathed to the nation by Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull on his death in 1918.

Turnbull was born in Wellington in 1868, educated locally and at Dulwich College in England, and worked in the London office of his father's firm, W & G Turnbull, General Merchants, until the family returned to live in NZ in 1892. Turnbull began collecting books at the age of 17 and as his wealth increased he further indulged his hobby. For some years he also collected Maori artefacts and coins but donated these to the Dominion Museum in 1913 to make room for his books. In 1916 he moved into a brick house in Bowen Street, Wellington, near the Cenotaph, and after he died, the government bought the house from the estate so that the books he had bequeathed to the nation could remain there. The library was opened to the public in June 1920 and was taken over by the National Library of NZ by act of parliament in 1965. The brick building, although still occupied, was considered unsuitable for further use as the library, so the \$200 million collection was moved to temporary premises for a decade before being transferred to the new National Library building in Molesworth St in 1987.

Turnbull's original collection centred on NZ, the Pacific and Antarctica, with special emphasis on James Cook, and on 17th-century English literature, with a John Milton collection which is internationally known. The Alexander Turnbull Library now has more than a quarter of a million volumes, as well as thousands of manuscripts, maps, original paintings and drawings, and the best collection of historic photographic prints and negatives in the country (about 600,000), as well as thousands of reels of microfilm.

ALEXANDRA

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Alexandra, a town in Central Otago, about 200 km north-west of Dunedin, with a population of about 4,500, is the centre of a sheepfarming and stone fruits district. It was named after Princess Alexandra of Denmark who married Britain's Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) in 1863, the year the town was established.

ALFONSINO

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Alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*) is a slender fish, 30–50 cm long, weighing 1–1.5 kg, and is brightly coloured with a brilliant scarlet back, red flanks touched with silver, and bright red fins. This fish is common around NZ at depths from 200 to 800 m and is caught mainly by trawling. Catches are exported, mostly to Japan.

ALGAE

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Algae is the general term for the groups of photosynthetic plants that lack the defined plant body and organisation of higher plants and are therefore sometimes called thallophytes.

The best known groups are the green, red and brown algae, with the larger species familiar to all as the seaweeds of the coastline. Several groups have mostly microscopic members and one of these, the diatoms, has a skeleton (frustule) of silica; their fossil deposits are mined commercially as diatomaceous earth.

As well as their immense importance as the basis of marine and freshwater food chains, many algae are of specific commercial value in providing such products as algin, agar and carrageen which are used in a wide range of food products. There is some harvesting of seaweed for agar in New Zealand.

Algae populations may peak sometimes when conditions are especially favourable to them and provide algal blooms which can change the colour of large areas of oceans and lakes.

Because they are extremely widespread and adaptable, algae are found in almost all forms of habitat. The patches of green and orange in thermal pools and the orange felts on old telegraph poles are examples of algal colonies.

ALL BLACKS

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All Blacks was the name given to the NZ touring rugby team in Britain in 1905 and it stuck. The first NZ team to go overseas (to Australia in 1884) wore dark-blue jerseys with a gold fernleaf on the left breast, dark-coloured knickerbockers and stockings. From 1893 to the end of the century NZ teams wore black jerseys with a silver fernleaf but white shorts. From 1901 the playing uniform was all black with a silver fernleaf, but the name, 'All Blacks', was not used until the 1905 team toured Britain. The inspiration for the soubriquet would seem to be self-evident, but according to one member of the team, W J Wallace, the name is derived from a printer's error. The 'l' was dropped in by mistake when a journalist referred to the team as being so fast that they were 'all backs'.

ALLEN, Frederick Richard

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Frederick Richard Allen (1920–) is one of the most outstanding rugby personalities produced in NZ since World War Two. Born in Oamaru, Allen was a brilliant attacking five-eighth, became the Auckland provincial, North Island and All Black captain from 1947–49, and from the later 1950s through the 1960s was easily the country's most successful selector-coach of both Auckland and NZ teams.

ALLEN, James

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James Allen (1855–1942) was born in Adelaide, South Australia, educated at St John's College, Cambridge, and the Royal School of Mines, before settling in Dunedin where his father had invested in real estate. Allen became Minister of Defence, Finance and Education in the first Reform government of 1912 and, during the absence of Massey and Ward at the Imperial Conferences of 1917 and 1918 and the Peace Conference of 1919, he was acting Prime Minister. He resigned his seat in 1920 on appointment as NZ High Commissioner in London where he served for two terms.

He was later to be appointed to the Legislative Council.

ALLEN, Stella Henderson

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Stella Henderson Allen (1870–1962) was a pioneer law graduate and an ardent champion of women's rights. The sister of Christina Henderson and Elizabeth McCombs, she won a scholarship to Christchurch Girls' High School at the age of 12. After gaining honours in political science and an MA in Latin and English, she entered law school and completed an LLB degree. This led to her campaign for the removal of obstacles against women in the legal profession.

In 1905, Allen became a parliamentary correspondent, one of the first women to do so.

ALLEY, Rewi

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Rewi Alley (1897–1989) was born in Springfield, Canterbury, won the Military Medal in World War One and, after farming near Waverley from 1920–26, walked off the land and a few months later sailed for China as radio operator on a tramp steamer. He worked at first for the Shanghai Municipal Council as a fire brigade and factory inspector and began agitating for better conditions in the city. Alley continued to live in China and was famous for his industrial co-operatives. He never married but adopted two Chinese sons. He published dozens of books of poetry.

One of his brothers, **Geoffrey Alley**, was an All Black in 1926 and 1928, and was National Librarian from 1964–67. He was author of a NZ Centennial publication with D O W Hall, *The Farmer in New Zealand*. Another brother, **Philip Alley**, became an outstanding engineer. A sister, **Joyce Alley**, was for many years an instructor at the Post-Graduate School for Nurses in Wellington.

ALLIANCE

Alliance is a political coalition party formed in December 1991 by the Democratic Party, the Green Party, New Labour and Manu Motuhake. (See Anderton, Jim.)

ALLUM, Sir John Andrew Charles

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Sir John Andrew Charles Allum (1889–1972) was a pervasive influence in Auckland politics for 40 years and a driving force behind the campaign to have the Auckland Harbour Bridge built.

Allum was born and educated in London, emigrated to NZ as a young man and in 1922 founded the Allum Electrical Co in Auckland. He served on the Auckland City Council from 1920–29 and again from 1938–41 when he was deputy mayor. He was Mayor of Auckland from 1941–53.

Allum served for 30 years as Auckland Employers' Association president and he was associated with a large number of other commercial, educational, cultural and charitable organisations. He will be remembered mainly for his unremitting campaign over many years to have the bridge built over Waitemata Harbour.

ALPERS, Antony Francis George

Antony Francis George Alpers (1919–) was born in Christchurch, the son of Supreme Court judge O T J Alpers. He worked as a journalist and a publishing editor in NZ (except for a period in England from 1947 to 1951) until 1966. He then joined the staff of the English department at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and became associate professor of English. Alpers wrote the first definitive biography of short-story writer Katherine Mansfield (published in 1953). His revised and expanded Mansfield biography issued in 1980 was virtually a separate work. Other books include *Dolphins* (1960), *Maori Myths* (1964), *Legends of the South Sea* (1970) and *Confident Tomorrows* (1992).

ALPERS, Oscar Thorwald Johan

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Oscar Thorwald Johan Alpers (1867–1927) was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived in NZ at the age of eight, and was educated at Canterbury College, where he graduated BA (1887) and MA (1888) with first-class honours in language and literature. After some years working in the College's English department and writing for newspapers and magazines, Alpers graduated LLB in 1904, was admitted to the bar, and practised both in Timaru and Christchurch before being appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1925. He was an indefatigable writer of prose and poetry throughout his life and is best remembered now for his book of reminiscences, *Cheerful Yesterdays*.

AMERICA'S CUP

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America's Cup, yachting's major international trophy, was won by NZ for the first time in 1995 after several impressive attempts which had, however, stalled late in each contest. The cup was held by the New York Yacht Club for more than a century before an Australian entry won it from the US boat skippered by Dennis Connor in the mid-1980s and took it back to Perth. A NZ bid, led by merchant banker Sir Michael Fay, on behalf of the tiny Mercury Bay Boating Club, took part in the elimination series in Perth and performed well until near the end when they were knocked out of the competition by Australia which was in turn beaten by the San Diego Yacht Club entry skippered by Connor. NZ challenged the San Diego club head to head in 1988 but lost, and lost again in 1992 in the final of the elimination series, going down to the Italian boat. The Americans, again led by Connor, retained the America's Cup against the Italians.

A 'Team New Zealand' campaign was mounted to sail for the cup in 1995. The Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron's 'Black Magic' boat, with world match-racing champion Russell Coutts at the helm and round-the-world race victor Sir Peter Blake in charge of the campaign, lost only one race in the Louis Vuitton Cup sail-off series to find the challenger, and then won the America's Cup easily, five-nil. Peter Blake was not on board when 'Black Magic' lost its only preliminary race, against Australia, and the absence of his lucky red socks was blamed for the defeat. In one of the most successful promotions ever staged in NZ, red socks were sold for \$10 a pair with the profit going to the 'Team New Zealand' campaign. Over the few days during which the final was sailed, hundreds of thousands of NZers throughout the country sported red socks to show their support for their sailors.

AMON, Christopher

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Christopher Amon (1943–) was the third of a trio of MZ ‘Formula One’ grand prix drivers who were among the best in the world during the 1960s. The other two were Denis Hulme, the only one to win the world drivers’ Formula One championship (in 1967) and Bruce McLaren who died in an accident in 1970.

Amon was still a teenager when he established himself as one of the top drivers in NZ and at 19 was competing on the International Grand Prix circuit. His most successful year was 1967, when he was third in four of the grand prix — the Belgian, Monaco, British and German races. Also that year, he returned home to win the NZ Grand Prix. In sports car racing he won the 24–hour Le Mans in France in 1966, and the Daytona 24–hour event in the US in 1967. He came home again to win the NZ Grand Prix in 1968.

Amon retired from Formula One racing in 1974 and during the rest of the 1970s worked as a test driver in Europe and the United States.

In 1980 he began farming in NZ. He has also been involved in television acting and has appeared in a number of commercials.

AMPHIBIA

(see Frogs)

AMURI

Amuri is a region within Nelson Province. The name is a corruption of the Maori word, haumuri, meaning 'north wind' in some districts, 'east wind' in others. Amuri Bluff is near the mouth of the Conway River in Marlborough.

Amuri is also the name of a variety of an early-maturing oat bred by the Crop Research Division of the DSIR, specifically for early green feed production in North Canterbury, and released in 1967.

ANAKIWA

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Anakiwa, 11 km by launch and 24 km by road from Picton in Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough, is the site of the Cobham Outward Bound School, opened by Lord Cobham, then the Governor-General, on 1 September 1962. Anakiwa means literally ‘the cave of Kiwa’ (a Maori god).

ANAU AKO PASIFIKA

Anau Ako Pasifika provides tutors to work with Pacific Island families in their homes in a bid to improve nutrition, general health and parenting skills. The tutors visit families to discuss issues concerning childcare, health and education. The development of the project, which began operating in Auckland, Wellington and Tokoroa, involved the former Department of Education, the Pacific Island Polynesian Education Foundation and the Pacific Women's Council. 'Anau' is a Cook Island word for family, 'aku' a Niuean and Tongan word for learning and 'Pasifika' means the Pacific Island way.

ANCHOVY

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Anchovy (*Engraulis australis*) is a small, herring-like fish, 8 to 12 cm long and characterised by an undershot jaw. It is a pale silver-green above and silver-white below. Anchovies are common in surface waters all round the North Island and on the north and west of the South Island, forming dense schools, particularly during the spring and summer spawning season. An important food for foraging species, anchovies are used as bait for longline and pole and live bait fisheries.

ANDERSEN, Johannes Carl

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Johannes Carl Andersen (1873–1962) was born in Denmark, arrived in Christchurch with his family at the age of two, and became the first librarian at the Alexander Turnbull Library in 1918, a post he held till his retirement in 1937. Andersen was a noted scholar, writer and lecturer on literature, Maori life, bird song, and many aspects of NZ history and geography. He either wrote or contributed to 20 books.

ANDERSON, Barbara

Barbara Anderson (1926–) was born in Hastings, educated at Otago University, became a medical technician and secondary school teacher and her first book of fiction, short stories entitled *I Think We Should Go into the Jungle*, was resoundingly received by critics when it was published in 1989. She won the Goodman Fielder Wattie Book of the Year award in 1992 with the novel, *Portrait of the Artist's Wife*.

ANDERSON, John

John Anderson (1820–97) was born in Scotland, served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and worked in Edinburgh and Liverpool before sailing for Christchurch where he arrived in 1850 with his wife and one son. He set up a foundry in Christchurch and, with the help of his two sons (both sent home to Scotland for training as engineers), established a firm that built ploughs, boilers, engines, bridges, dredges and even railways (Rakaia-Ashburton, Te Kuiti-Mokau River) and viaducts (Makatote and Mangatera).

Anderson became the first mayor of Christchurch in 1868, and was so popular a figure that before he left for a visit to Britain in 1875, the citizens of the city presented him with a sum of money to have his portrait painted by Britain's leading artist of the day, A Glasgow. He was a founder of the NZ Shipping Company and an original director of the *Christchurch Press*.

ANDERSON, Mona

Mona Anderson (1910–) was born in Christchurch and wrote *A River Rules My Life*, which became a best seller in 1963, a fecund time for NZ writing. It has seldom been out of print. Among her work since are: *The Good Logs of Algidus* (1965), *Over the River* (1966), *The Water Joey* (1976), and *Home is the High Country* (1979).

ANDERTON, James Patrick (Jim)

James Patrick (Jim) Anderton (1938–) was a longtime member of the NZ Labour Party, who became a fulltime fund-raiser in 1976, a national executive member in 1978, president 1979–84, MP for Sydenham 1984–89, and then broke away to form New Labour after steadily opposing what he considered were policies too far to the right. He then helped form a coalition of disparate political groups and weld them into a force called the Alliance that beat the Labour Party and went close to ousting National in a 1994 byelection for Selwyn. Easily the most popular and successful politician from outside the two main parties since World War Two, Anderton then shocked the country by resigning as head of the Alliance at the end 1994 and announcing he would retire from parliament at the following election for personal reasons.

He was succeeded as Alliance leader by able but relatively inexperienced Sandra Lee. Within six months the party had diminished in influence and popularity, and, in May 1995, Anderton again surprised the country by announcing his return to the Alliance leadership, with the acquiescence of Lee.

Anderton began working life as a teacher, became a child welfare officer and a fulltime organiser within the Catholic Church, before entering business and founding a light engineering company, with his brother, in Auckland, and working as sales manager and then managing director. He was elected to the Manukau City Council (1965–68), the Auckland City Council (1974–77) and the Auckland Regional Authority (1977–80), and was twice unsuccessful in campaigns for the Auckland mayoralty. At the height of the Alliance power, Anderton was consistently the most popular politician in the country according to public opinion polls.

ANDREW, Brigadier Leslie Wilton

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Brigadier Leslie Wilton Andrew (1897–1969) was born in the Manawatu, and won the Victoria Cross at La Basseville, France in 1917. In World War Two he commanded the 22nd Battalion of the Second NZEF, and led the victory contingent in London in 1946.

ANGAS, George French

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George French Angas (1822–86) sketched and painted some of the earliest illustrations of NZ life, mostly round the Taupo region. Many of these illustrations appeared in *The NZers Illustrated* and *Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and NZ*, both published in 1847. Angas was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, studied lithography and painting under natural history painter, Waterhouse Hawkins, and sketched Mediterranean landscapes before travelling to South Australia where he met Governor George Grey and accompanied him on some of his explorations. He was aged 22 when he arrived first in NZ and spent three months exploring the central North Island. His attitude towards the Maori was overly sentimental, highly romanticised, as is reflected in his portraiture, but his representations of Maori carvings, artefacts, canoes, villages and fortifications are regarded as accurate. He was an enthusiastic amateur scientist and for seven years from 1853 was secretary to the Museum of Australia in Sydney.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

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Anglican Church (Church of England) has the highest professed membership of any religious denomination in NZ. It hovered around 900,000 or about one-third of the population for many years, until the close of the 1970s when it dropped to about 800,000. Numbers had declined to 730,000 by the mid-1990s. Clergy number about 500 and parishes and pastorates 350.

The Anglican Church made its first appearance in 1814, with the arrival of the Rev Samuel Marsden at the Bay of Islands, where he preached the first sermon in the country on Christmas Day. The Bishop of Australia, Bishop Broughton, arrived in the Bay of Islands for a visit in 1838 and held confirmations in both English and Maori. The Anglican Church became officially established in NZ after the proclamation of British sovereignty which enabled the appointment of a Bishop of NZ by Royal Letters Patent — George Augustus Selwyn in 1841.

For the first four decades of the nineteenth century, the Church in NZ was a Maori Church. Founded by the Church Missionary Society, it was the only Church of England presence until the bishopric of NZ was offered to Selwyn in 1841. The Anglican Church in NZ became autonomous in 1857 with the establishment of its own constitution.

A revised constitution (1991) provided for a church of three tikanga — cultural streams — in which Pakeha, Maori and Polynesian Anglicans have an equal partnership in church structures and practice.

The seven NZ dioceses are Auckland, Waikato, Waiapu, Wellington, Christchurch, Nelson and Dunedin; the Bishopric of Aotearoa has full responsibility for Maori Anglican affairs, and has four bishops in regions of Aotearoa. The Diocese of Polynesia, a former missionary diocese, became an equal partner with the NZ dioceses in 1990.

The governing body of the church is the General Synod/Te Hinota Whanui. It meets normally every two years. This body elects the Primate (Archbishop). Diocesan bishops are elected by the diocesan synods. All synods meet as representatives of the three houses of laity, clergy and bishops.

The church is in full communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury and 28 other provinces of the Anglican Communion.

ANGUS

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Angus is the most popular beef cattle breed in NZ, representing about 75 per cent of the total national herd. It is a black, polled, stocky animal from north-eastern Scotland, noted for its early maturity and hardiness in rough country and variable weather. Aberdeen Angus, as they were known at the time, were the third most numerous breed immediately after World War One (behind Hereford and Shorthorn), but caught up during the 1930s and 1940s, and by 1950 outnumbered the other two breeds combined.

The first Angus were imported in 1863 and early herds were built up in Southland and North Otago. The NZ Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders' Association was formed in Hastings in 1918, and the name of the breed and the association was changed to simply Angus in 1969. Bulls from this country have been exported round the world.

ANGUS, Rita

Rita Angus (1908–70) was born in Hastings and studied painting at the Canterbury School of Art in Christchurch, and for a short time at Elam. Together with Wollaston and McCahon she helped give NZ painting a sense of its own direction during the 1930s and 1940s, although she is quoted as saying in 1947 that she hoped with her work ‘to sow some seeds for possible maturity in later generations. I am colonial, several generations, and for me NZ is, in essence, medieval’. In landscapes she tried to capture the distinctive colour of NZ with its hard light, and she strove for a truly indigenous feel in her portraits of both Maori and European NZers.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS

Anniversary Days, which are statutory holidays, fall as follows in each provincial district: Wellington, 24 January; Auckland and Northland, 29 January; Nelson, 31 January; Otago and Southland, 20 March; Taranaki, 14 March; Hawke's Bay, 21 October; Marlborough, 31 October; Westland, varies but usually 1 December; Canterbury, 11 November; the Chatham Islands, 28 November. The holiday is adjusted to meet certain circumstances: in some cases it is held on other dates to match a local show day or other event; in Taranaki it is held on the second Monday each March to avoid any clash with Easter Monday; and in the other provincial regions it is observed on the preceding Monday where it falls early in the week, and the succeeding Monday where it falls on the Friday or the weekend.

ANSETT NZ

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Ansett NZ first entered the domestic aviation market with scheduled services on trunk routes in July 1987, and for the first time in decades two primary carriers were competing head-on. The affect on the NZ traveller was immediate and beneficial. Ansett built its own modern terminals at major destinations, including frequent flyer facilities, and forced Air New Zealand to rebuild or upgrade its own facilities. Inflight meals were introduced and became standard on all flights. Ansett introduced an inflight bar service in 1990.

At first the company was half-owned by Ansett Australia with the other shareholding by Brierleys and Newmans. Ansett Australia took over full ownership in February 1988.

The airline flew Dash-8s and 737s (100s and 200s) in the beginning but now serves its 14 destinations with nine BAe 146 'Whisper Jets' (90 seats, 780 kph) and two Dash-8s (40 seats, 460 kph). In association with feeder carriers flying under the Tranzair banner, Ansett carried 1.9 million passengers in 1994. The company employs just over 1,000 staff nationwide.

ANTARCTICA

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Exploration

Antarctic Treaty

Climate

Antarctica has been closely associated with NZ ever since Captain Cook, early in the 1770s, sailed south to investigate the existence of a legendary southern continent. He sailed along 60° S Lat. and penetrated as low as 71° S without sighting any land mass. The first known sighting was by Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen in 1819. James Clark Ross sighted the Great Ice Barrier, Victoria Land, Ross Island and McMurdo Sound in 1840. NZer Alexander von Tunzelmann was probably the first person ever to step on to the continent, at Cape Adare, on 24 January 1895.

ANTARCTICA - Exploration

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Exploration on the land began at the end of last century. NZers were involved in major expeditions led by Englishmen Captain Robert Falcon Scott (1901–04) and Sir Ernest Shackleton (1913–16) and Australian Sir Douglas Mawson (1911–14).

In 1923 a British Order-in-Council claimed all islands and territories lying between 160° E Long and 150°W Long. and south of 60° S Lat, proclaimed them a British settlement called the 'Ross Dependency', and placed it under the administrative authority of the Governor General of NZ.

A British-Australian-NZ Antarctic Research Expedition in 1929–31 and exploration of the Antarctic from the air by American Admiral Byrd excited interest and the NZ Antarctic Society was formed in 1933. NZ has had bases on the continent since 1957, first near Cape Adare and since 1964 at Scott Base, in McMurdo Sound.

A group of five NZers under the leadership of Sir Edmund Hillary travelled overland by tractor to the South Pole in conjunction with a transpolar expedition led by Britain's Dr Vivian Fuchs (later Sir Vivian) during an International Geophysical Year in 1957–58. Hillary was to lay supply bases for the Fuchs party coming from the far side of the continent but because they were well ahead of their schedule they pressed on to the Pole, a controversial move at the time, but the first overland visit to the Pole since Scott's, almost half a century before.

Since 1956 NZ has maintained a permanent base at Scott Base and the leader is vested with the powers of Justice of the Peace and Coroner, has jurisdiction over all NZ nationals in the region and is responsible for the carrying out the scientific research programme. NZ parties wintering over since 1958 have explored and mapped huge areas of the Ross Dependency, under the aegis of the Antarctic Division of the DSIR, set up in 1959, until 1992 when the NZ Antarctic Programme was taken over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

ANTARCTICA - Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Treaty — ensuring the use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony and promoting freedom of scientific investigation and exchange of information — was signed in 1959 by 12 nations: NZ, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Russia, Britain and the US. Poland joined the treaty in 1977, and signatories numbered 40 by the mid-1990s. Treaty parties have, since 1980, signed a convention for the protection and proper exploitation of Antarctic marine living resources. The treaty provisions are enforced on NZers by the Antarctic Amendment Act 1970.

In October 1991 NZ and most other nations involved signed a Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection which aimed to ban mining for at least 50 years and imposed environmental protection restrictions on all other human activity in Antarctica.

ANTARCTICA - Climate

Scott Base (78° S) is only a few kilometres from the American base, McMurdo, on the western side of Ross Island. Summer temperatures at Scott Base are generally around freezing-point but extremely low humidity makes this less oppressive than mid-winter in some countries with continental climates. Low humidity results in low rainfall, about 17 cm a year. Winter temperatures drop as low as -27°C. Blizzards driven by 100-knot winds and the winter darkness severely limit outside activity in winter.

ANTIPODES

Antipodes are a small group of islands located at Lat 49°41' S, Long 178°43' E, directly opposite England on the globe, hence the name defined by the *Heinemann NZ Dictionary* as 'any two points directly opposite each other on a globe, such as the North and South Poles.' The Antipodes Islands are 800 km south-east of Stewart Island, bleak, windswept, with little vegetation. NZ and Australia are often collectively called the Antipodes because they are in the general region opposite England on the globe.

ANTS

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Ants in NZ belong to 33 species, 10 of which are regarded as native to this country. Five of the other species also occur in Australia and it is not known whether they are here because of accidental introductions or were native to both countries. The remaining 18 species are of either African or Asian origin and have been introduced since European settlement.

The best known and probably least loved ant is the whitefooted house ant (*Technomyrmex albipes*), an exotic species which is widespread throughout the country and invades houses in search of food, mainly sweet substances. It is about 3 mm long, and it nests in the ground or in rotting wooden piles and occasionally in the timber framing of a house. Another exotic house-invading species found mainly in North Island urban areas is Pharaoh's ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), which is smaller than the whitefooted house ant. The oriental ant (*M. orientale*), smaller still, is found in the Auckland region only.

The southern ant (*Chelaner antarcticus*) is the most common of the indigenous species, found both in the bush and in open country, nesting in rotting logs or undergrowth, or even down as deep as 40 cm in the ground. It measures 3 to 4 mm, and is black but often with an orange tint. Slightly bigger is the striated ant (*Huberia striata*) which has much the same habitat as the southern ant and ranges from amber to black.

Another native ant, *Mesoponera castanea*, is reddish in colour, is found in both country and urban areas and is armed with a sharp sting.

ANZAC

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ANZAC is an acronym for the Australian and NZ Army Corps which was formed in Egypt from the Australian and NZ Division immediately before the landing on Gallipoli in World War One. At first the name was abbreviated to A and NZAC. but was quickly cut down to the single word, Anzac. Two men later claimed the distinction of first coining the word — the Anzac commander in Egypt, General Birdwood, and the campaign commander-in-chief, General Sir Ian Hamilton. 25 April 1915, the day on which the corps landed in what came to be known as Anzac Cove, on Turkish-held Gallipoli, is still observed as a public holiday on which NZers honour the dedication and gallantry of their soldiers in all the nation's wars. The word 'Anzac' is still frequently used to describe any combined Australian and NZ endeavour.

ANZUS PACT

ANZUS Pact is a tripartite security treaty signed by Australia, NZ and the US on 29 April 1952. It came under threat after the NZ Labour government in 1984 decided to ban all nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels from NZ ports. The US government responded by claiming that treaty partners could not fulfil their obligations if one party did not allow full co-operation among the armed forces of the three nations, including the deployment of nuclear arms. Anzus exercises, meetings and intelligence arrangements involving NZ were cancelled as a result.

ANZ BANKING GROUP (NZ) LTD

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ANZ Banking Group (NZ) Ltd is one of the largest listed companies, with antecedents which go back to 1835 in Australia and 1840 in NZ.

The Union Bank of Australia opened its first NZ branch at Petone (then called Britannia) at the time of the original settlement, in 1840. Between 1842 and 1856, Union branches were opened at Nelson, Auckland, Lyttelton, Dunedin and Christchurch.

In 1951, the Union Bank of Australia and the Bank of Australasia (formed in 1835 under a charter from King William IV) merged and became the Australia and NZ Bank Ltd. In 1970, the company merged with the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, in Australia, and the Australia and NZ Banking Group Ltd was formed, still with its headquarters in London. The domicile was changed to Melbourne in 1976.

ANZ Banking Group (NZ) Ltd bought Postbank (formerly the Post Office Savings Bank) from the government after it was split from the Post Office which was corporatised as New Zealand Post. Other ANZ subsidiaries or associated companies include the UDC Group, Allied Mortgage Guarantee Co, Databank Systems Ltd and New Zealand Bankcard Associates Ltd.

AORANGI

(see Mt Cook)

AORERE VALLEY

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Aorere Valley is a 5-km wide valley extending inland from Collingwood, Nelson, that has been filled to a considerable depth by river gravels and sands and young rocks. The foundation (or geological 'basement') of the valley is composed of hard old rocks and these also form the hills to the south-east. About 350 to 300 million years ago, and again about 120–100 million years ago, granites were intruded into the Ordovician and other rocks. The heat emanating from the granites altered many of the rocks, to form metamorphic rocks. Intrusion of the granites was also accompanied by widespread mineralisation, with the formation of silver, gold, copper, zinc, lead, iron, nickel and tungsten in many areas of north-west Nelson. Mineralisation of the Ordovician rocks is the source of much of the alluvial gold found in many of the streams flowing out of inland Golden Bay. The Collingwood goldfield was discovered in 1856.

AOTEA

Aotea was one of the great ocean-going canoes in which, according to Maori mythology, a wave of Maori settlers arrived from Hawaiki around the middle of the 14th century (*see Maori Canoe Traditions*). The Maori tribes all trace their ancestry back to one of these canoes.

Aotea means literally 'white cloud'. It is the Maori name for Great Barrier Island and for a settlement on the shore of Aotea Harbour, an inlet about 10 km north of Kawhia Harbour, where the canoe is said to have arrived after its journey from eastern Polynesia.

A variety of wheat developed in NZ was named Aotea and at its peak, at the beginning of the 1960s, it represented 80 per cent of the national crop. It remained the most popular variety throughout the 1960s but has since succumbed to the rise of new types.

AOTEAROA

Aotearoa is the Maori name for NZ, although originally it was used only for the North Island. It is commonly accepted to mean 'Land of the Long White Cloud' and its origin is attributed to Hine-te-Taparangi, wife of the legendary Maori navigator, Kupe. She is said to have called out 'He, ao!' ('A cloud!') on sighting land at the time of first arriving here and Kupe decided to enshrine this declaration in the name of the new land. Other interpretations of the meaning are 'long white world', 'long bright world' and 'long lingering daylight'.

APEC

APEC, an acronym for Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation, which met for the first time in 1989 in Australia, is a forum for countries in the region to promote regional growth through economic integration and policy co-ordination. The countries attending the first meeting were: NZ, Australia, the United States, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei. China, Taiwan and Hong Kong have joined since. NZ's exports to APEC countries represents two-thirds of its total export trade and the volume is growing yearly. In 1994, APEC nations agreed to move towards free trade within the region.

APHIDS

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Aphids — major horticultural pests — are members of about 80 recorded species but only six are generally accepted as native. The others have been introduced accidentally with imports. The most common are the exotic ones such as the grape phylloxera aphid (*Dactylosphaera vitifoliae*) which last century devastated grape vines in many countries, including NZ, until a resistant vine was found; the cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*) which is a scourge of home gardeners, thriving on brassica as its name suggests; the woolly apple aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum*) with its white fluffy-looking excretion; the black bean aphid (*Aphis craccivora*) which lives on legumes; and many others which inhabit almost every type of commercial crop.

The aphid is subject to a number of predators — from other insects to fungi and birds — but is a prolific and determined pest that requires the attention of anyone producing fruit, flowers, vegetables or cereals in NZ.

APPLE AND PEAR MARKETING BOARD

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Apple and Pear Marketing Board, set up in 1948, is the sole exporter of apples and pears grown in NZ, selling a range of pipfruit varieties to 60 countries, under the ENZA brand. The board is a co-operative, owned and controlled by growers, and net profits from overseas sales are returned to suppliers. Of seven directors, four are nominated by the Fruitgrowers' Federation and three are nominated by the board itself (for their special business expertise) in consultation with the federation. ENZA Commercial Holdings Ltd is a fully owned subsidiary which is the board's commercial arm, and which, in turn, has wholly owned subsidiary companies: ENZA Processors Ltd which produces industrial quantities of juice concentrates and solid apple products; ENZA Products Ltd which manufactures and sells a range of fruit juices on the local market; and ENZA Fresh Ltd which supplies fresh pipfruit to the domestic market.

The largest markets are Continental Europe, with sales in excess of four million cartons, and the United Kingdom, Eire, Scandinavia and the Middle East, which take nearly three million cartons. Total annual sales are around 12 million cartons, less than 200,000 of them pears. Total revenue is around \$142 million, and the net operating surplus before tax in excess of \$8 million.

Apples dominate the trade with five varieties especially popular: Braeburn, Royal Gala, Red Delicious, Granny Smith and Fuji (in that order). The board and its growers consider dozens of new varieties each year in a bid to develop new products.

Some very large private growers have challenged the sole right of the board to export. The argument for continuing the single-seller structure is the board can operate more successfully against large competitors in world markets if it is itself a big organisation with international clout. The argument in favour of private orchardists being able to export is that such competition would make the board a more efficient operator.

APPRENTICESHIPS

Apprenticeships, the traditional method of trade training in NZ, typically meant a trade trainee would apprentice himself or herself to a fully qualified trades person employer for three or four years before being awarded trade qualifications, using a contract registered with the Labour Department; but rapid changes have seen all vocational training merging with the education system.

The Apprenticeship Act of 1983 — which has been effectively superseded by the Industry Training Act of 1992 — acknowledged the basic principle of serving and learning which was a feature of both the English guild schools of the 14th century and the chivalric education of the 12th. The old European guilds protected their members as well as transmitting to future generations of workers the skills of their various trades. The 1983 Act defined the obligation of an employer and employee to take all reasonable steps to ensure the employee was taught and acquired the knowledge and skills of an industry; made provision for all or most of that knowledge and those skills to be acquired by the employee by means of practical training received in the course of employment, but with the possibility of it being augmented by formal instruction from outside the job; provided for a period of employment whose length is related to the extent of the knowledge and skills to be acquired; and insisted on the formal recognition of the skills and knowledge the employee acquired at the end of the prescribed period.

The Industry Training Act 1992 was set up Industry Training Organisations (ITOs), designed to take over apprenticeship and primary industry cadetship training from the Education and Training Support Agency (ETSA). The ETSA had taken over responsibility for the administration of apprenticeships from the Labour Department in 1990. Apprenticeship contracts have declined in recent years as young people interested in vocational training have turned increasingly to full-time education at polytechnics.

APRA

APRA — an acronym for the Australasian Performing Rights Association Limited — was incorporated in Australia in 1926, as an association of authors, composers, music publishers and other musical copyright owners. Members of APRA assign to the association the broadcast, public performance and diffusion rights in their works. Through a system of licensing, and by arrangement with similar performing rights societies throughout the world, APRA collects copyright fees (set according to a schedule of tariffs) from users of copyright material. It then distributes these fees to its members in accordance with the frequency of use of each copyright item, as established by its various sampling techniques.

In practice, APRA functions in a far wider capacity than that of a fee-collection agency. Specifically in NZ, through its variously-constituted NZ music committees (established from 1956), it has subsidised commercial recordings and music publications, provided financial assistance for the performance and commissioning of NZ music, established an annual award for song writing (the APRA Silver Scroll Award), and generally supported a variety of projects aimed at furthering the music of New Zealand composers.

ARAHURA

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Arahura is in Westland County, about 10 km north of Hokitika, on the south bank of the Arahura River. Greenstone is found in the area and, according to *Wise's NZ Guide*, the area is also known as Te Wahi Pounamu, 'the place of greenstone'.

ARAMOANA

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Aramoana is a small seaside village at the mouth of Otago Harbour, 27 km north-east of Dunedin, and 13 km along the harbour-shore road from Port Chalmers. Plans in the 1970s to build an aluminium smelter there were defeated by protestors who wanted the locality to retain its natural and peaceful character. Ironically, it later became a scene of carnage. On 13 November 1990 **David Gray**, a resident of Aramoana, earned the horrendous distinction of becoming NZ's most prolific killer when he shot 13 of the small town's men, women and children and then was himself cut down by the police anti-terrorist squad 22½ hours after he fired his first shots.

ARAPUNI

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Arapuni, a township on the Waikato River, 54 km upstream from Hamilton and 14 km west of Putaruru, is the centre of a farming community and houses staff from the nearby Arapuni hydro-electric power station. The station went into production in 1929, generating 15 MW. After water seepage was reported in 1930, the station was closed for two years while fissures in the rock were sealed and it re-opened in 1932 with four machines installed. It has operated continuously since then, even during a period when four more machines were added, and now generates 160 MW. The dam is 64 m high.

Lake Arapuni, behind the dam which was built across what was formerly Paturuahine Gorge, covers 13.7 km and is a popular centre for fishing and water sports.

ARATIATIA RAPIDS

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Aratiatia Rapids are on the Waikato River, 12 km north of the town of Taupo. The water falls 28 m here in 1 km. The rapids were preserved for their scenic interest when the Aratiatia hydro-electric station was built (completed in 1964).

The station has a capacity of 84 MW, but unlike the other hydro-electric stations, there is no dam because of the rapid natural drop. The rapids' narrow entrance is controlled by a concrete spillways block.

ARAWA

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Arawa is a federation of Maori tribes based in the region extending from Rotorua to Maketu on the eastern coast of the Bay of Plenty. The tribe claims descent from the Arawa canoe which, according to tradition, brought early settlers from east Polynesia.

Arawa is also the name of a variety of wheat developed in NZ and released in 1955. For two seasons it enjoyed spectacular success as the most popular variety grown in the country but then faded into disuse.

ARAWATA

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Arawata is the name of a river that rises in the Barrier Range of the Southern Alps and flows into Jackson Bay, South Westland. It is also the name for a locality adjacent to the lower reaches of the river, home of 'Arawata Bill', hero of a sequence of poems by Denis Glover based on the life of gold prospector William O'Leary. Arawata is a corruption of ara-whata, meaning 'bridge' or 'ladder', which is the spelling used for a farming locality 10 km from Opunake, in southern Taranaki.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS

Arbitration Tribunals to deal with industrial disputes existed in NZ from 1894, long before any compulsory state arbitration was introduced in any other country, until the Employment Contracts Act 1991. The Arbitration Court was established under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during a remarkably progressive burst of legislative activity by the Liberal government at the end of last century.

The Act sought to give official sanction to trade unionism and security to workers. The author of much of the legislation was William Pember Reeves, under whom a Department of Labour was set up by the government to supervise the administration of the new laws.

Development The Arbitration Court was long regarded by reformers round the world as an exemplary institution for the fair solution of disagreements between employees and employers. It was, however, also the centre of much controversy at different times over the years as one side or the other considered it was suffering from court decisions, or as other factions felt decisions were adversely affecting the national economy.

The role of the court was bolstered by the first Labour government when it came to power in 1935 and with new legislation after World War Two when Labour tried to reinvigorate its egalitarian policies.

The court was abandoned by the unions themselves during the 1960s when they decided they could do better in their bid for better wages through direct bargaining with employers. Legislation in 1973 and 1977 altered the role of the court and adjusted the machinery of conciliation and arbitration procedures in attempts to modernise them.

Union Membership Membership of a union became compulsory within most industries in NZ in 1936, but in 1962 the National government tried to move the decision on compulsion to individual unions with a law that effectively resulted in the retention of compulsory unionism anyway. A union which voted in favour of an 'unqualified preference' clause in its award could still prosecute any worker in the industry not a member (with the exception of anyone getting court exemption on grounds of conscientious objection).

Functions of the Court A number of changes were made to industrial law during the 1980s, but the most complete revision since the 1930s was embodied in the Employment Contracts Act 1991, which moved the responsibility away from unions to individuals to negotiate their own contracts with employers. It set up the Employment Tribunal to mediate and adjudicate on contracts, and the Employment Court to hear appeals against tribunal decisions and to adjudicate on breaches of the Act.

ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeology has lacked glamour in NZ because of the early, firm assumption that the country's history of human habitation is brief even compared with other islands in Polynesia.

For many years after settlement, the language and legends of the Maori themselves were used almost exclusively as a substitute for a written history of the nation. For this reason and others possibly associated with the use of wood rather than more durable materials by the earliest arrivals in a NZ almost completely covered with trees, the search for archaeological sites was long left to private fossickers and a few museum anthropologists.

Academic Approach In the 1930s and 1940s, however, a new, more methodical, academic approach to the problem was adopted by archaeologists such as Roger Duff. The origin of the moa-hunters' culture was investigated at such sites as Wairau Bar and Kaikoura. Earlier postulations that the moa-hunters — who lived predominantly, according to the evidence, on the eastern plains of the South Island — were of Melanesian origin were discounted and the history of the settlement of NZ put on a more scientific basis.

Interest has grown among the anthropology departments of the universities, particularly Auckland and Otago, in recent years, in researching archaeological sites of Maori settlements.

Techniques of site detection, excavation and recording, including the use of carbon-dating, have been developed and refined in recent years and many early pas, pits, middens, caves and rock shelters identified and explored. Computers have also made the collection and analysis of information more effective.

The NZ Archaeological Association was founded in 1955 to co-ordinate research and promote public interest. The Historic Places Act 1980 makes it necessary for any person to get the consent of the Historic Places Trust before damaging or modifying any archaeological site or even before undertaking a scientific excavation thereon.

The Antiquities Act 1975 is also a basic safeguard against the non-disclosure of valuable sites by claiming ownership for the Crown of all Maori artefacts found after 1 April 1976, by controlling the sale of all such artefacts within NZ and by placing export controls on a wide range of historically significant artefacts, chattels and materials. Given the interest and protection of the government, NZ archaeologists in increasing numbers are using excavations within this country and in other parts of the Pacific region to build up a picture of Polynesian life in earlier times. Recent work has also begun to detect the pattern of the epic Polynesian migrations.

ARCHERY

Archery on an organised basis began in NZ in 1870, when a club was formed at One Tree Hill in Auckland. Clubs were soon afterwards formed in Wellington and Dunedin, but the NZ Archery Association was established as late as 1943.

NZ's greatest archer was J Hinchco of Auckland, who won a total of 32 national titles during the 1950s and 1960s. M Wright of Auckland became British Empire women's champion with a postal shoot in 1953. In 1982 Neroli Fairhall won a gold medal at the Brisbane Commonwealth Games. A full range of clout, flight and field shoot events are held for men and women on a national basis each year.

ARCHITECTURE

[Maori Architecture](#)

[European Architecture](#)

ARCHITECTURE - Maori Architecture

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Maori Architecture grew from the necessity of the original Polynesian immigrants for warmth and protection from the wind and rain in a new climate unlike the tropical islands from which they had come. They developed the style of large, rectangular meeting houses made from wooden planks with thatched, gabled roofs and doors recessed behind deep verandahs. Their living quarters or whare were built in a similar but smaller style, reflecting their communal life. The functions of cooking and food storage were kept separate from the whare.

Food houses were built like miniature whares on the top of poles to protect stores from the depredation of the Maori rat or dog.

ARCHITECTURE - European Architecture

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The pioneers on arrival usually lived in primitive, temporary shelters under raupo thatches or calico tents, and moved quickly into timber-framed weatherboard cottages, the timber pit-sawn, with verandahs or lean-tos for washing and changing boots and outer clothing. In parts of the South Island where timber was less plentiful, the use of cob, rammed earth or stone was common; cob and rammed earth particularly also gave better insulation against the more severe South Island winters. The settlers, eminently practical people, built their houses to the road with standard villa or bungalow windows, usually ignoring the sun, prevailing winds or any site advantages.

Until World War Two NZ houses reflected English styles almost entirely, with the weatherboard and either corrugated, galvanised iron or tiled roofs. In the past 30 years more has been made of light and space in houses, appropriate to the NZ climate and lifestyle.

Earthquake risk tended to keep timber popular for domestic dwellings. Earlier, heart kauri, matai and totara were the preferred timbers for house construction, but as native timber became scarce and since techniques have been developed to preserve exotic pine softwoods, almost all building timber now comes from the renewable radiata pine forests.

Commercial and public buildings tended to be two or three storeys and made in either brick covered by plaster or in timber. National chains of banks, insurance companies and post offices mostly used similar designs in all towns, varying only in size, and usually imitating the stolid, squat appearance of far larger buildings in Britain.

The early days of public building in NZ did produce a few remarkable monuments to imaginations inspired mainly by European ideas. Among them are Cyril Mountford's provincial Council Chambers built in Christchurch in 1865, and Frederick Thatcher's 1865 Old St Paul's in Wellington, both in the Romantic tradition; and Francis William Petre's Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament built at the turn of the century, more in the style of Classicism. Perhaps the most celebrated building in what is a Maori style — described by some commentators as a NZ classic — is the Chapel of Futuna in Karori, Wellington, designed by John Scott and built at the end of the 1950s.

One city which has celebrated its architectural style and dressed it up into a tourism attraction is Napier, rebuilt after its disastrous 1931 earthquake in the Art Deco style of that time.

Over the past 25 years advances in building technology have enabled architects to design a wide variety of high-rise buildings even in regions such as Wellington, where earthquake risk is high — in fact, especially in Wellington where the earthquake risk posed by older large buildings has seen their demolition and the virtual rebuilding of the central city in the modern, square, concrete and glass idiom.

The skyline in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch has soared since World War Two to around 40 storeys in the tallest buildings. There has been little if any inspired design and some monstrosities — rather the same kind of functional development common in small to medium-sized cities throughout the Western world.

ARIKI

Ariki are the paramount chiefs of the Maori tribes. The role is hereditary and the ariki take precedence over rangatira and kaumatua.

ARMED FORCES

(see Defence)

ARMYWORMS AND CUTWORMS

Armyworms and cutworms are the caterpillars of noctuid moths (that is, they belong to the Noctuidae or owl-moth family). Many species, both native and exotic, are common. The armyworms particularly sometimes flourish to such a degree they destroy large areas of pasture or cereal crops.

The adult moths are 15 to 20 mm long, mostly fawnish or greyish or darker in colour, and will often invade houses at night if lights are left on and windows or doors open. The globular eggs of the moths are laid either singly or in clusters on food plants which host the caterpillars. These caterpillars can measure 25 to 45 mm at maturity.

The most common armyworm in the North Island and the north of the South Island is *Mythimna separata*, which produces three generations a year. Of all the armyworm and cutworm species, it is the one which most frequently reaches epidemic levels and thus becomes a major agricultural pest. In the South Island, below the Nelson and Marlborough provinces, the most prevalent species is *Persectania aversa*.

A common and very destructive native form of cutworm is *Graphania mutans*, and a common pest among the exotic species is *Argotis ipsilon aneituma*, usually known as the greasy cutworm.

ARNDT, 'Mina'

'Mina' Arndt (1885–1926) (Mrs Leo Mannoy Hermina) was born in Queenstown, and studied at Wellington Technical College. She went to Europe where she studied etching under Herman Struck and painting under Louis Corinth in Berlin. Corinth's influence is very evident in her painting 'Girl in a Blue Blouse'. She was a member of the Société des Beaux Arts. She returned to NZ after the outbreak of World War One and settled in Wellington, painting in a studio and holding small exhibitions of her work. In 1917, after her marriage, she moved to Motueka where her style developed further, becoming lighter in tone and brighter in colour. She died suddenly in 1926 and it was not until 1961, as a result of a large retrospective exhibition of her work, that the public became more aware of her as an artist and her place in the development of NZ art.

ARNETT, Peter Gregg

Peter Gregg Arnett (1934–) began working as a reporter on the *Southland Times* at the age of 17 and rose to become one of the world's top foreign correspondents, both in print and for television. He was born in Riverton, educated at Waitaki Boys' High School and worked as a journalist in Invercargill and Wellington before joining the *Sydney Sun* in 1957. He was associate editor of *Bangkok World* in Thailand from 1958–60, editor of the *Vientiane World* in Laos (1960), Associate Press (AP) correspondent in Jakarta (1961–62) and in Vietnam (1962–70). Arnett worked at the AP head office in New York before scripting and conducting interviews for a television documentary on Vietnam, called *The 10,000 Day War*, for Canadian Broadcasting in 1980–81. Since then he has acted as foreign correspondent in many of the world's trouble spots for CNN (Cable News Network), becoming a world news figure himself during the war in Iraq when he reported live from Baghdad. He has won a number of prestigious international awards for journalism, including a Pulitzer Prize (1966).

ARNEY, Sir George Alfred

Sir George Alfred Arney (1810–83) was born in Salisbury, England, and gained a BA (1832) and MA (1833) at Oxford where he was a noted Classics scholar. He was called to the Bar in 1837 and after practising for 20 years was appointed Chief Justice of NZ. He was knighted in 1862 and was for a few months in 1873, administrator of the government. He retired to England in 1875.

ARNOLD RIVER

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Arnold River flows into the Grey River at Stillwater, having run down from Lake Brunner in Grey County, Westland. It is believed to have been named after the Rev Dr Thomas Arnold, famous headmaster of Rugby school in England and father of the poet Matthew Arnold.

On the river, 26 km south-east of Greymouth, near Kaimata, is the smallest hydro-electric station in the national network. It generates 3.6 MW and supplies the energy requirements of about 3,200 households on the West Coast. The station was built on the Arnold River by the Grey Electric Power Board in 1932 and bought by the government in 1938.

ARNOLD, Thomas

Thomas Arnold (1823–1900) was a son of Dr Arnold of Rugby school, graduated from Oxford in 1845, accepted a position with the Colonial Office and came to NZ in 1848 to take up land in the Wellington district bought by his father. He started a school in Nelson but after about a year moved on to Tasmania. He wrote *Passages in a Wandering Life*, published in 1900, which gives an account of his stay in NZ.

ARNST, Richard

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Richard Arnst (1883–1953) was born at Taitapu, near Christchurch, and became a champion cyclist before taking up sculling in 1906. Within three years he was world champion, remaining undefeated until beaten by Englishman Ernest Barry on the Thames in 1912. He briefly regained the title in 1921 but lost it again the following year. He later became an international marksman.

Arnst was the son of a German immigrant and was christened Jacob Diedrich but adopted the name Richard as a youth and was widely known as Dick.

AROHA

Aroha is the Maori word which is usually loosely translated as 'love' or 'caring'. Originally it had a meaning which involved kinship as much as friendship and affection, and it does not apply to erotic love. In *The Maoris of New Zealand* Joan Metge wrote that the word 'retains a number of meanings that are not covered by love'. It is appropriately used to express both sympathy and sorrow in the context of bereavement, gratitude on receipt of a gift or service, yearning for an absent kinsman or friend, pity and compassion towards someone in trouble and approval for a person or action.'

ARROWTOWN

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Arrowtown, a town on the western bank of the Arrow River, 21 km north-east of Queenstown, in Central Otago, is a tourist centre with a museum and reconstructed commercial area recalling the township's colourful history during the goldrush days. The town grew overnight when prospector William Fox found gold nearby in 1862 and it had some of the character of an American Wild West town when notorious blackbirder and criminal Bully Hayes opened a hotel there. The town was constituted a borough in 1867 and, after the goldrush ended, it became the centre for a farming area.

ART

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Early Colonial Period

Maori Portraiture

Between the Wars

After the War

Art in NZ has its origins in Maori culture centuries before European settlement, and especially in the later Classic Maori period as kumara cultivation and storage techniques gave them more leisure in their busy, practical lives. Although carving was their most complex artistic expression, the forms that evolved from spiritual values decorated a range of artifacts that had functional or ceremonial uses well integrated into Maori life.

Men worked in the hard materials such as wood, stone and bone, and women crafted flax fibre into clothing, mats and baskets, and they were all competent to produce functional goods. Specialists evolved extraordinary skills which were revered as a communal gift even though it was mainly dedicated to the adornment of artifacts for the use of high-ranking tribal chiefs.

The first European style of art expressed in NZ were the pen drawings by Isaac Gilseman who accompanied Abel Tasman in 1642. The skirmish between the Dutch and Maori in Golden Bay is captured in a dramatic sketch that's been widely published in historical volumes since.

Draughtsmen who accompanied Captain Cook on his three voyages to make scientific records — Sydney Parkinson, William Hodges and John Webber — also recorded their impressions of the country and its people.

The first European settlers' lives were also dominated by the practical business of carving a life for themselves out of the wilderness of their new country. Most of them were too busy to have any time or enthusiasm to express any artistic impulse they may have had, except for those few who had the education and the money to indulge mostly a nostalgic sense of a culture left behind. The majority of immigrants were working class or lower middle class whose intellectual passion, if they had one, was for scientific or technical learning they sought from mechanics' institutes of the sort booming in the newly exploding towns and cities of industrial Britain.

The first of the curious, artistic Europeans to come here was Augustus Earle, 'the wandering artist', whose water-colours of Maori during a visit in the late 1820s depicted them as proudly independent living in harmony with their natural environment. This pattern of extended visits was followed by others, the most notable being the three months spent by George French Angas in the North Island during 1843–4 drawing and painting the Maori, their activities,

buildings and artifacts. After his return to England he published *The NZers Illustrated* (London 1846) with its numerous lithographs.

ART - Early Colonial Period

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Many of the early artists were transitory figures who recorded their impressions of the new country for a British audience. Draughtsmen during this early colonial period were often employed by the NZ Company, or similar enterprises, and usually returned after no more than a few years here and produced lithographs for wide distribution. *Pictorial Illustrations of NZ* (London 1847) by Samuel Charles Brees is an example. Others are the four lithographs by T Allom, after water-colours by soldier-artist Charles Heaphy, used to promote the company's settlement scheme; Charles Meryon's etchings of 1863–6, based on drawings he produced in 1843 while in the vicinity of Akaroa; and the carefully observed, topical, but often chatty pictures done by William Strutt during his stay of 1855–6 in the Taranaki district.

Of greater eventual value were the delineators of landscapes involved in the country's exploration or aspects of its settlement which, though largely conditioned by topographical interests, reflect a sense of identification with the land. This can be observed in the lyricism of Heaphy's Mount Egmont from the Southward (1839) or the watercolours of Bream Head, Whangarei (1850s), in the broader, more earthy landscapes of William Fox, the primeval rhythm captured by John Buchanan in his *Milford Sound, Looking North-West from Freshwater Basin* (1863), the gentler realism of the Rev John Kinder, the concise townscapes of Edward Ashworth, in the grand panoramic views of western Otago by John Turnbull Thomson, or the variety of views from Charles Decimus Barraud. The work of amateur artists like politicians James E FitzGerald and Frederick Weld, and Emily Harper and Captain E E Temple also pictorially recorded the opening-up of land for grazing and agriculture.

In his small, full-length portraits of Maori, Joseph Jenner Merrett continued that documentary line of painting with its quasi-scientific justification that was, in a different way, taken up by some of the soldier-artists during the Maori-European conflicts of the 1860s. Lieutenant Horatio Gordon Robley sympathetically portrayed the Maori in battle or in everyday living and made a study of the moko. Gustavus Ferdinand von Tempskey revealed a more romantic view in picturing the skirmishes between Maori and Forest Rangers.

Towards the end of the 1860s and into the 1870s the conventions of romantic realism began to acquire informality, gently dramatised by the luminosity of atmospheric light in which nature acquired a rough-hewn contemplative aspect. This was most apparent in the paintings of John Gully and William Mathew Hodgkins who, working in the less troubled south, used the natural grandeur of the Southern Alps. Other outstanding 19th century painters were Alfred Sharpe, John Hoyte, Charles Blomfield, James Nairn and Petrus van der Velden.

In February 1870, the Otago School of Art, opened in Dunedin, the first public art school in the country, with David Con Hutton (1843–1910) as Master. In April that year a society of

artists was formed in Auckland. In 1876 the Otago Art Society came into being, followed by the Canterbury Society of Arts in 1880, and in 1882 the Fine Arts Association of NZ was established in Wellington (but in 1889 changed to the NZ Academy of Fine Arts). The Canterbury School of Art opened in 1882, the Wellington School of Design in 1886 and late in 1889 the Elam School of Art was established in rooms provided in the Auckland Municipal Art Gallery — the country's first permanent art gallery — which had opened early the previous year.

In the opening years of the 20th century, the luminaries were Nairn and van der Velden, Girolama Nerli and Wilson Walsh. And a predominance of landscape and portraiture began to bloom on the brushes of Nerli, Frances Hodgkins, Raymond McIntyre, Sydney L Thompson, Mary Elizabeth Tripe, Walter Bowring Archibald F Nichol and others.

People, either in landscapes or interiors or in their own right, became an important image in works by George E Butler, Dorothy Kate Richmond, James F Scott, Frances McCracken, Robert Procter, Maud Sherwood, H Linley Richardson and G K Webber. In the graphic media, the human figure dominated illustrative work such as that by Leonard H Booth and in the caricatures of A V Hunt and David Low. There was also a growing interest in animal painting. In this William Greene led, but its heyday came later in the 1920s, especially in the paintings by Violet E Whiteman.

ART - Maori Portraiture

Maori portraiture was a continuing preoccupation with the famous replica-like work of Gottfried Lindauer and then the reconstructions of Maori life by L J Steele. Around 1900, as Maori numbers dwindled and fears spread that they were a dying race, the portrayal of their life gained some urgency among artists. The implications of this impregnated the Maori portraits by Charles F Goldie, but were countered by the personalised portraits from Fristrom and others. The paintings of contemporary Maori life by D K Richmond and Walter Wright were set against reconstructions of ancient ways.

During World War One, Mina Arndt returned after studying in Germany, but the sombre expressionistic trend in her paintings was not always appreciated. In Wellington, Len Lye, as a result of his interest in motion, made wooden constructions with moving parts, but within a few years he too had joined the expatriates. On the Western Front, G E Butler and N Welch were commissioned official war artists.

ART - Between the Wars

By 1922 W S La Trobe, as superintendent of Technical Education, had in operation his scheme whereby British trained artists were brought out to improve the level of art instruction. Among the arrivals were Robert Donn, Roland Hipkins, Archibald J C Fisher who, in 1924, took over the directorship of the Elam School of Art, Vivian Smith, William Henry Allen , Robert N Field who, at Dunedin Art School had considerable influence as a teacher, and in 1929, Christopher Perkins.

In 1924 the National Art Association of NZ was founded on the basis that artist members controlled its organisation. The issue of control set a pattern for other breakaway groups over the next 25 years. The most important were The Group, Christchurch (1929–77), the NZ Society of Artists (1933–36) and the Rutland Group, Auckland (1935–58). Other important factors relating to art were the publication of *Art in NZ* (1928–46), the opening of the Robert McDougall Art Gallery in 1932 and the National Art Gallery in 1936, and in 1940 the National Centennial Exhibition of New Zealand Art.

Modest contacts with Modernism came with work brought back from England by Edith Collier in the early 1920s, in work sent back from Europe by Rhona Haszard, with the return in 1929 of John Weeks and his polite Cubist works, with the arrival of Perkins and the exhibiting of Field's paintings such as *Christ at the Well of Samaria*. Then, in the early 1930s, Flora Scales returned from Europe and exhibited work that showed ideas acquired while studying at Hans Hofmann's school in Munich.

The interest in specifically NZ landscape during the 1930s and 1940s also asserted itself in the paintings of Perkins, Jenny Campbell, Ida Eise, John Weeks, John and Charles Tole, Myra Kirkpatrick, M T (Toss) Woollaston, Juliet Peter, Doris Lusk, Elise Mourant and, in a more symbolic way, in the early landscapes of Colin McCahon.

Between 1920 and 1950 portraits came from H L Richardson, A F Nicoll, Elizabeth Wallwork, Elizabeth Kelly, Ida Carey, Ivy Fife, M T Woollaston, to reach a climax with Rita Angus's *Portrait of Betty Curnow* (1942) and, by contrast, *Characterization in Colour* (1941) by May Smith.

During World War Two, Peter McIntyre, Russell Clark and Alan Barns-Graham became official war artists. In contrast with McIntyre's popular action paintings, a more pointed statement about war was *Guadalcanal* (1946) by William J Reed.

ART - After the War

Artists worked in isolation, committed to the cause of Modernism, a new language not all could read. Among those who could were Gordon Walters, Colin McCahon and Milan Mrkusich. It was, however, a 1948–9 public controversy in Christchurch over the McDougall Art Gallery's rejection of Frances Hodgkins's *Pleasure Garden* that brought modern art into the open.

By the late 1950s some older artists felt that their world was threatened, but while change and uncertainty were to dominate art from then on, there was greater freedom of stylistic choice. The expressionism introduced by Rudolf Gopas and his eventual influence on younger artists reflects this opening up of attitudes.

In 1958 Colin McCahon visited the United States and on his return painted the *Northland Panels* in which his contact with American painting was distilled into his experience as a NZ painter. This was followed by his *Elias* series in which words predominate. Such combinations of old and new forces were typical of this transitional period when NZ painting caught up with the Western world. In 1959 Jackie Fahey painted pictures about the frustration of women living in suburbia. A number of young Maori artists, including Cliff Whiting, Para Matchitt and Ralph Hotere made use of Western art styles but retained allegiance to their Maori heritage.

Throughout the 1960s abstract art gained acceptance. Patrick Hanly, returning from Europe, brought back a new attitude to figurative painting, best illustrated in his *Figures in Light* series (1964). Don Binney created a semi-symbolic regionalism with his paintings of birds. A similar regionalism appeared with Michael Smither and Robin White.

By the 1970s the realism apparent in their work became more assertive in the paintings of Brent Wong, Grahame Sydney, Peter Siddell and Glenda Randerson. At the same time an expressionistic type of figure painting was practised by Tony Fomison, Philip Clairmont and Jeffrey Harris, John Lethbridge and Denys Watkins. Abstract painting from the mid-70s emphasised the repetitive motifs as in Allan Maddox, Ian Scott, Robert McLeod, Philippa Blair and John Hurrell.

Since the early 1970s sculpture has undergone radical changes and considerable energy has gone into environments such as Leon Narbey's work, the conceptual art of Billy Apple or performance art by Jim Allen, Bruce Barber and Andrew Drummond.

Recent trends are a tendency towards expressionistic idioms, a greater consciousness of women's role in art, the contribution of Maori artists and, for contemporary NZ art and traditional Maori art, a modest sense of international recognition.

Within and beyond NZ, Colin McCahon, through paintings such as *Victory of Death 2*, is being seen as the country's major modern artist.

ART GALLERIES

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Art galleries and museums number more than 250 and range in size from the national complex in Wellington to a number of one-room cottage museums in small settlements with historic backgrounds.

The Museum of NZ Te Papa Tongarewa, constructed on a superb waterfront site, was founded in 1992 as the national museum of art, history, Maori culture with a pronounced focus on Aotearoa NZ and its place in the world. The museum incorporates the National Art Gallery, established in the capital city in 1936, in line of succession from an NZ Academy of Fine Arts, established in 1889, which opened as the Wellington Public Art Gallery in 1906.

The ten most prestigious art galleries in the country are:

- Auckland City Art Gallery, the oldest (opened in 1888), and the possessor of the largest and most varied permanent collection.
- Bishop Suter Art Gallery, opened in Nelson in 1898, and then partly demolished, renovated and extended in the 1970s, re-opening in 1979.
- Dowse Art Museum, opened in Lower Hutt in 1971.
- Dunedin Public Art Gallery, founded in the late 1920s, in a building at Logan Park originally put up for the NZ and South Seas International Exhibition in 1925–26. Dunedin's art society, founded 1884, is NZ's oldest.
- Govett-Brewster Art Gallery, established in New Plymouth in 1966, in a former movie theatre which was altered and renovated and re-opened in 1970. The project was originally endowed in 1962 by Monica Brewster (née Govett).
- Manawatu Art Gallery, in Palmerston North, opened in an altered and renovated house in 1960, and moved to a new, specially designed and built gallery with 1,000 m² of exhibition space in 1977.
- Robert McDougall Art Gallery, opened in Christchurch in 1932, following an endowment by local businessman, R E McDougall.
- Sarjeant Gallery, opened in Wanganui in 1919 as the result of an endowment by a local farmer, Henry Sarjeant, bequeathed on his death seven years before.
- Waikato Museum of Art and History, Te Whare Taonga O Waikato, in Hamilton, founded in 1948.

ARTHURS PASS

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Arthurs Pass over the main divide of the Southern Alps is named after Arthur Dudley Dobson who heard of the existence of the mountain pass from a Maori chief, Tarapuhi. Dobson and his brothers, George and Edward, became the first Europeans to cross it in 1864. The township of Arthurs Pass is 5 km south of the pass, virtually on the border of Canterbury and Westland. Dobson (then Sir Arthur) wrote later that the gold rush on the West Coast hastened interest in a pass through from Canterbury and by 1866 the highway was built, by more than a thousand men.

Arthurs Pass National Park, 99,270 ha, established in 1929, is a beautiful wilderness area, sharing a common boundary with Westland National Park, established in 1960 over 117,547 ha. Between them the two parks contain a number of spectacular Southern Alps peaks, the Tasman, Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers, and large areas of luxuriant rain forest. (*See National Parks.*)

ARTS COUNCIL

Arts Council of NZ Toi Aotearoa was established in 1994 by legislation which abolished the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, the northern central and southern regional councils and Te Waka Toi, the council for Maori and Pacific Arts. The new council, with seven members appointed by the government, is charged with policy formation and two other seven-member boards were set up: an arts board and a Maori arts board (a new Te Waka Toi). Operationally, the council establishes the funds to be distributed and the arts boards undertake the detailed distribution through professional community arts organisations and individuals. The changes were made, according to the government, to recognise more fully the bicultural nature of NZ society and to strengthen public participation.

Most of the council's money comes from the government through the Minister for the Arts, to whom it also acts as adviser, and the Lotteries Board.

The predecessor, the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, was set up in 1964 to promote higher standards in the arts in this country and to expand interest by participants and by audiences. It worked specifically through regional arts councils, community arts councils, and the council for Maori and South Pacific Arts. In 1991 the council took over distribution of grants to writers and, in 1992, the Authors Fund (a public lending right), functions the new council retained.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos, that is chrysotile asbestos, mainly associated with serpentines, is found in significant deposits of favourable economic quality in Otago. The size of the deposits in Otago and other parts of the South Island is under investigation. The commercial value of asbestos has been reduced by its carcinogenic effects on those working with it.

ASHBRIDGE, Bryan Trevor

Bryan Trevor Ashbridge (1926–95) was principal male dancer with the Royal Ballet from 1958 to 1965, and has been an important influence in NZ and Australian ballet for 20 years. He was born in Wellington and educated at Auckland Grammar School where he captained the cricket and soccer teams and was high jump champion. During his time with the Royal Ballet he partnered Alicia Markova, Margot Fonteyn, Moira Shearer, Beryl Grey, Nadia Nerina and fellow NZer Rowena Jackson, as well as other leading ballerinas of his time. He danced in many European countries and was the first British male dancer to perform behind the Iron Curtain.

After leaving the Royal Ballet, Ashbridge was a producer for the BBC and the NZBC, and Channel 9 and ABC (in Australia), and was heavily involved in ballet stage production and films.

ASHBURTON

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Ashburton is the main centre in mid-Canterbury, 76 km north-east of Timaru on the main South Island state highway. The area was originally known as Turton after the first European settlers there, Mr and Mrs William Turton, but when the town site was surveyed in 1864, it was renamed after the 2nd Baron Ashburton, one of the founders of the Canterbury Association. Population is now in excess of 14,000.

ASHTON-WARNER, Sylvia

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Sylvia Ashton-Warner (1908–84) was one of NZ's top novelists who also had an international reputation as an educationist. She was one of ten children of an invalid father and a forceful teacher mother. She herself trained as a teacher, married a teacher (Keith Henderson) and for many years taught in Maori schools. Her first novel, *Spinster* (1958), won international regard and was a commercial success, being made into a film starring Shirley MacLaine, Jack Hawkins and Laurence Harvey. Later novels included *Incense to Idols* (1960), *Bell Call* (1964), *Greenstone* (1966) and *Three* (1970). During her years of teaching very young children at Maori schools, she developed what she called 'organic teaching', explained in the book, *Teacher* (1963), which provoked interest among educationists in other countries. An autobiography, *I Passed this Way*, was published in the US in 1979 and in NZ in 1980, and in 1986 a feature movie, based on her life, was produced in NZ.

ASHWELL, Benjamin Yates

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Benjamin Yates Ashwell (1810–83) was an impetuous and eccentric Church Missionary Society lay missionary, who was remarkably successful with the Waikato Maori in the early days of NZ settlement.

Ashwell was born in Birmingham, served first in Sierra Leone but had to leave because of his frail health, and arrived in NZ in 1835. He was at first considered temperamentally unsuited for work with the Maori and, until he opened his own mission house at Taupiri, in the north Waikato, after more than two years in the country, he failed to establish any firm relationships either with fellow missionaries or the Maori. But at Taupiri he was an immediate success and over the following 15 years established a powerful influence throughout the Waikato, even being called upon by Maori groups to settle disputes. He was ordained in Auckland in 1848 after attending St John's Theological College.

In the 1850s Ashwell's school at Taupiri was considered an example to others throughout the country. He retreated to Auckland during the land wars and, although he returned to the Waikato in the late 1860s, he found most of his former Maori associates had dispersed. He spent the last 15 years of his life in Auckland.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Asian Development Bank, of which NZ is a member, is designed to enhance the economic development of the region. NZ's initial contribution to the capital stock of the bank was US\$22.56 million, half of which was callable. Of the paid-in portion, half was paid in convertible currency and the balance in NZ currency. ADB is owned by 37 countries in the Asia Pacific region and 16 Europe and North American countries. NZ has contributed more than \$51 million since 1974, and holds 27,170 shares in the bank, about 2.6 per cent of the voting share.

Two special funds to which NZ also contributes are: the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF).

ASTROLABE

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Astrolabe was the name of the vessel in which Frenchman Dumont d'Urville explored the NZ coast in 1827, and which gave its name to Astrolabe Roadstead, Astrolabe Bay and Astrolabe Island, all near Motueka, and Astrolabe Rock, near Auckland. The vessel, previously named *Coquille*, was renamed by D'Urville.

ATHFIELD, Ian Charles

Ian Charles Athfield (1940–) has left a distinctive creative mark on NZ architecture. He was born in Christchurch, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, the Christchurch Technical Institute, the Ilam School of Fine Arts and the University of Auckland School of Architecture, where he graduated in May 1964.

After a brief spell in Auckland with the architectural firm of Stephenson and Turner, Athfield went to Wellington and spent five years with Structon Group before setting up as principal of Athfield Architects in 1968.

He achieved international success out of 476 design teams from around the world, winning the Manila Housing competition in the Philippines, in 1976. Athfield's influence on NZ architecture comes from a romantic-regionalist style. He has been a consistent winner of national design awards for architecture since the 1970s.

ATHLETICS

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Athletics, or track and field as it is mostly now known, began on an organised basis in NZ with the formation of the Wellington Amateur Athletic Club in 1875, only 25 years after the foundation of the first known club in the world, the Exeter College Athletic Club at Oxford University. The first championships here were held in 1888, the year after the formation of the NZ Amateur Athletic Association (NZAAA), and only 22 years after the first national championships had been held in Britain. For the first 40 years, the NZAAA also controlled cycling, and most clubs in NZ were called amateur athletics and cycling clubs.

NZ athletes at first had successes at sprints and hurdles events, but international competition was confined mainly within Britain, Australia and NZ. Since international interest spread with the expansion of the modern Olympics during the first two decades of the 20th century, athletics has become second only to soccer in the number of participants worldwide.

NZ gradually established itself as the outstanding producer of middle-distance runners in the world on a population basis — along with Finland and Scandinavia — with remarkable performers in races from the half-mile (804 m) to the six miles (9.654 km), and the equivalent metric distances (800 m and 1500 m). Among a large number of competitors in the top international class, the greatest have been Jack Lovelock, Peter Snell, Murray Halberg and John Walker.

Athletics in NZ tended to be a sport which attracted moderate interest except for heightened attention every two years for Olympic and Commonwealth festivals. During the second half of the 1960s and in the 1970s, however, a huge spread of interest in jogging and competitive distance running intensified public attention following the international success of Snell, Halberg and Walker.

ATIAMURI

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Atiamuri is a settlement on the Waikato River, 25 km south-east from Tokoroa and 30 km east from Mangakino, and near the site of Atiamuri hydro-electric power station.

This station is the third in a chain of eight hydro-electric power stations downstream from Lake Taupo. Construction began in 1953, power was first produced in 1958, the station was completed in 1962 and it has a generating capacity of 84 MW.

Upper Atiamuri is a locality 6 km to the north-west, on the banks of a tributary of the Waikato, the Mangaharekeke Stream. The name Atiamuri is said to be in memory of a famous Maori woman, Tia.

ATKINSON, Sir Harry Albert

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Sir Harry Albert Atkinson (1831–92) was born in Cheshire, England, son of an architect and engineer, John Atkinson. Accompanied by a younger brother, Arthur, he followed an elder brother, William, to New Plymouth where he arrived in 1853 and took up land. He was elected to the Taranaki Provincial Council in 1857 and the following year won a commission with the Taranaki Rifle Volunteer Company. He was an outstanding soldier during the wars with the Maori during the 1860s, for a while being commander of the Forest Rangers. He became deputy-superintendent of Taranaki, was elected to Parliament in 1861, and became defence minister in Frederick Weld's administration three years later.

In 1874 he joined Vogel's ministry and served in the House over the following 16 years in a number of ministries, and as premier from September 1876 to October 1877, and for two further terms, in 1883 and from 1887 to 1891. He became Speaker of the Legislative Council in 1891.

Atkinson was a brusque man, never popular, but he embraced a number of radical causes, most notably a national insurance scheme he introduced to provide for the aged, the sick, the widowed and the orphaned. It was to be financed partly by compulsory contributions and partly by the state. It was greeted with laughter and Sir George Grey described it as a blow at Christianity. Atkinson's brother, Arthur, became a lawyer in Nelson.

ATUA

Atua is the Maori word for spirit or god. In the traditional Maori religion, most atua were the spirits of fairly recent ancestors. They sometimes guided and protected their descendants but they often punished them with illness, especially if they had broken the laws of tapu. To secure their goodwill, offerings were made to them and karakia (incantations) were recited. Atua were thought to be immaterial, but sometimes to assume certain forms. They were especially feared when they appeared as lizards. With the introduction of Christianity, the word atua came to be used of the Christian God. Figures in Maori mythology, such as Rangi, Papa, Tane and Maui, were not formerly known as atua, although this word is sometimes used of them now. These earliest, mythical ancestors, who had a different role in Maori religion, were known instead as tangata (people) or tupuna (ancestors).

AUBERT, Mary Joseph

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Mary Joseph Aubert (1835–1926) was born near Lyons, France, where she studied chemistry and medicine before serving as a nursing sister in the Crimean War. She was among five nurses who were brought to NZ by Bishop Pompallier in 1861. She nursed at an orphanage in Auckland and among the poor and sick in Hawke's Bay, and established homes for foundlings and incurables at Hiruharama, on the Whanganui River , in 1890. During the 1880s she founded the Order of the Daughters of Our Lady of Compassion (with six other sisters working under her) which became noted for its tireless devotion in working among the distressed and deprived. The order was formally established by the Pope during a visit to Rome by Mother Aubert in 1914. In 1908 she had opened the Home of Compassion at Island Bay, Wellington, and later opened another home in Auckland.

AUCKLAND

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Maori Settlement

European Settlement

Local Government

Climate

Auckland, NZ's largest urban area, straddles the isthmus between the Hauraki Gulf on the east coast and the Manukau Harbour on the west coast of the North Island. Auckland City Council is one of five municipalities that administer the region which extends more than 30 km from Albany and the East Coast Bays in the north to Papakura in the south, and which accommodates a million people, more than a quarter of the country's population. The other municipalities are Manukau City, North Shore City Council, Waitakere City Council and the Papakura District Council. Auckland is also NZ's leading seaport, airport and commercial and industrial centre, and continues to be the fastest-growing region. It is the most cosmopolitan city in the country and, as the main tourist and trade gateway, it is more metropolitan in tone than many much larger and more populous secondary cities in other countries.

The settlement and later the province were named after the first Earl of Auckland, George Eden, who was Governor-General of India when the settlement of Auckland was founded. Previously the Earl had been First Lord of the Admiralty and had given Hobson command of HMS *Rattlesnake* in which he first visited NZ in 1837.

AUCKLAND - Maori Settlement

There are no figures for the Maori population before this century, but it is certain that — with a large proportion of the Maori living in the region, at least since Cook's arrival — the Auckland provincial region has always been the most populous area in NZ. In fact it is probable that the region centring on the isthmus carried more than 20,000 people even before the first Europeans arrived. A number of extinct volcanic cones made the area attractive for the construction of fortified Maori villages, the main ones being Mt Eden, Mt Albert, Mt Wellington, One Tree Hill, and Mt Hobson, all on the narrow isthmus between the two harbours. The whole isthmus is called after Nga Marama chief, Kiwi Tamaki, who dominated the area from a stronghold on One Tree Hill until the Ngati Whatua from the Helensville district took control during the second half of the 18th century. When Governor William Hobson bought the city site from the Ngati Whatua it had been relatively depopulated because of inter-tribal conflict.

AUCKLAND - European Settlement

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The city was established in 1840 by Hobson as the country's second capital, after Russell (then 8 km south of the existing Russell) in the Bay of Islands. Auckland, in turn, lost its capital status in 1865 when Wellington was considered more central in a long country with transport difficulties. It was constituted a borough in 1851, the first parliament assembled in the town in 1854, and in 1871 it became a city.

In 1853 the Province of Auckland was established, the largest of the six throughout the country, with the 39th parallel as the southern boundary, running from Mahia on the east coast through to the Whanganui River on the west. It was the most populous town and province in the 1850s, but its European population was surpassed first by Otago and then by Canterbury during the 1860s and 1870s. It regained the lead just before the end of the century and has held it ever since.

AUCKLAND - Local Government

Auckland was ruled by a proliferation of local bodies for nearly a century from the abolition of the provinces in 1876 until the 1960s. More than 20 boroughs and cities still ruled the region before they were consolidated in 1989 into the four main cities and the Papakura District. An attempt was made in 1903, inspired by the city's mayor, Sir Arthur Myers, to form a Greater Auckland organisation to administer all municipal services over the whole urban region. In 1956 an Auckland Metropolitan Council was formed as a purely advisory body. Parochial in-fighting, however, prevented any regional organisation with administrative capability being formed, until the Auckland Regional Authority Act of 1963 vested responsibility in a regionally representative authority for planning, bulk water supply, sewer drainage, the international airport, passenger transport, reserves, regional roads and civil defence. However, when the small local authorities were amalgamated within the five present municipalities in 1989, the Auckland Regional Council (as it is now called) had its powers curtailed. It now has control over resource management, regional parks, civil defence, pest destruction and noxious plant control, transport services licensing and some transport planning.

The Auckland Regional Services Trust (ARST) was established in 1992 to take over ownership and management of the non-core assets of the Auckland Regional Council (ARC) and to use these to service and repay the ARC's debt. Thus the ARST now owns a number of valuable Auckland City properties, 80 per cent of Ports of Auckland Ltd, regional forests and subsidiary companies that control water services, some public transport services and rubbish disposal.

City and regional councillors and regional trustees are elected every three years during the municipal elections.

AUCKLAND - Climate

Auckland's climate is classified as warm temperate (mean 18°C in summer, 11°C in winter), with good rainfall throughout the year (averaging 90 mm in summer, 140 mm in winter).

AUCKLAND CITY ART GALLERY

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Auckland City Art Gallery was opened in February 1888 and is the oldest art gallery in NZ, although Dunedin has the oldest art society.

The building, designed by Melbourne architects Grainger and D'Ebro, cost at that time £21,851 and is still a feature of the central Auckland skyline. The gallery collection was founded on paintings given by James Tannock Mackelvie, Sir George Grey and other citizens including some Auckland artists who donated their own work.

The gallery building originally housed municipal offices, the city library and the art gallery. In 1913, the council staff moved to offices in the new Auckland Town Hall. After interior alterations, the gallery building became a combined art gallery and library. In 1915 an Auckland citizen, Henry Edward Partridge, donated his collection of Maori portraits by Gottfried Lindauer to the gallery on condition that Aucklanders raised £10,000 towards a fund for Belgian refugees from the early fighting of World War One.

The gallery's full collection today includes a few Old Masters; a very fine English selection including Fuseli and Turner and several notable portraits; work by William Hodges from James Cook voyages; a particularly strong 19th century collection including the work of Sharpe, Kinder and Hoyte; and an excellent modern NZ collection including comprehensive holdings of Frances Hodgkins and Colin McCahon. Auckland continues to acquire the work of contemporary artists, both painters and sculptors.

The first stage of a redevelopment programme for the gallery began in 1967 with money from the Edmiston Trust which was established with a £100,000 bequest by Mr P A Edmiston in 1946. This stage took four years. A second stage, costing \$7 million, was completed from 1980 through 1984.

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BRIDGE

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Auckland Harbour Bridge spans Waitemata Harbour between Freeman's Bay on the southern side and Northcote on the northern. The bridge took four years to build and was opened with four traffic lanes on 30 May 1959. Two more lanes in each direction were opened in 1969, having been built on the outside of the spans by Japanese contractors, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Ltd (hence the nickname 'Nippon clip-on'). The steelwork of the bridge is 1,150 m long with a main span rising 43.27 m above high-tide level across 243.8 m. The bridge carried an average of nearly 27,000 vehicles both ways during its first year of operation. The daily average is now 132,000 both ways, with peaks as high as 160,000. The bridge gave an enormous commercial boost to sleepy North Shore suburbs linked previously by ferries and buses, and it resulted in the mushrooming growth of North Shore City.

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM

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Auckland Institute and Museum was founded and opened to the public in 1852. The first museum building was a small cottage in what is now the grounds of the University of Auckland.

In 1968, the Auckland Institute, a learned society which had been founded the previous year, became affiliated to the newly established NZ Institute, a scientific body modelled on the Royal Society of Great Britain. Among the purposes of the institute was the establishment of a museum, and objects for a collection were presented at its first meeting. In 1869 the Superintendent of Auckland Province formally transferred the old Auckland museum to the control of the institute and the organisation took its present name.

After World War One the citizens of Auckland Province agreed to erect a new building for the museum to act as a memorial to those from the province who had been killed during the war. The Auckland War Memorial Museum was then built on the hilltop site in the Auckland Domain where it stands today. It was officially opened in 1929. It was expanded as the provincial war memorial after World War Two with extensions opened in 1960. The building was completed in its present form with the opening of the auditorium in 1969. A five-year, \$40 million project to refurbish the museum's interior and redesign galleries began in 1995.

The Auckland Institute and Museum members are elected by local authorities and by members of the institute. Operating finance comes from a levy on local authorities in the Auckland region, and from endowments, grants, gifts, bequests and commercial concessions.

The museum concentrates primarily on Maori and general ethnology and NZ and Pacific archaeology, botany, zoology and general natural history, the decorative arts and military history. The museum maintains a major historical and scientific library which is available to research workers and the public. There is also a planetarium.

The museum commands probably the best building site in the city, with spectacular views.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS

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Auckland Islands, a sub-Antarctic group 320 km south of Stewart Island, were named after the same Lord Auckland who gave his name to the city and province of Auckland. The group was discovered by Captain Abraham Bristow in his whaling ship, *Ocean*, in 1806. The group (one large island and five smaller) has been the scene of a number of shipwrecks, the most famous of which was the *General Grant* in 1866. Attempts to retrieve treasure aboard the ship began within a few years of its loss and have continued over the years.

AUCKLAND RACING CLUB

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Auckland Racing Club dates from 1874 but the first recorded race meeting in Auckland was held in January of 1842, less than eight months after NZ was declared a colony. Early meetings were held at Epsom, either at Potter's Paddock, which became the Alexandra Park trotting course, or on an adjoining property. In 1857 the first meeting was held at Ellerslie, then the property of Mr Robert Graham, and this became the regular venue of Auckland racing from 1867.

Early attempts at forming a racing club were variously named the New Ulster Jockey Club, the Auckland Jockey Club and the Auckland Turf Club. In 1874 the latter two bodies were amalgamated to form the Auckland Racing Club, with Mr James Watt as the first president.

By the 1950s, the Auckland Racing Club was firmly established as NZ's major racing club and the Auckland Cup as the high-stakes glamour event in the country.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

(see University of Auckland)

AUNT DAISY

(see Basham, Maud Ruby)

AURORA AUSTRALIS

Aurora Australis, lights in the southern skies, were first recorded by Captain Cook during his voyage of 1773. They are caused by atomic particles from the sun being deflected by the earth's magnetic field (which makes aurorae most often, but not exclusively, seen nearer the polar regions). In the northern hemisphere, the phenomenon is known as aurora borealis. Intense auroral activity can cause problems for short-wave radio.

**AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS
TRADE AGREEMENT**

(see CER)

AUSTRALIAN BELL-MAGPIES

Australian Bell-magpies (Cracticidae) were liberated widely throughout NZ from Australia between 1850 and 1880. The black-backed magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) has not increased at the same rate as the white-backed magpie (*G. hypoleuca*). The black-backed is strongly entrenched in various areas of the country, notably Hawke's Bay and Marlborough, whereas the white-backed ranges more widely. In some areas both species co-exist and sometimes they crossbreed. Magpies live in grasslands with patches of pine and gum trees. They nest during June-July, usually in tall trees, and they lay two to five bluish-green eggs, variably marked.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Associations were born in Auckland on 26 May 1902, when a meeting of seven motor car enthusiasts decided to form a car club named the Auckland Automobile Association. Over the following three years, associations were formed in Christchurch, Nelson, Otago and Wellington.

The early organisations were concerned with transforming public attitudes towards the motor car which was at first regarded as an interesting plaything of the rich and the eccentric, and a nuisance to the normal horse-drawn traffic. The members fought for improved roads, for responsible, licensed driving, and they organised rallies for car-owners (as far as Rotorua from Auckland in 1903).

Associations started up all over the country in the years leading up to World War One. After the war, a South Island Motor Union was formed in 1920, and a North Island Motor Union in 1924, and these were amalgamated in the NZ Automobile Association in 1965.

Early membership was slow in building up. After ten years the Auckland association had only 113 members. There were periods of sharp growth between 1925 and 1930 and between 1935 and 1940, but the real membership boom came after World War Two. Membership in NZ stood at 166,374 in 1950, 326,779 in 1960, 476,528 in 1970 and 567,239 in 1980, and now exceeds 720,000.

As numbers grew, the associations were able to broaden the range of services available to members, which today include: emergency break-down assistance, vehicle inspection, maps and guides for touring, finance and insurance, legal assistance, road signposting, car storage and overseas and domestic travel bookings.

Until 1991, the association was a grouping of individual clubs spread through the country, at one time numbering 15. The clubs amalgamated into one NZ Automobile Association in 1991, with the head office based in Auckland. The motivation was to achieve a greater range of services on a nationally consistent basis. In July 1994, the association set up its own insurance company, AA-GIO Insurance Ltd, in partnership with GIO Australia.

AVIATION

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Commercial Aviation

Air Services

Navigation Facilities

Aviation accidents

Aviation got off to an early start in NZ with Richard Pearse of Canterbury getting a home-made aircraft aloft for a brief period at some time not precisely known about 1903 or 1904, and Vivian Walsh achieving the first documented, controlled flight in a heavier-than-air machine in 1911. Walsh and his brother, Leo, designed and built a seaplane and their NZ School at Mission Bay in Auckland trained pilots for service with the Royal Flying Corps during World War One. The Canterbury Aviation Company at Sockburn, near Christchurch, also trained pilots for war service.

The first airmail was carried from Auckland to Dargaville and return in 1919 but there was surprisingly little interest in aviation during the decade following the war, mainly because of a number of fatal accidents. The successful crossing of the Tasman Sea by the Australian aviator Charles Kingsford Smith (later Sir Charles) in September 1928 revived interest and about that time the government began to subsidise aero clubs which set up flying schools around the country.

In 1936 a 26-year-old Auckland woman, Jean Batten, astonished the world with a record-breaking solo flight from England to Sydney, and continued on home across the Tasman Sea in her single-engine plane.

AVIATION - Commercial Aviation

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The first real sign that commercial aviation might soon end NZ's isolation at the bottom of the world came in March 1937 with the arrival in Auckland of a Pan American World Airways flying-boat under the command of Captain Edwin Musick at the end of a survey flight from San Francisco. By 1940 Pan Am had begun regular airmail and passenger services between the two cities. NZ's first international airline, Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (*see* Air New Zealand) grew out of the first commercial trans-Tasman crossing by an Imperial Airways flying-boat in December 1937.

Enormous advances were made in aviation during World War Two and in 1945 the three companies operating the principal air services in this country — Union Airways (a subsidiary of the Union Steam Ship Company), Cook Strait Airways and Air Travel (NZ) Ltd — were taken over by the government under the NZ Airways Act and became the NZ National Airways Corporation (NAC). The major NZ-based commercial passenger services were conducted by TEAL (which became Air NZ in 1965) and NAC until the two were merged within Air New Zealand in 1978. NAC had a virtual monopoly on domestic passenger services with links among all provincial cities and the larger towns. Mt Cook Airlines, a tourism-orientated service, has become a second-level carrier in recent years. As rising fuel and administration costs forced Air NZ to reappraise its domestic services, a growing number of third-level operators surfaced but most have now been taken over by Air NZ or Ansett NZ as feeder services.

Ansett NZ — at first half-owned by Ansett Australia and two NZ shareholders — entered the domestic market in 1987 and was immediately a front-line competitor for Air NZ. It became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ansett Australia in 1988 and by then matched Air NZ on all major routes.

AVIATION - Air Services

Because of the long, slim shape of NZ and its rugged topography, air services have long been an important domestic transport link. All provincial cities have domestic airports with passenger terminals and there are international airports at Auckland (Mangere), Wellington (Rongotai) and Christchurch (Harewood). All three international and six of the provincial airports are operated by airport companies with a mix of local government ownership.

NZ has deregulated air services, allowing virtually free access to the country by foreign carriers. Regular international services into Wellington are limited to trans-Tasman flights.

Auckland, the main international gateway, has direct services with Pacific nations and Europe and connections to all major countries. As well as Air NZ, other airlines with services through Auckland are Qantas, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, United Airlines, Korean Air, Japan Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Aerolineas Argentinas, Air Pacific, Air Caledonie, Garuda Indonesia, Mandarin Airlines, Air Vanuatu, Royal Tongan Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Thai Airways, Polynesian Airlines, Air Nauru and Solomon Airlines. Pan American Airways sold its South Pacific routes to United Airlines in the 1980s and United is now the sole US carrier servicing NZ.

American Airlines has twice since the 1970s tried services between the US and NZ and each time has withdrawn after a brief period. Another major US carrier, Continental Airlines, withdrew in 1993 after 14 years.

AVIATION - Navigation Facilities

Responsibility for all air traffic control services and navigation facilities in the country lies with the Airways Corporation of NZ. These facilities include non-directional medium frequency beacons, very high frequency omni-directional radio ranges (DVOR), instrument landing systems (ILS), primary surveillance radar (PSR), secondary surveillance radar (SSR), precision approach path indicator (PAPI), distance measuring equipment (DME) and very high frequency direction finding equipment ((VDF). The corporation operates the national aviation training centre in Christchurch.

The regulatory authority is the Civil Aviation Authority of NZ (CAA), a Crown-owned entity which reports directly to the Minister of Transport. CAA is responsible for policy advice to government, operator licensing, safety and security and air accident investigation.

AVIATION - Aviation Accidents

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Aviation accidents have occurred in NZ since the beginning of flying here, but most have involved either small aircraft or commercial passenger aircraft on training exercises.

The first accident involving a commercial airliner and resulting in a substantial loss of life occurred on 23 October 1948, when a Lockheed Electra airliner operated by National Airways crashed on Mt Ruapehu on its way from Palmerston North to Hamilton. Thirteen passengers and crew died and it was seven days after the crash that the wreckage was finally found — largely because bad weather impeded searchers. Much of the wreckage was buried in snow less than 1,000 m below Ruapehu's summit. The name of the aircraft was Kaka.

On 18 March 1949 an NAC Lodestar, named *Kereru*, crashed 500 m up on a ridge in the Tararua foothills above Waikanae, en route from Whenuapai to Paraparaumu. Fifteen lives were lost.

On 3 July 1963 an NAC Dakota DC3 crashed about 800 m up Mt Ngatamahinerua, in the Kaimai Range, en route from Auckland to Tauranga. All 22 passengers and crew were killed. This was the worst air accident in the history of NZ aviation until an Air NZ DC10 crashed into Mt Erebus in 1979, killing 257 passengers and crew.

Lesser disasters included the death of six people in a Bay of Plenty Airways Aero Commander passenger plane which also crashed into Ruapehu on 21 November 1961; the loss of 11 airmen on 9 June 1942 when an American Flying Fortress crashed soon after taking off from Whenuapai, near Auckland, at midnight. Although the crash and subsequent explosion of armaments aboard the aircraft disturbed a large number of people in the area, official disclosure of the disaster was not made until a year later. Among other wartime accidents which were kept secret were the crash of a Liberator Bomber, also near Whenuapai, in 1943, in which 14 of 16 airmen aboard were killed, and the disappearance off the coast of NZ in August 1944 of two Lockheed Hudson Bombers of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

The first two accidents associated with loss of life involving regular passenger services occurred in 1942. In May a Wellington-Nelson aircraft crashed into Mt Richmond near Nelson with a crew of two and three passengers, all of whom were killed; and in December four passengers were drowned in an aircraft which crashed into the sea en route from Westport to Nelson. The pilot was rescued by a passing ship.

The number of small aircraft (including micro-lights) operating in NZ has grown hugely since 1980 and this has led to a generally increasing number of accidents, some of them fatal. Helicopters, extensively engaged in a variety of commercial operations — from rescue work and supply delivery to carrying tourists on spotting trips through South Island scenic regions

— are involved in occasional fatal crashes (one death in 1992, for example, and seven in 1993). Small fixed-wing aircraft on private journeys or commercial and training operations are also involved in accidents each year (six fatalities in 1992, for example, and 13 in 1993). Three passengers and a flight attendant were killed when an Ansett NZ Dash-8 aircraft crashed on approach to Palmerston North airport in June 1995.

AVIEMORE

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Aviemore hydro-electric power station was the third hydro-electric plant built on the Waitaki River, with work starting in 1962 and generation starting in 1968. It has a capacity of 220 MW. It is 19 km downstream from the Benmore hydro-electric station and 6 km upstream from the Waitaki station.

Lake Aviemore, artificially created by the power station dam, is the second largest lake of its type in NZ. It is 29 km², in area and extends 19 km all the way back to Benmore dam.

AYLMER, Isabella

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Isabella Aylmer was an Englishwoman who wrote the second NZ novel, *Distant Homes; or the Graham Family in NZ* published in 1862, and described 100 years later by NZ critic Joan Stevens as ‘an artless story, thick with sentiment, comically inaccurate, stuffed with cliches, yet revealing here and there tantalising glimpses of the truth’. Mrs Aylmer never visited NZ but corresponded with the Rev William Joseph Aylmer and his family, who had arrived in Canterbury in 1851 and was the first minister in Akaroa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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Ayrshire cattle comprise two per cent of the national herd, the third most common dairy breed in NZ, behind Holstein-Friesian and Jersey. The Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association of NZ claims the breed produces a higher ratio of protein to butterfat than others, but the growth in population is declining very slightly each year in comparison with the two major breeds. It is most favoured by South Island farmers where it makes up three per cent of herds. Ayrshires first arrived in NZ from Scotland in 1848, and they have been a significant part of the national dairy herd since the turn of the century.

ADAMSON, Thomas

Thomas Adamson (1847-1913) was born at Wanganui, joined the militia aged 16, became an expert bush fighter and was awarded the New Zealand Cross for gallantry in 1876 for an action at Ahikereru in May 1869. He was seriously wounded in the clash. He later farmed near Taihape.

ALLEN, William Robert (Jim)

William Robert (Jim) Allen (1922-) was born in Wellington, educated in the Wairarapa and later at Wellington Technical College before World War Two intervened. After serving with the NZ forces in Egypt and Italy, he attended Perugia University and the Istituto della Artisti in Florence before returning to NZ and completing a Fine Arts degree at Canterbury School of Fine Arts in 1948. He was awarded the New Zealand Art Society Travelling Scholarship and attended the Royal College of Art in London, graduating with honours in sculpture. On returning to NZ he was appointed to the Elam School of Fine Arts in 1960.

AUSTIN, Samuel

Samuel Austin (1829-1903) was born in Ireland and came to NZ as a professional soldier with the 65th Regiment. He took his discharge as a sergeant in 1859 and settled in Wanganui. While serving with the Wanganui Native Contingent in 1866 at the capture of Putahi Pa, he rescued Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, who had been seriously wounded, and carried him to safety under heavy fire. He was awarded the New Zealand Cross.

BADMINTON

Badminton was first played in NZ about the turn of the century, when the Auckland Badminton Club was formed. It went into recess after a few years, and the game did not become popular again until the end of World War One, when a club was formed in Auckland. In 1921 the game was played for a while in Nelson, and during the 1920s it spread through most major and provincial cities in NZ.

Badminton became a national sport with the formation of the NZ Badminton Association, and the staging of national championships at Wanganui in 1927. NZ became one of the nine countries which formed the International Badminton Federation in 1934. But the game has never been a major sport here as it is in some Asian countries.

The dominant personality in NZ badminton history is J E Robson, who won nine men's singles titles between 1948 and 1960. His wife also won singles titles, and between them they won numerous doubles titles including three mixed doubles championships as a partnership. Another badminton family affair involved the Pursers, B R and R H, who were at the top nationally for a number of years and won a bronze medal in the men's doubles at the Edmonton Commonwealth Games in 1978.

Mrs R L Denton and S J Wilson won a bronze for the mixed doubles at the Brisbane Commonwealth Games.

BAG MOTH

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Bag moth (*Liothula omnivora*), or case moth, caterpillars feed on a wide variety of shrubs and trees and are a familiar sight to most home gardeners as they drag their cumbersome cases around, often turning up inside houses or on telephone wires.

The long tapering case can be up to 80 mm long and is open at both ends. It is made chiefly of silk spun by the caterpillar as it grows, to which is added pieces of twig, leaf and bark. When mature, the case is firmly attached to a twig and the pupa forms within.

The male moth is black, extremely active, with a wingspan of about 30 mm. The moth cannot feed and spends its brief existence seeking the wingless female moth, a white grub-like creature which remains within the larval case. In spite of their impressive protection inside the case, the caterpillars suffer heavily from insect parasites.

BAILLIE, William David

William David Baillie, (1934–) was one of NZ's most versatile track and field stars who won NZ titles over 880 yds (804 m), one mile (1.6 km), three miles (4.8 km), six miles (9.6 km) and ten miles (16 km) (road), and became one of the early sub-four-minute milers in 1964. He first represented NZ in 1954 and for the last time in 1966. He never performed as well at international meets as his NZ form suggested he would and during the 1960s was overshadowed by the brilliant duo, Peter Snell and Murray Halberg.

BAILLIE, William Douglas Hall

William Douglas Hall Baillie (1827–1922) was born at New Brunswick, Canada, of a Scottish family which had lived in Ireland for many years. He won a commission in the British Army and served in India for six years before resigning in 1857 to come to NZ, where he settled on a sheep station at Wairau. Experienced in provincial politics, he was appointed to the Legislative Council in March 1861 and remained a member until his death in February 1922, making him the longest-serving member of the council in its history. He was also the last of the life members of the council. Although troubled by failing eyesight from the 1890s, Baillie regularly sat on the council until 1919.

BAKER, Erin

Erin Baker (1964–), NZ's most successful triathlete, totally dominated the triathlon scene from the late 1980s to the early 1990s. She entered and won her first triathlon at the age of 20, and at 21 convincingly won the world middle-distance championship in Nice, the venue for further world titles in 1986 and 1988, although she was controversially disqualified from the 1986 contest. She won the triathlon short-course championship in 1987, 1988 and 1989, Ironman in 1987 and in 1990 and the World Cup in 1988 and the world duathlon championship in 1991. She was named NZ Sportsman of the Year in 1989 and Triathlete of the Decade by US magazine *Triathlete* in 1993.

In 1989 Baker set her sights in becoming a 10,000 m or marathon runner due to the lack of recognition for the sport of triathlon. She failed to make it to either the Commonwealth or Olympic Games.

She is part of a sporting family with three other champion sisters: Philippa won single and double sculls world rowing titles, Kathy was a national backstroke and freestyle champion; and Maureen is a national aerobics champion.

BAKER, Louisa Alice

Louisa Alice Baker (1858–1926), née Dawson, lived in Dunedin and for some years contributed to the *Otago Witness* under the pseudonym ‘Alice.’ She went to England in 1894 where her first novel, *A Daughter of the King*, was published under the pseudonym ‘Alien’. She had another 15 novels published in London between 1894 and 1913, some of them becoming popular enough to be reprinted. She had advanced social views. Her work has been described by critic Joan Stevens as ‘earnest, feminist and religious, in spite of a mildly erotic flavour’.

BAKER, Richard St Barbe

Richard St Barbe Baker (1889–1982) was an English-born silviculturist who was educated at the University of Saskatchewan, Cambridge and Oxford (where he undertook post-graduate forestry study) and became assistant conservator of forests in Kenya from 1920–23, and in Nigeria from 1924–29. After a world lecture tour on the conservation of trees in 1931, he founded ‘Men of Trees’ societies in many countries and gave support to other conservation groups. He retired to NZ in 1964 but continued travelling widely for a few years promoting conservation. He settled at Lake Tekapo but died in Canada on a visit to the University of Saskatchewan.

BAKER, Shirley Waldemar

Shirley Waldemar Baker (1836–1903) was born in London and trained for the Anglican ministry. After emigrating to Australia, he joined the Wesleyan church and was sent as a missionary to Tonga. Ten years later, he became premier and chief adviser to King George of Tonga. He was responsible for many reforms to the old tribal system and these were embodied in a constitution. There was some opposition to his regime, however, and after an assassination attempt, he was deported by the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and lived for some years in Auckland. He later returned to do religious work in Tonga and died there.

BALCLUTHA

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Balclutha is a South Otago town of 4,100 people that straddles the Clutha River, 85 km south-west of Dunedin. It is situated on alluvial river flats and is a servicing town for a sheep farming region, with some dairying nearby. The first settler was James McNeil in 1852. Five years later a ferry service was set up, giving the settlement its first name, Clutha Ferry, but a bridge was built across the river in 1868 and the town declared a borough in 1870. The name 'Balclutha' is from the Gaelic, meaning 'town on the Clyde', after Glasgow on the Clyde in Scotland. It was first suggested in an article in *The NZ Journal*, published in London in 1846, but not applied in general until the settlement grew past its river ferry days. Balclutha is administered by the Clutha District Council whose head office is in the town.

BALFOUR, James Melville

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James Melville Balfour (1831–69), a cousin of the author, Robert Louis Stevenson, was born in Edinburgh and had wide experience as a marine engineer and lighthouse builder in Britain before coming to NZ in 1863 under a three-year contract to the Otago Provincial Government. In 1867 he was appointed marine engineer to the colony and designed lighthouses for Farewell Spit and Cape Campbell, planned the harbour works for Timaru and carried out a marine survey of the coast of Taranaki. He drowned landing at Oamaru. Balfour, a settlement on the Waimea Plains, 43 km north-west of Gore, was named after him.

BALL, Murray

Murray Ball (1939–) is NZ's most successful strip cartoonist — the creator of 'Footrot Flats' and its celebrated inhabitants, 'Dog' and 'Wal'. Born in Feilding, he attended secondary school in South Africa but returned to NZ as soon as he left school and joined the *Dominion* as a cadet reporter. Later, he moved to his birthplace, Feilding, and after submitting some cartoons to the *Manawatu Times*, he was hired as staff cartoonist.

His first published strip, 'Stanley', appeared in the *NZ Listener* in the late 1960s and in 1969 he went to London where the cartoon was accepted by *Punch*. Ball had arrived. During five years in Britain, he had a number of strips published and he illustrated comic papers. 'Stanley' was syndicated in several countries and over the years became *Punch's* longest-running strip.

On his return, Ball settled in Gisborne. He began 'Footrot Flats' in 1975 and after it had been turned down by the *Gisborne Herald* it was accepted by the *Evening Post* in Wellington. It became syndicated through more than 120 publications worldwide. Sales of 'Footrot Flats' books are in the millions.

The strip was translated into a stage musical which was a resounding success in both NZ and Australia. It was also made into a cartoon feature film for the cinema, in collaboration with master playwright Roger Hall. However, Ball announced in 1994 that he had decided to stop the strip.

He has written three satirical novels, *Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest*, and *The Peoplemakers*, both published between 1965 and 1969, and *Quentin Hankey — Traitor* in 1986.

Ball's father was an All Black three-quarter during the 1930s and the cartoonist himself was a brilliant attacking mid-field back. He represented Manawatu and Wellington and played for the NZ Junior All Blacks against the touring Lions in 1959. He was a final trialist but failed to make the All Black team which toured South Africa in 1960. He gave up serious rugby in the early 1960s.

BALLANCE, John

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John Ballance (1839–93) was Prime Minister of NZ for less than three years but is remembered as a kindly, progressive leader who set the course for the country's journey of legislative discovery over the following half-century. He was born in County Antrim, Northern Ireland, the son of a farmer. He served an apprenticeship as an ironmonger, and from the age of 18 to 27 worked as an ironmonger in Birmingham where he attended history and politics classes and earned a reputation as a speaker and journalist.

He migrated to NZ in 1866, settled in Wanganui and, because he could not afford to buy land to begin farming, opened a jeweller's shop.

Within a year of his arrival in Wanganui, Ballance and a partner, A D Willis, started the *Wanganui Herald*, a tri-weekly newspaper which he later owned himself. He helped to form the Wanganui Cavalry in 1868 and, although commissioned, acted as war correspondent for his own newspaper. He was so heavily critical of government policy in the war against the Maori that he was arrested and threatened with court martial, but he apologised and charges were withdrawn and so was his commission.

He was elected a member of the House of Representatives for Rangitikei in 1875 and became the member for Wanganui in 1879. He was defeated in 1881 because of his sympathy for the Maori pacifist Te Whiti, but regained the seat in 1884 and held it until his death.

Ballance's first cabinet posts were as Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner for Customs and Minister of Education in Sir George Grey's administration in 1878; and he held the portfolios of Lands, Defence and Native Affairs in the Stout-Vogel administration, 1884–87. After three years in opposition, Ballance became Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs in the Liberal government elected to power in 1890. This administration was full of tyro legislators, many of whom are now substantial names in NZ history — Richard Seddon, John Mckenzie, William Pember Reeves, Joseph Ward and James Carroll — and this ministry was responsible for some of the most advanced social legislation in the world.

Ballance was a rare politician in that he was kindly and gentle but also determined and sincere. He became seriously ill during 1892 and died in April the following year.

Ballance is the name of a farming locality in the northern Wairarapa, 11 km north-west of Pahiatua, which was one of a number of special village settlements designed by the Liberals during Ballance's term as Minister of Lands to get more people on the land and reduce unemployment.

BALLANTRAE, Brigadier Lord

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Brigadier Lord Ballantrae (1911–80), formerly Sir Bernard Fergusson, was a soldier, a writer and Governor-General of NZ from 1962–67. He was the third generation of his family to be either Governor or Governor-General of NZ, the younger son of General Sir Charles Fergusson (third Governor-General) and grandson of Sir James Fergusson (eighth Governor). Sir Bernard was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, joined the Black Watch and served with distinction in the Middle East, India and Burma during World War Two. His writings included verse, *Lowland Soldier* (1945); history, *The Watery Maze: The Story of Combined Operations* (1961); and biography, *Wavell: Portrait of a Soldier* (1961). He also wrote hundreds of articles. When he was made a life peer in 1972, he took the title Brigadier Lord Ballantrae of Auchairne and the Bay of Islands (NZ).

BALLANTYNE AND COMPANY

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Ballantyne and Company, a department store building in Colombo Street, Christchurch, was the scene of one of NZ's most disastrous fires late in the afternoon of 18 November 1947. All the 41 who died were members of the staff. Damage was put at \$1 million. The company is still trading today.

BALLANTYNE, David Watt

David Watt Ballantyne (1924–86) was born in Auckland, educated in Gisborne and, when he was only 24, his first novel, *The Cunninghams*, became a celebrated addition to serious NZ literature. Other novels were *The Last Pioneer* (1963), *A Friend of the Family* (1966), *Sydney Bridge Upside Down* (1968), *The Talkback Man* (1978) and *The Penfriend* (1980). A collection of short stories, *And the Glory*, was published in 1963. Ballantyne was a journalist in Auckland, Wellington and London where he lived from 1955–63. He also wrote successful television plays.

BALLET

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Ballet in NZ, like most of the performing arts at professional level, was almost entirely imported from overseas until after World War Two.

Dance performances of varying degrees of artistry and sophistication were given by local amateurs, mostly children, in recitals held annually in many NZ towns from relatively early days of settlement, and dancing was part of many theatrical performances, both by amateur and visiting professional companies.

The first full-length ballet of international professional standard was performed here in 1926 when the world famous ballerina, Anna Pavlova, backed by a full company of international dancers, was brought to NZ by J C Williamson Theatres, the organisation that was behind most NZ professional theatrical tours in the years between the world wars. The choreographer was the internationally acclaimed Michel Fokine, and among the soloists with the Pavlova company was an NZer, Thurza Rogers. The performances were a revelation to NZers, as they had been to Australians during the first part of the company's South Pacific tour.

The success of the tour ensured that J C Williamson Theatres would sponsor future visits from international companies although it was not for another ten years that Colonel de Basil's Ballets Russes de Monto Carlo came. This was not his premier troupe but two years later, in 1939, his first company, the Covent Garden Russian Ballet came here.

After World War Two, interest quickened with tours by the Borovansky Ballet and the Australian National Ballet and the government began making bursary grants to promising NZ dancers to enable them to study and gain experience overseas.

The NZ Ballet Company was formed in 1954 by Poul Gnatt, a former principal *danseur* with the Royal Danish Ballet. At the time he was conducting a ballet school in Auckland for the Regional Council for Adult Education. The company was helped by a national tour in 1959 of the Royal Ballet headed by Dame Margot Fonteyn which attracted huge and enthusiastic audiences. The government-sponsored Arts Advisory Council — forerunner of the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council and the present Arts Council — was set up in 1960 and began funding the company that year.

The result was the NZ Ballet Company's first national tour starring Sara Neil, an NZer who had been a soloist with the Royal Ballet, and Russell Kerr, home after ten years with Sadlers Wells Ballet, Ballet Rambert and the London Festival Ballet. Among the NZ dancers were Graeme Pickering and Gloria Young, who later became successful international dancers. Kerr was soon to become artistic director of the NZ Ballet Company and, with Gnatt, devised new ballets performed by the company along with the repertoire of standard works.

The 1960s were a golden era for ballet on a national scale with the company touring most years. The interest it stimulated gave strength to smaller companies such as the Wellington City Ballet and Auckland's Ballet Workshop and United Ballet Company.

Petone-born Jon Trimmer, a brilliant world-class dancer, revitalised NZ ballet in the 1970s and continued as the head of the company until the 1990s. He first danced for the Royal NZ Ballet in his late teens in 1958 before attending the Royal Ballet School in London and later touring with the Australian Ballet and other international companies

Even for the most experienced and skilled professionals, ballet has always been a precarious living in NZ, with a small widely spread population. The most famous dancers from this country are Rowena Jackson who became a principal dancer with an international reputation, and Alex Grant and Bryan Ashbridge. All three were members of the Royal Ballet.

The Royal NZ Ballet Company, as it came to be called, had varied success artistically and financially, but faced a number of serious financial crises during the 1970s and 1980s as the cost of touring climbed and the competition for arts funding increased. It toured Fiji, Australia and China in the mid-1980s, as well as NZ, but its activities have been severely constrained by lack of finance.

Since the late 1970s, modern dance has captured the attention of NZ audiences and many dancers. Performances are much less costly to stage than the traditional ballet repertoire which requires larger companies, substantial musical support, full theatrical facilities and expensive sets and costumes. The Auckland dance company, 'Limbs', performed in many parts of the country and also in Australia, the United States and other countries.

BALLOONING

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Ballooning was a major source of entertainment for NZers for 25 years before World War One, from the time a ‘Professor’ Baldwin first ascended from the Caledonian sports ground in Dunedin. This was in 1889 — only 49 years after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi — and for NZ it was the beginning of the age of aviation. Some were ‘Professors’ and some called themselves ‘captains’, but these men were all essentially showbiz. They came from many parts of the world and used their balloon carriages as stages, running through a repertoire of tricks.

The balloons were filled with hot air from a fire under the bag or with coal-gas from the local gas works. Either way, the pursuit was a dangerous one from the beginning of the inflation until the descent at the end of the show.

Despite the dangers, accidents were not common. But in 1899, a ‘Captain Lorraine’ lost control of his balloon after his parachute accidentally tripped and became hopelessly fouled on take-off in Christchurch. The balloon disappeared over the Port Hills as the young man wrestled to bring about a controlled descent. He came down off the shore and was drowned as he attempted to swim to land. ‘Captain Lorraine’ was actually a young Auckland named Mahoney.

Once the novelty of ballooning wore off and fixed-wing aircraft took over any transport potential, it became more of a sport which has bursts of popularity from time to time. The first registered balloon in NZ was owned by Jack Hanlon of Dunedin with ZK-FBA, ZK signifying a NZ balloon, FB a free balloon, and A the first on the register.

A NZ altitude record was set in 1975, when Roly Parsons took his balloon, named ‘West Wind’, to 4,724 m in a flight over Westland National Park. Co-pilot was Rolf Dennler of Switzerland. The previous year, Parsons and co-pilot Neil Munro crossed the Southern Alps in a 100-km flight from Aickens on the West Coast to Waipara in Canterbury. In 1976, Parsons and co-pilot Rex Brereton made the first Cook Strait crossing by balloon, and also crossed over the summit of Mt Cook — with 300 m to spare.

BALNEAVIS, Henare Te Raumoa Huatahi

Henare Te Raumoa Huatahi Balneavis (1880–1940) was an outstanding Maori administrator, from 1909 until 1940 private secretary to all Ministers of Maori Affairs.

On his father's side, Balneavis was related to Henry Colin Balneavis, son of a Belgian-born former Governor of Malta, who came to NZ with the British Army in 1845 and spent the rest of his life here.

Henare Balneavis was educated at Te Aute College where he was an outstanding athlete, and he was later club champion at both the Hutt and the Miramar Golf Clubs. From 1922 until 1929 he was a member of the council of the NZ Golf Association.

He was for many years secretary of the Maori Purposes Fund Control Board, a member of the council and executive of the Polynesian Society and secretary of the Board of Maori Ethnological Research.

BANKING

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Banking in NZ began with the establishment in 1840 of two trading banks, first the Union Bank of Australia at Britannia, Port Nicholson (near the mouth of the Hutt River), and later the NZ Banking Corporation at Kororareka in the Bay of Islands. The Union Bank survived not only the demise of Britannia but merged with the Bank of Australasia in 1951 to form the Australia and NZ Banking Group Ltd (ANZ). The NZ Banking Corporation failed after several years. The Bank of Australasia, with its head office in London, like that of the Union Bank, opened in NZ in 1864 with branches in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. Other banks, such as the Colonial Bank of Issue, started in the colony but quickly fell into oblivion.

The Oriental Banking Corporation opened offices in the 1850s, then decided to withdraw just before gold was discovered and the Bank of New South Wales came in and took over Oriental's business in 1861 — the same year in which the Bank of NZ (BNZ) was founded in Auckland by local businessmen. In fact, it was the news that the Bank of New South Wales was to move in that prompted the patriotic response to Thomas Russell's proposal to start a NZ bank. In July 1861 the NZ Banking Act was passed and the new business, with a paid up capital of £100,000, opened up soon afterwards.

The National Bank of NZ opened in Dunedin in 1873, taking over the business of the Bank of Otago. The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd (CBA) opened its first branch in Wellington in 1912. The Commercial merged with the Bank of New South Wales in 1981.

The first major crisis faced by the embryo banking system was an acute currency shortage during its first two decades. Governor FitzRoy attempted to fill the gap by issuing debentures but the British government disapproved. Local merchants stepped into the breach, however, issuing their own debentures and easing the situation for a time.

The banks did well during the gold rushes and the massive gold reserves at one stage were double the value of the note issue. It took the banks a long time to adjust to conditions in a country without secondary industry or any money market and they tended to get dangerously over-involved in advancing against land purchase and development. The National Bank of NZ and the BNZ both got into serious difficulties in 1895 and the government averted a disaster by going to the help of the BNZ. The Colonial Bank, based in the South Island, foundered.

The most substantial finance houses, apart from the trading banks, were the stock and station agents, who for many years acted as de facto bankers to farmers throughout the country.

For many years, there were only five trading banks: BNZ, ANZ Banking Group, National Bank of NZ, Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia. (The Bank of NSW and the Commercial Bank merged in 1982 to form the Westpac Banking Corporation.) They were protected and highly regulated until 1987 when the government allowed other

banks to register.

The removal of controls saw 20 banks registered by the mid-1990s. The four trading banks had been joined by former savings banks like ASB Bank, Trust Bank, Countrywide and by a range of foreign banks.

Before the deregulation of the 1980s, the financial sector had been gradually expanding with an increase in the number of trustee savings banks in 1957, the establishment of private savings banks in 1964, the abolition of capital issues control on finance houses in 1962, the growth of merchant banking since 1971 and the general growth of building societies for a period in the 1970s and 1980s.

As a small country, NZ quickly adopted a national computerised clearing house system through Databank, a joint subsidiary company, that cleared cheques and credit cards. Most of the banks now have their own clearing-house operations, but with the swift adoption of automated teller machines (ATMs) in the early 1980s, and Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) in 1984, NZ remains one of the most efficiently banked countries in the world. The banks integrated their EFTPOS services in 1990 and the use of the system began to accelerate then.

The Reserve Bank was established in 1933 as a privately owned institution, but three years later became a fully state-owned central bank with gradually expanding powers of control over the financial system.

The role of the bank has changed over the years and at present operates under the Reserve Bank of NZ Act of 1989. A board of directors includes the governor, the deputy governor and between four and seven non-executive directors, and its main functions are spelt out under the legislation as: acting as the country's central bank; formulating and implementing monetary policy to achieve price stability and keep inflation below two per cent a year; maintaining a sound financial system (including monitoring the prudential soundness of registered banks); and managing the note and coin issue.

Other important functions are: providing policy advice to the Minister of Finance; collecting data on the business of financial institutions; acting as a lender of the last resort; and implementing exchange rate policy. It also acts as a banker to settlement banks.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

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Bank of New Zealand was formed following a meeting in Auckland in June 1861 attended by leading businessmen from Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin, with Auckland's Thomas Russell in the chair. A prospectus was issued immediately providing for capital of £500,000 in £10 shares, half of the capital to be paid up. Russell, who was the MP for the City of Auckland East, introduced the NZ Bank Bill into the House of Representatives that same month. The private bill was passed and received the Royal Assent at the end of July.

The first offices were opened in Queen Street, Auckland, on 16 October 1861. Before the end of the following year branches were opened in New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, Picton, Blenheim, Christchurch, Lyttelton, Kaipoi, Timaru, Oamaru, Napier, Wanganui and Dunedin; and in London.

In 1865 the bank sponsored the launching of the NZ Loan and Mercantile Agency Co Ltd, a finance house and stock and station agency that had a solid influence on the development of the country over the following century.

The bank survived its first crisis — a run on gold in the Otago goldfields — in its first year, but generally it expanded.

During the 1880s, the bank went into a long period of turbulence. NZ's export prices slumped and the bank's profits were in decline, especially as a result of substantial losses in Australia, mainly in Adelaide and Sydney. Further losses because of over-valued securities led to the appointment of a committee of shareholders in 1888 to investigate the bank's position.

But it wasn't until 1894 that the bank went into severe crisis and it was saved only by one of its customers, the government. From the beginning of the year, the price of its shares had plunged because there was general knowledge that the bank was in trouble, but on 29 June the Bank of NZ Guarantee Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives as urgent legislation to rescue the foundering enterprise.

The government was empowered to take up shares worth £2 million and in January 1896 appointed its first director. In 1895 the bank had absorbed the Colonial Bank but the same year a Parliamentary committee of inquiry was set up to look into the conduct of the affairs of the BNZ since 1888. The inquiry lasted nearly six months and the president, William Watson, was arraigned before the Bar of the House of Representatives and then fined £500 for refusing to answer some questions on the grounds of confidentiality concerning clients' business. (Watson's association with the bank persisted, however, until his retirement as a director in 1939 at the age of 91.)

The committee's report was hard on senior employees and led to legislation in 1898

reconstituting the management structure and appointing some government directors.

There was a move immediately before World War One by shareholders to regain control and expand the private shareholding because the bank had weathered its prolonged storm but the bid was resisted by the government.

The Labour government nationalised the bank in 1945. There was a determined attempt after the change of government in 1949 to reverse the decision and revert to private shareholding, but no action was taken. It was privatised in the 1980s.

In its heyday at the end of the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s, BNZ did 40 per cent of the nation's banking business.

In 1987 the government sold the first parcel of its shareholding and the issue was over-subscribed. However, huge losses were reported later in the year and the share price slumped to less than half the par value. In July 1989 the government sold 30.6 per cent of the bank to Capital Markets. In November 1992 the National Australia Bank completed the privatisation of the BNZ by acquiring all the shares.

BANKRUPTCY

Bankruptcy occurs officially in NZ when a person is adjudged to owe more money than he or she can reasonably be expected to pay according to the value of his or her assets and income.

Proceedings begin when either the debtor or a creditor files a petition for bankruptcy in the High Court under the provisions of the Insolvency Act of 1967 and the Insolvency Regulations of 1970. Most years one-half to two-thirds of the bankruptcies in NZ are the result of debtors filing on their own behalf.

Once a person is declared bankrupt, the Official Assignee has a range of powers he may exercise. He or she may claim debts due to the bankrupt estate, sell the bankrupt's property in part-payment of debts, divide the property among the creditors, carry on the business of a bankrupt until it may successfully be wound up, or arrange for the bankrupt to carry on business on behalf of the creditors. Creditors may accept payment of a proportion of the amounts owed and if this is approved by the court, the bankruptcy is annulled.

Under normal circumstances, a bankrupt is discharged three years after the declaration of bankruptcy, unless the clearance has been made sooner by the court. On application, the court may grant a discharge from bankruptcy by an order which may be absolute, suspended or conditional. An application for discharge before the three years is up may be opposed by the Official Assignee or any creditor.

Company liquidation is carried out under provisions in the Companies Act 1955, the Companies (Winding Up) Rules 1956 and High Court Rules. If appropriate, a receiver may be appointed who controls the company, exercising the powers of the directors he automatically replaces.

BANKS, Sir Joseph

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Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) was an English botanist who travelled with James Cook on his first exploration of the South Pacific in 1769–70. His observations of life in NZ constitute among the most important early historical records. Banks was educated at Harrow and Eton and Oxford, and had travelled as a naturalist to Labrador, Newfoundland and Portugal aboard the *Niger* in 1766, before joining D C Solander, a Swedish botanist, on the first Cook voyage to the South Pacific. He and Solander collected specimens wherever the 1769–70 expedition paused and went ashore in NZ, Australia and various Pacific islands. His journal supplemented the observations of Cook in general and noted many details that only a naturalist would have observed. He became President of the Royal Society in 1778, a post he held for 42 years until his death.

BANKS PENINSULA

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Banks Peninsula emerges from the northern end of the Canterbury Bight. It was called Banks Island by James Cook (after the botanist Joseph Banks) when he concluded on his arrival off the coast there in February 1770 that it was cut off from the mainland. Cook's chart showing Banks Island was accepted until a new survey was done by the ship, *Pegasus*, in 1809. The peninsula is a steep, broken piece of land, once two offshore volcanoes that had erupted and left two large craters — occupied now by Lyttelton Harbour on the northern side and Akaroa Harbour to the south. Its coastline was used extensively by whalers in the 1830s and it was the centre of the earliest planned settlement in the South Island in the following decade.

BAPTIST CHURCH

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Baptist Church membership in NZ is slightly more than two per cent of the population making it the fifth most numerous religious denomination, although it comes in as the sixth largest group in the census behind 'Christian' with no denomination named. The number of Baptists climbed from 68,000 in 1986 to 70,000 in 1991, but the percentage of the population remained the same. The Rev Decimus Dolamore, a Baptist minister from Yorkshire, established the first Baptist Church in the country at Nelson in 1851 and the church was firmly established in most settlements by the 1880s. A Baptist Union of NZ was formed in 1882 and has an annual assembly at which all branches may be represented according to their membership numbers.

BARKER, Alfred Charles

Alfred Charles Barker (1819–73) was a ship's surgeon on the *Charlotte Jane* which arrived in Lyttelton in 1850 with the original Canterbury settlers. He was a skilled artist and one of the country's first serious photographers. His sketches and photographs are preserved in the Christchurch Museum.

BARKER, Lady Mary Anne

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Lady Mary Anne Barker (1831–1911) was born in Jamaica, the daughter of the Island Secretary, W G Stewart. She married Captain (later Sir) George Barker, a British Army officer serving in India, in 1852, and after his death in 1861, married Frederick Napier Broome, a Canterbury sheep farmer, in 1865. Broome was a writer and encouraged his wife to describe her experiences in NZ, after they had sold their property in 1869 and returned to England. Her *Station Life in NZ* was published in 1870, and was followed by *Travelling Over Old and New Ground* (1871), *A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters* (1872), *Station Amusements in NZ* (1873), *Letters to Guy* (1885) and *Colonial Memories* (1904). From 1875 Broome, accompanied by his wife, served in British colonial posts in Natal, Mauritius, Western Australia and Trinidad.

Lady Barker was one of the two or three most stylish early writers about NZ and is still anthologised in any collection of writing which includes early work. The critic, J C Reid, wrote that Lady Barker's *Station Life in NZ* was 'A charming book still extremely readable and showing taste, breeding, courage and humour.'

BARLEY

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Barley is believed by some authorities to be the first cereal crop cultivated by man, and it has been grown in NZ since the earliest days of European settlement. When Charles Darwin visited the Waimate mission station in the Bay of Islands aboard the *Beagle*, in 1835, he noted ‘on an adjoining slope fine crops of barley and wheat were standing in full ear.’

Barley is harvested for the manufacture of beer, gin and whisky, and for processing into stock food. A very limited amount is used for direct human consumption, mostly as pearled barley. There are also small-scale plantings for use as a green feed for stock during periods of low pasture growth.

The area in barley hovered around 100,000 ha from about 1880 until World War One, then declined during the Depression. It is now around 68,000 ha, 48 per cent of the total area in grains and peas. Yields per hectare have fluctuated but have gradually improved over time. The biggest jump in barley production came between 1961–62 when it was 77,467 tonnes and 1971–72 when it was 260,000 tonnes. Annual production settled around that figure until 1980–81 when it jumped to its present level of around 320,000 tonnes. More than half the annual production comes from Canterbury, with Wellington, Otago, Southland and Hawke’s Bay the next largest producers.

BARNACLES

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Barnacles are common in NZ. The small acorn barnacles — enclosed in their grey-white shellcases and densely massed on any hard surfaces between the tides — are the most abundant sessile (permanently attached) animals of the seashore.

Although limpet-like in general appearance, they are true crustaceans of the sub-class Cirripedia. Once covered by the tide, the scutes at the apex of the cone open and the animals begin to feed by wafting small particles into their mouths using their modified legs.

Apart from the encrusting barnacles, of which there are many species, there are also stalked, or goose, barnacles which may be found attached to floating driftwood.

BARNICOAT, John Wallis

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John Wallis Barnicoat (1814–1905) was born in Devonshire, qualified as a civil engineer and emigrated to Nelson in 1841, where he became a surveyor and was one of the few in the party to escape the Wairau massacre. In 1844 he was with Frederick Tuckett when the south-eastern coast of the South Island was surveyed to find a suitable site for the Dunedin settlement. He later settled on his own land near Nelson, was a founder of Nelson College and sat on the Provincial Council throughout its existence.

His daughter, **Constance Alice Barnicoat**, was a graduate of Canterbury University College, a linguist of distinction, and a journalist who served for a number of years as a foreign correspondent for English and NZ newspapers.

BARR, James

James Barr (1820–85) was born in Glasgow and arrived in NZ in 1849. He farmed for a few years in partnership with his brother, spent five years in New South Wales, and then established himself successfully as a businessman in Dunedin, launching some of the early building societies. He wrote many articles for Dunedin newspapers but is remembered mainly for his book, *The Old Identities* (1879). It is an historical look at the very early days of the Dunedin settlement and still reads well today.

BARR, John

John Barr (1809–89) was born in Paisley, Scotland, and emigrated to NZ in 1852, settling in Dunedin. He became a well-known poet and songwriter, contributing to the *Otago Witness* and *Saturday Advertiser*. His *Poems and Songs* was published in 1861 and revised and reissued in 1874. He inaugurated the Burns Club.

BARRACOUTA

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Barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*) is a long (up to 1 m), slim, edible fish widely spread through the southern hemisphere and, within NZ waters, most abundant off the South Island. It is a surface-schooling predator with needle-sharp teeth, noted for the frenzy with which it attacks its prey.

BARRATT-BOYES, Sir Brian Gerald

Sir Brian Gerald Barratt-Boyes (1924–) is a thoracic surgeon. He gained an international reputation as a pioneer in the field of heart repair, especially for children with congenital heart defects. He was born in Wellington, educated at Wellington College and Otago University, and during the 1950s was a visiting fellow at the Mayo Clinic in the US and Bristol University in the UK. He was for many years surgeon-in-charge of the cardio-thoracic surgical unit at Green Lane Hospital in Auckland, as well as a consultant surgeon, and honorary professor of surgery at Auckland University. Barratt-Boyes has himself undergone heart surgery.

BARRAUD, Charles Decimus

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Charles Decimus Barraud (1822–97) was the most accomplished artist in NZ during the pioneering period. He was born in England and trained as a pharmacist. He arrived in NZ in 1849, and opened a chemist's business in Lambton Quay, Wellington. He took an interest in philanthropic matters, and became the first president of the NZ Pharmacy Board. He travelled widely through the country industriously sketching and painting the landscape, including the Pink and White Terraces, and also completed a number of portraits of Maori chiefs. In 1875 he visited England for the publication in 1877 of a portfolio of lithographs in colour and black and white, entitled *NZ: Graphic and Descriptive*. The text was written by W T L Travers. Barraud was a foundation member and the first president of the NZ Academy of Fine Arts established in Wellington in 1889. He remained president until his death eight years later.

BARRETT, Richard

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Richard Barrett (1807–47), known widely as ‘Dickie’, was a famous personality of early NZ. He arrived in this region in 1828 as the mate on a ship trading between Sydney and New Plymouth. He married Rawinia Waikaiua, of Taranaki's Ngati-te-Whiti tribe, settled on the west coast of the North Island and helped his wife’s people to repel an invasion by the powerful Waikato warriors in 1831.

He then became a whaler based on the shores of Tory Channel, Marlborough. When Colonel Wakefield and Edward Jerningham Wakefield arrived in Ship's Cove on their way to Port Nicholson with the first NZ Company settlers, Barrett accompanied the party as interpreter and helped negotiations for the Wellington land purchase, although this transaction was soon to cause Maori-European tensions.

Barrett Reef in Port Nicholson and Barrett Lagoon near New Plymouth were named after him. The lagoon is about 5 km south-west of New Plymouth within a 36 ha wildlife reserve which was donated to the state by a Mr Honeyfield, said to be a descendant of Barrett’s.

BARRETT REEF

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Barrett Reef, near the entrance to Wellington Harbour on the western side, and separated from the shore by Chaffers Passage, claimed the trans-Tasman passenger ship, *Wanganella*, in 1947, and the inter-island ferry vessel, *Wahine*, in 1968. The reef was named after the pioneer, Richard Barrett.

BARRY, Anne

Anne Barry (1952–) became the first NZ woman firefighter, in 1981, following a long battle against male prejudice. After seven years working in Fire Service control, she gained her diploma of fire engineering, but her application for transfer to the operational section was rejected on the grounds that she was under 5 ft 7 in and had sub-standard eyesight. However, her initial eye test had been faulty, and men had been accepted without height or eyesight standards.

Barry took her case to the Human Rights Commission, won, and became a Senior Firefighter Driver in Auckland. Other women have followed her into the fire service, although not in large numbers. Volunteer fire brigades, however, often include women.

BARRY, William Jackson

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William Jackson Barry (1819–1907) is believed to have been born in Dublin, to have arrived in Sydney as a convict at the age of ten and been assigned to a butcher there as a servant. At the expiry of his sentence he may have joined a bushranging gang, and then spent some time on the Victorian and Californian goldfields before arriving in Otago in 1861.

Confirmation of facts about Barry's life is not always easy. G H Scholefield's *A Dictionary of NZ Biography* (1940), and other reference works up to that time, contain varying accounts of his life and activities. The government *Encyclopaedia of NZ*, edited by A H McLintock and published in 1966, refers to him as 'NZ's Baron Munchausen'. Barry (or Berry as he once called himself) was an energetic, glib and colourful character who quite clearly did not let facts interfere with a good story.

He sold offal meats on the Tuapeka goldfield, and in Dunstan and Clyde, and in 1863 set up in partnership as a butcher in Cromwell, breaking a monopoly that existed at the time. He forced the price of meat down and was presented with a gold watch by the citizens of Cromwell in gratitude for this. In 1866 he was elected the first Mayor of Cromwell, was re-elected the following year and apparently played host to Sir George Grey during a visit to the town.

It was possibly this period of apparently respectable membership of the establishment that led some historians such as Scholefield to take Barry's own account of his life seriously.

In 1870 Barry gave a public lecture in Cromwell entitled 'Forty Years of Colonial Experience' and it enjoyed such a success that he spent the next ten years lecturing and writing in NZ, Australia and London where his book, *Ups and Downs* (having been edited and revised by Thomas Bracken), was published.

Back in NZ in 1880, Barry became something of a joke, touring with a showbiz lecture group which included 'Maori chiefs', an 'old whaler', and he plagiarised other people's lecture material. According to McLintock, Barry appeared in a boxing ring at the age of 65 and held successful 'farewell' concerts in Sydney (more than once), Melbourne and Adelaide. Another book, *Past and Present and Men of the Times*, was published when Barry was 79. Ten years later he died in Christchurch and Thomas Bracken wrote:

Who told about the wondrous ores

That lie around NZ's shores,

And showed Sir George his Cromwell boars?

Why, Captain Jackson Barry.

Barry was undoubtedly a 'con man', given to hyperbole, but he gave entertainment in return

for what money he may have charged. He was a likeable man with many friends.

BARTON, George Burnett

George Burnett Barton (1836–1901) was born in Sydney, qualified as a lawyer in London, practised law in Dunedin for a brief period from 1860, and in 1868 returned to succeed Sir Julius Vogel as editor of the *Otago Daily Times*. In 1871 he was committed for trial on criminal libel charges after claiming in an article, that appeared in the paper on 3 October 1870, that members of the government and officials of the Telegraph Department had delayed telegraphs addressed to the *Times* until the information had been provided to opposition newspapers that supported the government. The government dropped the prosecution after Barton resigned to attend to his case. He later returned to Australia. His brother, Sir Edmund Barton, was a Prime Minister and Chief Justice of Australia.

BASHAM, Maud Ruby

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Maud Ruby Basham (1879–1963) was a broadcaster who became renowned throughout NZ as ‘Aunt Daisy’, starting her daily programme with a rumbustious ‘Good morning everyone’, followed by a brisk and breathless commentary on anyone and anything, invariably benign, and a ‘positive’ description of the weather in Wellington where she was based.

She was born in London, was brought to NZ at the age of ten, graduated as a teacher in three instead of the usual four years, qualifying with first prize for science. She became an accomplished singer, which gave her her first entrée to radio during an experimental broadcast in Wellington in 1923.

The 1.5 m tall Basham became a full-time professional broadcaster in Wellington with 2YA in 1933 to help support her family during the Depression, presenting musical and children’s programmes. Later she worked for 1ZB in Auckland for C G Scrimgeour (‘Uncle Scrim’) and helped with relief work at the station. In 1936 she began a ‘shopping reporter’ programme in the mornings with 1ZB Auckland and, the following year, moved to Wellington from where her morning programme, starting at 9 o’clock, became national and was listened to by hundreds of thousands of housewives in an era when few married women worked. It remained the most famous radio show in the country for 25 years until her death.

During two visits to the US, in 1935 and 1938, Aunt Daisy drew the attention of the news media as a dynamic radio broadcaster and she was remarkably popular with American servicemen during World War Two.

BASKETBALL

Basketball was originally a Canadian game which has for many years been one of the major professional spectator sports in the US, and an Olympic team sport which attracts teams from around the world.

It was first played in NZ in 1908, introduced in Wellington by the physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Mr J J Greenwood. The game spread to Christchurch, Dunedin and then Auckland through the YMCA organisation in those centres, and it was successfully introduced to a number of girls' schools. By the early 1920s, there were enough teams to support small competition leagues in the four main centres and Hamilton and Invercargill.

In World War Two American servicemen training in NZ demonstrated the skills of top basketball, and later an increase in the number of Mormon missionaries coming here from Utah popularised the game and provided coaches.

NZ men's teams were chosen from 1947 and one of the outstanding early players was Allan Bruce, eight times in the national team from 1949–59, three times as captain. From 1970–79, John MacDonald was in nine national teams, captain in five years. The outstanding basketball player in recent years has been Stan Hill, first chosen in 1973 and consistently in the team for nearly 20 years then when available, often as captain. The team, now semi-professional, is called the 'Tall Blacks'.

National women's teams have been chosen since 1949 and among the outstanding players has been Lois Muir, six times chosen between 1956 and 1962, captain on three occasions. Later, she was to be the NZ netball selector/coach for many years.

The national basketball league has grown in recent years with a sponsored national men's competition, but not to the extent that may have been expected given the high television exposure of the American game, its famous players and its merchandising.

The game is controlled here by the NZ Basketball Federation which is affiliated to the International Amateur Basketball Federation and the Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association.

BASS

(see Hapuku)

BASSETT, Cyril Royston Guyton

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Cyril Royston Guyton Bassett (1892–1983), who won the Victoria Cross on Chunuk Bair Ridge, Gallipoli, was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland Grammar and Auckland Technical College and was a bank clerk before joining the army. Bassett was a corporal in the NZ Divisional Signals Company, and was one of the signallers in support of the attack by NZ, Gurkha and British soldiers on Chunuk Bair.

The NZers achieved the ridge despite horrendous losses and after trying to hold it were dislodged. Bassett was the first NZer to win the Victoria Cross in World War One. It was awarded for gallantry on 7 August 1915, when he kept lines of communication open to the men beleaguered by intense enemy fire on the ridge of Chunuk Bair.

BASTION POINT

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Bastion Point (Takaparawhau) is a promontory at the western end of Mission Bay, 6 km east from the Auckland Central Post Office. It was originally Fort Bastion, overlooking as it does the entrance to Waitemata Harbour. It is the site of the Savage Memorial at the base of which lies the vault of Michael Joseph Savage, NZ's first Labour Prime Minister (1935–40). The Ngati-Whatua marae is on the point with an area of adjacent land whose ownership was disputed by the government and a group of Maori activists. Twice in the 1970s and 1980s, Maori groups protested by camping on the disputed land and were evicted by police following tense confrontations; with the result that Bastion Point became a symbol for Maori who resented the treatment their race had received historically on land ownership. The Bastion Point issue was resolved to the satisfaction of Maori by the Labour government during the 1980s.

BATHGATE, Alexander

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Alexander Bathgate (1845–1930) came to NZ with his father, John Bathgate, in 1863 and worked in banking until he qualified as a barrister and solicitor in 1872. He helped establish the *Saturday Advertiser* with poet-journalist Thomas Bracken in 1875, became a director of the *Otago Daily Times* and, as an indefatigable writer, published a number of books including *Colonial Experiences, or Sketches of People and Places in the Province of Otago* (1874), *Waitaruna, a Story of NZ Life* (1881), *Far South Fancies* (1889), *The Legend of the Wandering Lake* (1905).

John Bathgate had arrived in Dunedin at the age of 54 as manager of the Bank of Otago was managing-director and, briefly, editor of the *Otago Daily Times*, became a member of parliament, and also had literary pretensions, publishing a book in Edinburgh called *NZ: Its Resources and People*.

BATS

Bats are the only native NZ land mammal. There are two distinct types:

- The long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*), which is similar to species in Australia and several Pacific islands and is believed to be a relatively recent immigrant. It has small ears, a wingspan of about 25 cm and a fur colour ranging from deep reddish-brown to black.
- The short-tailed bat (*Mystacina tuberculata*), which is unique to NZ and is believed to represent an ancient family extinct elsewhere but specialised here after a long period of isolation. It has long ears, a wingspan slightly longer than the average for the long-tailed bat, and a fur colour that varies from light grey, through brown, to black. Short-tailed bats on Stewart Island and the southern region of the South Island are larger and more robust than those further north.

The Maori name for both species is pekapeka.

BATTEN, Jane Gardner

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Jane Gardner Batten (1909–82) known by her preferred name of ‘Jean’, became a world-famous aviatrix in her early twenties with solo flights from England to India (1933), England to Australia (May 1934), Australia to England, becoming the first woman to fly both ways (April 1935), England to Brazil (November 1935). In October 1936 she made the first direct solo flight from England to NZ in 11 days 45 min, establishing a solo record of five days, 21 hrs from England to Australia, and a solo Tasman Sea crossing of nine and a quarter hours. On her return to England in 1937 she established a new solo record of five days 18 hrs 15 min. International honours were showered on her.

Born in Rotorua in 1909, she was educated in Auckland and from the age of 18 single-mindedly approached the task of flying from England to Australia. Two early failures did not deter her. She was probably the most famous NZer of the 1930s. She lived most of her life abroad as a recluse and, unidentified immediately after her death, was at first buried in a pauper’s grave.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Battle of Britain, the crucial war in the air which was the first major reverse the Germans suffered in World War Two, involved a large number of NZ aircrew not only in the Royal Air Force fighter squadrons but in Bomber and Coastal Commands. It was the battle which kept Britain in the war and enabled the Allies to hold out and ultimately defeat Hitler's Third Reich.

When war was declared in September 1939, 550 NZers were in the RAF, including (to give them their later ranks) Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, Air Vice Marshal C T MacLean and Air Vice Marshal F H M Maynard. In April 1940, No 75 (NZ) Squadron, RAF, was formed from a NZ flight using Wellington bombers, the first of which had been on order for the Royal NZ Air Force since 1937 and which had been about to be delivered to this country on the outbreak of war.

But even before the Battle of Britain, NZ airmen had been fighting in France and in fact the first Allied air ace of the war was Kiwi Flying Officer 'Cobber' Kain who had shot down 14 enemy aircraft by the time he died in an accident in June 1940.

The Battle of Britain began in July 1940 and among 'The Few' were 95 NZers, four of them commanding fighter squadrons. Their contribution was heroic but it is not generally known that of the 47 Kiwi airmen killed during the course of the battle, 32 belonged to either Bomber or Coastal Commands.

It was typical of NZ's contribution to World War Two that the main effort went into campaigns in North Africa and Europe rather than in the Pacific. During the remainder of the air war in Europe, the Kiwi involvement grew. As well as No 75 Squadron, among the units formed during 1941, 1942 and 1943 which were mostly manned by NZers were three fighter squadrons, two Coastal Command squadrons and a bomber squadron. And during 1944, NZ, Australian and English squadrons formed the Anzac Strike Wing to attack enemy shipping in the North Sea. Two NZers, Squadron leader Leonard Trent and Flying Officer Lloyd Trigg, were awarded the Victoria Cross during 1943 serving with RAF units.

But most of the RNZAF men were in Bomber Command units and they suffered the heaviest losses overall. Many of them served with No 75 Squadron, which moved from Wellington bombers to four-engined Stirlings and later the famous Lancasters. The unit was involved in bombing missions over Germany and in laying mines in enemy waters. Sergeant-Pilot James Ward won the Victoria Cross serving with the squadron, in 1941.

Nearly 11,000 NZers in total served during the war either directly with the RAF or as RNZAF men attached to RAF units. A total of 3,285 were killed, 138 seriously wounded and 568 captured — an extremely high ratio mainly because of the high percentage of aircrew in relation to ground staff among the serving Kiwis.

Two of the outstanding NZers among The Few in the Battle of Britain were Spitfire pilots Colin Gray, DSO, DFC and two bars, and Alan Deere, DSO and DFC and bar, who fought together as members of No 54 Squadron.

Gray was born at Christchurch in 1914, was educated at Napier Boys High School and began work with a stock and station agent. He had difficulty passing the medical for a short service commission in the RAF but was accepted in 1938 and was trained and ready when war broke

out. He distinguished himself with Fighter Command in action at Dunkirk and through the Battle of Britain and later in North Africa. Gray remained with the RAF until 1961 as a group captain, and among other overseas posts was in charge of air operations in the Far East Air Force during the Malayan emergency.

Deere was born at Auckland in 1917 — one of six brothers, five of whom fought in World War Two. (All survived although two became prisoners of war.) He worked on a sheep station and then as a law clerk in Wanganui before joining the RAF in 1937. He was permanently commissioned in the RAF in 1945, and as a group captain became deputy director of personnel at the Air Ministry in 1961 and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was later on the staff at the Imperial Defence College.

BAUCKE, William

William Baucke (1848–1931) was born in the Chatham Islands, son of a Bavarian Lutheran missionary, became fluent in both Maori and what was known as Mori and, after four years at school in Wellington, taught himself French, German, Italian and Greek. When he came to the NZ mainland to live he gained employment as an interpreter in the King Country where he spent the rest of his life. He was a man of extraordinary intellect. His memoirs of the people known as the Mori were published by the Bishop Museum in Hawaii in 1928. Earlier, a collection of articles on Maori life which had appeared in the *NZ Herald* was published in book form as *Where the White Man Treads* (1905).

BAUGHAN, Blanche Edith

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Blanche Edith Baughan (1870–1958) was a noted poet, journalist and penal reformer who spent most of her life in NZ. She was born in London, graduated from London University with a BA (Hons) in Greek in 1892, joined the English suffragette movement, engaged in welfare work in the East End and then visited many countries before arriving in NZ in 1900.

Over the following years she contributed to many journals in NZ, Australia and London. Her first two volumes of poetry were published in England — *Verses* (1898) and *Reuben and Other Poems* (1903).

Her long article, ‘The finest walk in the world’, about the Milford Track, was published in London in *The Spectator* and her speciality became descriptive articles about NZ scenery, mostly in tourist areas. These were usually published in journals and then republished in soft-covered booklets, and ultimately collected in hardback books. She published three books of verse in NZ — *Shingle-Short* (1908), *Brown Bread From a Colonial Oven* (1912) and *Poems From the Port Hills, Christchurch* (1923).

She was a strong and articulate campaigner for penal reform and wrote *People in Prison* which was published anonymously in 1936.

BAUME, Frederic Ehrenfried

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Frederic Ehrenfried Baume (1900–67) was born in Auckland and educated at Waitaki Boys' High School and in San Francisco (whence his mother came). He was senior music critic of the *Christchurch Sun* at the age of 21, editor of the *Timaru Herald* at 23, and worked in journalism in Sydney and London in the 1920s. He lived the remainder of his life in Sydney. He wrote five novels: *Half-caste* (1933), *Burnt Sugar* (1934), *Mercia Wade* (1947), *Devil Lord's Daughter* (1948) and *The Mortal Sin of Father Grossard* (1953). All his novels were published in Sydney except *Mercia Wade* which was published in London.

Baume was the son of **Frederick Ehrenfried Baume**, a prominent Auckland barrister and MP for Auckland City (1902–05) and Auckland East (1905–10), who had been born in Dunedin and educated at Otago Boys' High School and Otago and Auckland University Colleges and had spent some years in journalism before practising law.

BAXTER, James Keir

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James Keir Baxter (1926–72) is widely regarded as the most gifted poet NZ has produced. Vincent O’Sullivan has written of him: ‘He is capable of uncovering areas of response, and embodying them in poems of such formal rhetorical skill, that no other NZ poet can keep him company’. J W Weir, who edited the posthumous *Collected Poems* (1979), wrote: ‘When he died in Auckland on Sunday, 22 October 1972, at the age of 46, he bequeathed to his countrymen a body of poetry remarkable in its range and achievement’.

Baxter was born in Dunedin, a son of Archibald and Millicent Baxter. The father had been a conscientious objector during World War One and was brutally treated as a result. His mother was a daughter of Professor J Macmillan Brown, teacher of English and Classics at the University of Canterbury, and Helen Macmillan Brown (née Connon), and herself a BA from Sydney University. She later took a tripos in modern languages at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Baxter began to write verse at the age of seven, enjoyed a largely happy childhood, including two years in Britain from 1937. In 1944 he enrolled at the University of Otago but pulled out after a brief period, later writing: ‘My ambitions, then as now, were pudendal rather than academic’. His adolescence was stressful. For several years he worked on newspapers, then as a postman, a freezing-worker, continuing to take occasional courses at university in Christchurch and Wellington, ultimately graduating with a BA. He was an alcoholic, but joined Alcoholics Anonymous in the 1950s. In 1958 he travelled to India and Japan on a Unesco grant, and also that year joined the Catholic Church.

His most productive period as a writer was between 1960 and 1968. He held the Robert Burns Fellowship at the University of Otago in 1966 and 1967. The following year he decided he would devote his time to social work among the alcoholics and drug addicts of Auckland and Wellington, and in 1969 established a commune at Jerusalem on the Whanganui River. The small, sandalled and bearded figure of Baxter became a controversial symbol of leadership for the hopeless and the outsiders of NZ society, both Maori (who lovingly called him ‘Hemi’) and Pakeha, and he was a scorching critic of the country, its mores and materialistic values. But he will be remembered for the profundity and beauty of his verse and criticism beyond anything else.

BAY OF ISLANDS

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Bay of Islands is a region surrounding a harbour on the eastern side of the North Auckland peninsula. The bay contains about 150 islands, is geologically a drowned-river system, and once (until just before the arrival of the first Maori immigrants) was a scene of volcanic activity.

It is the long-time home of the powerful Ngapuhi tribe which has been headed by such historically notable chiefs as Hongi Hika, Ruatara and the two Pomares.

The first European arrivals were the party led by James Cook, in 1769. Cook gave the region its name. The second arrivals were the French with Marion du Fresne in 1772. Du Fresne was killed there during a dispute with the Ngapuhi. The first whalers arrived in the Bay of Islands in the last decade of the 18th century, the first missionaries in 1814, and by the 1840s the Bay of Islands harboured the most populous European settlements in NZ — at Kororareka (later Russell), Otuihu, Paihia, Waimate North and Kerikeri.

Because it was the original European settlement, it is associated with a long string of national ‘firsts’ — the first Christian sermon, preached by Samuel Marsden at Rangihoua on Christmas Day 1814; first wheat crop planted, at Rangihoua, in 1812; first European born in NZ, at Otuihu in 1815; first printing press, installed at Paihia in 1835; first flour mill, at Waimate North in 1835; first brewery at Kororareka in 1835; the post office and hotel licence, both at Kororareka, in 1840 — to name a few.

The first symbol of British administration arrived with the newly appointed British Resident, James Busby, who took up residence in 1833 at Waitangi, the site seven years later of the signing of the treaty between Maori chiefs and the new Governor, William Hobson.

As a seaport for whalers, sealers and adventurers, Kororareka became a wild and lawless settlement. When he became governor in 1840, Hobson decided the reputation of Kororareka was unsuitable for a national capital so he bought land a few miles to the south, at Okiato, and named it Russell after the then British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord John Russell. When Hobson moved the capital to the present site of Auckland City in 1841, the name Russell came to be associated with Kororareka. The settlement was sacked in the Northern War (or Heke's war).

With the new capital thriving at Auckland, Bay of Islands settlers who had fled there, did not return north and, for years, Russell remained deserted. Recovery was gradual, later in the 19th century, and today the town is a popular tourist and holiday resort.

BAY OF PLENTY

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Bay of Plenty is the broad curve of coastline between the base of Coromandel in the north and Cape Runaway to the south-east, and the name refers also to the region east of the Kaimai and Mamaku Ranges and including the central plateau area. Within the region are the lower Thames-Coromandel area and Ohinemuri, Matamata, Taupo, Waikohu, Wairoa and Waiapu.

The main towns and cities are Rotorua, Tauranga and its port of Mt Maunganui, Te Puke, Kawerau and Whakatane. It was named by Captain Cook as he sailed up the coast during October and November 1769, noticing abundant food at numerous Maori villages on the coast, which enabled him to replenish his own supplies — all in contrast to the kind of observations he had made earlier off Poverty Bay.

Today the region remains one of the richest and most plentiful in NZ, supporting tourism (centred on Rotorua), dairying and sheep raising, a forestry industry based on huge plantation pine forests, and a horticultural industry centring on kiwifruit orchards near Te Puke, the self-styled 'Kiwifruit Capital of the World'.

BEAGLEHOLE, John Cawte

John Cawte Beaglehole (1901–71) was a writer and historian with an international reputation as a specialist on the life of Captain James Cook and on the history of Pacific exploration. He was born in Wellington, educated at Wellington College, Victoria University College and the University of London. He won awards for writing and for history in NZ and from universities in Britain and Australia. Beaglehole published a large number of authoritative works, including *Exploration of the Pacific* (1934, and reissued three times since, most recently in 1975), *The Discovery of NZ* (1939, and reissued since), *NZ and the Statute of Westminster* (1944), *The Journals of Captain James Cook* (in four volumes between 1955 and 1967), *Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery* (1967), and *The Endeavour Journal of Joseph Banks* (1962).

Beaglehole still holds a commanding position among historians of the South Pacific. Of the Cook and Banks journals, as edited by Beaglehole, the critic E H McCormick wrote: '[He]... displayed to the full his superb gifts as historian and editor; the scrupulous fidelity to fact and text; the erudition he drew, always with acknowledgement, from numerous experts and disciplines; the wide-ranging imagination and the ever-present compassion; the humour that sometimes seeped from the narrative to enliven his footnotes; and the masterly architectural skill with which he drew the whole work together, shaping it like a symmetrical eighteenth-century mansion.'

BEATTIE, James Herries

James Herries Beattie (1881–1972) was born in Gore and educated at Southland Boys' High School. He worked as a book-keeper for the first 18 years of his working life, then became a newspaper reporter for three years, the librarian at the New Plymouth Public Library for two years, and from 1922 until his retirement in 1939 was a bookseller in Waimate. Beattie completed an ethnological survey of the South Island in 1920, republished in 1993, and indulged in a lifelong interest in NZ history, writing hundreds of newspaper articles and 25 books, most of them based on information he had acquired directly from elderly Maori and early settlers.

BEATTIE, Sir David Stuart

Sir David Stuart Beattie (1924–), the 14th Governor-General of NZ, was born in Sydney, educated at Dilworth School, Auckland, and Auckland University College where he gained an LLB. He represented NZ Services at rugby in 1944 and 1945, was president of the Auckland Law Society in 1964 and a Supreme Court Judge for 11 years to 1980. He was Governor-General from 1980 to 1985.

BEAUCHAMP, Sir Harold

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Sir Harold Beauchamp (1858–1939) is remembered mainly for being the father of Katherine Mansfield, one of the most distinguished writers NZ has produced. He was born at Ararat, Victoria, at the time of the gold rush there, the son of a cheerful, nomadic man who later brought his family to NZ. Beauchamp was highly successful as a businessman in Wellington and became sought after as a company director. For 38 years he was a director of the Bank of NZ, and for a lengthy period chairman.

For many years he and his famous (but, in his eyes, aberrant) daughter were alienated, but not long before her death they were reconciled.

BEECH TREES

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Beech trees have been in NZ for about 135 million years according to J T Salmon in his authoritative *The Native Trees of NZ*. They belong to a family that includes the oak and chestnut and is represented all over the world outside the tropics. The beeches dominated huge areas of forest throughout the South Island and the lower part of the North Island in pre-European times.

The five beeches in NZ are the silver beech (*Nothofagus menziesii*), hard beech (*N. truncata*), red beech (*N. fusca*), black beech (*N. solandri*) and mountain beech (*N. solandri* var. *cliffortioides*).

The hard beech grows as far north as Kaitaia and as far south as Greymouth. The other four grow through the full length of the South Island, and the mountain beech as far north as the central North Island plateau, the black beech as far up as the southern Waikato, the red beech up to the north of the Waikato and the silver beech to the Coromandel Range. The Maori for silver beech is tawhai, red and hard both tawhairaunui, and black and mountain tawhairauriki.

Frank Newhook in *Our Trees* describes the NZ beeches as follows: ‘Trees to 25–30 m, foliage in characteristically horizontal layers. Flowers on all beeches are monoecious — unisexual flowers on the same plant; male flowers are virtually a cluster of red stamens; female “cupules” 5–10 mm, ripening to a hard nut. Every now and then there is a prolific flowering or “mast” year. Red, hard and black beech flower September/December; silver and mountain beech November/January.’

BEEHIVE

(see Parliament House)

BEER

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Beer has been the favourite alcoholic drink of NZers over most of the period since European settlement. The first brew was put down by James Cook and the crew of the *Resolution*, in Dusky Sound in March 1773, mainly for use as a preventive against scurvy. They mixed unfermented beer they had brought with them for wort, with mollasses and rimu and perhaps ti-tri leaves and bark.

An observer in the early 1900s was able to say that in NZ whisky was the most general alcoholic drink. Wine was rare and seldom drunk. But the *NZ Herald*, in an editorial criticising a new beer tax in 1878, said: 'Beer is the national beverage of NZ. Excepting in the case of teetotallers, beer is used by all classes. But more especially beer is the beverage of the working man. The labourer working in the open air will at noon eat his dry dinner of bread and meat brought with him; and feel he has dined well if he can wash the food down with a pint of good colonial beer... Now this taxing beer is taxing the working-class because it is more especially their beverage than that of any other class, although nearly all use it more or less.'

In the rough days of Kororareka in the Bay of Islands 'grog shops' were a scandal and the first temperance meeting was held in the early days of European settlement there. They mainly sold rum and other roughly distilled spirit, and it was this that prompted Joel Samuel Polack to set up NZ's first brewery beside his store on the beach at Kororareka in 1835. Polack hoped his beer would attract the locals away from the 'deleterious spirits' being consumed at the time. Nelson claims the second brewery was opened there in 1842 by Hooper and Company whose principals were Thomas Renwick, a physician, and George Hooper, a local businessman. Next was probably Aucklander John Logan Campbell in Auckland in late 1842 or 1843.

Until World War One, most provincial centres had their own breweries, in the cities often more than one. But in 1923, ten of the major companies were brought into the group which became NZ Breweries, then Lion Breweries and now the Lion Corporation. The other major brewing company, Dominion Breweries Ltd, was started in Auckland in 1930 and also absorbed a number of smaller operations. It is now a large corporation, second only to Lion in market share.

In the 1990s, about 40 'boutique' breweries increased the range of beers available. The McCashin Malt and Brew House in Nelson set the trend when it was issued with the first brewing licence allowed in NZ since 1930.

But while beer consumption in NZ continued to rise after World War Two it peaked in 1975 at 132 litres per head and then began a steady decline, a trend which has generally continued. By

the mid- 1990s consumption was down ten per cent on the 1975 figure. Spirits consumption has remained fairly steady but there is no doubt that beer has suffered in competition with wine. A changing lifestyle of NZers who now more frequently eat out at restaurants and a vastly improved wine quality have resulted in consumption increasing by around 30 per cent since 1975.

At the same time there has been a marked change in the pattern of beer consumption — away from draught, or tap, beer consumed in hotel bars in favour of canned lagers drunk in homes or outdoors in summer. As the population has become more health conscious and more concerned at the dangers of driving after drinking too much, there has been a growth in the production of beers with a reduced alcoholic content. Few NZ beers have been stronger than 5 per cent alcohol (by volume) and are generally between 2.5 per cent and 5 per cent.

The words beer and ale are now generally regarded as synonymous, with lager as a general description for a lighter (in colour) and more effervescent drink.

BEES

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Bees belonging to NZ's 40 native species are all small, dull in colour and solitary in their living habits, nesting in burrows in sandy and friable soil, and most often seen in summer feeding and gathering pollen on a variety of native and introduced flowers.

The first hive bees were imported in 1839 from England to Hokianga, with other introductions in 1840 and 1842, and more during the next 20 years from Australia and the US. Traditionally the bees which have adapted best to NZ honey-making methods are Italian strains, with German strains and hybrids of Italian and German strains still common.

Honey is widely valued as a food in NZ but even outweighing this value is the pollination of pasture plants for the pastoral industry. Thus, white clover is the most important source of honey.

Bumble bees were first imported in 1873, but these did not become established; the first successful importation was in 1885. Bumble bees have special importance in the South Island because, although they do not produce honey, they pollinate lucerne and red clover, a function not fulfilled by native or honey bees.

BELL, Sir Francis Dillon

Sir Francis Dillon Bell (1821–98) was the son of an English merchant who lived in Bordeaux, France, where Bell was educated before joining his relative, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in the service of the NZ Company in London. He arrived in NZ in 1843 and acted as a land buyer for the NZ Company in Auckland, the Wairarapa, Nelson and New Plymouth and was for a while a magistrate in Nelson. He became fluent in Maori and one of the most knowledgeable in the colony on the complicated and emotional subject of land purchase from Maori. He was Minister in Charge of the Treasury, Customs and Native Affairs in the Domett ministry from 1862 and moved to Dunedin to enter business the following year when the government fell. He became deeply involved in city and provincial politics in Otago and entered national politics again in 1871. He visited London in 1869–70 to help raise a loan of £2 million for Vogel's public works programme, became Speaker of the General Assembly from 1871 until 1875, a member of the Legislative Council in 1877. In December 1880 he was appointed to succeed Vogel as agent-general for the colony in London. He revisited NZ in 1891 for six months, and then returned to live in 1896.

Bell was a polished, urbane politician and diplomat. His son, Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, became Prime Minister of NZ for a fortnight in 1925.

BELL, Sir Francis Henry Dillon

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Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (1851–1936), was the first NZ-born Prime Minister. He was the eldest son of Sir Francis Dillon Bell, was born in Nelson, educated at Auckland Grammar School, Otago Boys' High School and Cambridge before qualifying as a lawyer and practising in Wellington. He was an outstanding lawyer. He was mayor of Wellington in 1891, 1892 and 1897, served two terms on the Wellington Harbour Board during the same decade, and was a member of parliament from 1893–96. When the Reform Party came to power in 1912, Bell was called to the Legislative Council and between then and 1926 held various portfolios — Internal Affairs, Immigration, Health, Education, Marine, Justice, External Affairs — and the post of Attorney-General from 1919–26. He was virtually the country's leader from the time William Massey took ill in 1924 until his death in May 1925 and was then Prime Minister officially until a replacement could be decided upon, Bell having declined to retain leadership.

Bell represented NZ at the assembly of the League of Nations in 1922, and in 1926 accompanied his successor as prime minister, J G Coates, to an Imperial Conference in London and to a League of Nations assembly in Geneva. At the request of the British Foreign Office and Colonial Office, he went to the Geneva conference on the International Court of Justice at the Hague, at which he was elected vice-president and a member of the drafting committee.

He was a strong supporter of the League of Nations, believing it could be instrumental in bringing peace. He had lost a son aged 33 — William Henry Dillon Bell (1884–1917), a Wellington lawyer and MP from 1911 to 1914 for Wellington Suburbs — in France in 1917.

BELL BLOCK

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Bell Block is a suburb of New Plymouth with nearly 10,000 people, 7 km to the north-east of the city, named after Mr (later Sir) Francis Dillon Bell who negotiated the sale for the NZ Company of the 607-ha block in 1848 from Rawiri Waiaua and other Taranaki chiefs despite the staunch opposition of the Ngati Awa chief Katatore. No attempt was made by European immigrants to settle the block until 1853 and the following year Waiaua and some followers were killed by Katatore as they were marking out the boundary. Katatore had previously erected what became known as the FitzRoy Pole, marking the boundary he wanted imposed to hold back European settlement.

BELLBIRD

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Bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*) is also known, but less commonly, as korimako, makomako or mockie. It is noted for its song which often sounds remarkably bell-like, particularly at a distance.

The bellbird is a vigorous and lively bird with slender proportions, an arched bill and a shallow forked tail. It is found mainly in forests throughout NZ except around and north of Auckland, although there appear to be colonies at Whangarei Heads and Warkworth. Until 1860 the bellbird flourished but it declined, possibly owing to disease, until about 1910, when numbers began to recover. It eats insects, fruit and nectar.

The Three Kings bellbird (*A. m. obscura*) is a little larger than the mainland species. The Chatham Island bellbird (*A. m. melanocephala*) became extinct in 1906.

BELLINGSHAUSEN, Fabian Gottlieb von

Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen (1788–1852), also known as Faddey Faddeyevich von Bellingshausen, was a Baltic German navigator who led a Russian expedition to the Antarctic from 1819 to 1821 and was almost certainly the first man to sight the Antarctic continent (in 1819).

He visited NZ in 1820, calling into Queen Charlotte Sound. He and the crew of his two ships, the *Vostok* and the *Mirnyy*, met Maori still little affected by the arrival of Europeans. They took back a number of items of Maori clothing and many artifacts which are still held in Russian collections.

The Maori the Russians met were within a few years virtually wiped out by tribal conflicts, so the Russian account of their experiences in the sound are a valuable record. A book on the visit, *Bellingshausen, A Visit to NZ: 1820* by Canadian Glynn V Barratt, was published in NZ by the Dunmore Press 1979.

The Bellingshausen family were among Germans who had long ago settled on the island of Oesel, off the coast of the Russian Baltic province of Estonia and had served the Russian Crown in various capacities. Fabian joined the Russian Navy as a cadet.

In the early 19th century, the Russians were well known in the north Pacific and were enthusiastic to follow in the footsteps of navigators like James Cook in the southern ocean. Von Bellingshausen was a member of an earlier Russian expedition in the Pacific and in 1804 spent 11 days in the Marquesas, his first contact with Polynesian people.

In 1819, his route was to South Georgia, the South Sandwich Group, down along what is now called Princess Martha Land, across to New South Wales, the Tuamotu Archipelago, and after a severe Tasman Sea storm the two vessels laid up for a week in Queen Charlotte Sound, having followed COOK'S charts to get to where Cook himself had been a visitor.

BENJAMIN, ETHEL

Ethel Benjamin (1875–1958) became the first woman in the British Empire to acquire a law degree when she graduated from Otago University in 1897. That same year, Parliament passed an act enabling women to practise law. The second woman to qualify was the outstanding Ellen Melville, who qualified in Auckland in 1906.

Benjamin was consistently denied attendance at the annual dinner of the Law Society; she was allocated a private room in the society's library, and prescribed a regulation dress. She specialised in cases which strongly affected women, such as divorce proceedings. She also wrote and published papers on women and workers, and women and the study and practice of law.

Although women did not enter the law in great numbers for many decades, a big surge developed in the 1970s and by 1983 42 per cent of all students in law were women. In the 1990s the ratio of women settled to about half.

BENMORE

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Benmore is the name of the largest man-made lake in NZ (79 km²), a mountain nearby (1,863 m) and a hydro-electric power station whose dam created the lake. The locality is said to have been first named Benmore in the 1850s by pioneer settler Alexander McMurdo after his birthplace in Scotland. Benmore is also the name of a locality in Southland, 51 km north of Invercargill on the road to Lumsden.

The Benmore power station dam is 110 m high from its base to the crest which measures 610 m across from the abutments at each side. Its 540 MW makes it the second largest hydro generating station in the country (after Manapouri). It came into full supply in 1966. A converter station near the power-house changes Benmore current from AC into DC, feeds it into an inter-island cable, and it is changed back to AC for the North Island grid system.

Lake Benmore is at the back of the dam and a smaller artificial lake, called Lake Laird, lies at its foot.

BENNETT, Dr Agnes

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Dr Agnes Bennett (1872–1960), one of the most remarkable women of her time, spent much of her professional life in the cause of reducing infant, neo-natal and maternal deaths. Unable to find work in Sydney despite her BSc(Hons), she studied at Edinburgh's Medical College for Women and in 1905 she took over a practice in Wellington, where she was soon the first woman to own and drive a car (she was still driving at 86).

In 1908, Dr Bennett was appointed Medical Superintendent of St Helen's, Wellington, the first state maternity hospital in the world, working closely with Grace Neill, later with Hester MacLean and Mother Mary Aubert. In 1910, she became an honorary physician to Wellington Public Hospital children's ward — the first woman doctor in NZ to join a public hospital's staff.

In 1915, since the NZ army offered no work for women, she became the first woman commissioned officer in the British Army, serving mainly in the Scottish Women's Hospital units in the Balkans, where she performed operations close to the front lines and under fire. An early advocate of birth control clinics and sex education, she strongly defended the education of women and was first president of Wellington's Federation of University Women.

She retired from St Helen's in 1936, learnt to fly and spent a year in the Australian flying doctor service. In World War Two, after founding the Women's Auxiliary here, she did war work in England, serving as ship's medical officer both going there and returning. At the age of 75 she flew to the Chatham Islands to act as relieving doctor.

BENNETT, Sir Charles Moihi Te Arawaka

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Sir Charles Moihi Te Arawaka Bennett (1912–) was born at Rotorua, a son of Bishop Frederick Bennett, and became an outstanding scholar and soldier.

He was educated at Te Aute College, Canterbury and Otago university colleges and at Oxford. During World War Two he rose from the ranks to be Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Maori Battalion. He won the DSO and was seriously wounded in 1943. Bennett was High Commissioner for NZ in Malaysia from 1959–63 and was knighted by the Malaysian government. For six years after his return, he was assistant secretary for Maori Affairs. He served as a director of the Bank of NZ and he was president of the NZ Labour Party.

BENNETT, Frederick Augustus

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Frederick Augustus Bennett (1871–1950), a grandson of Dr John Boyle Bennett, was educated at St Stephen's south of Auckland and later, under the patronage of Anglican Bishop Suter, at Nelson College and Bishopdale Theological College. He was ordained a priest in 1897 and worked among Maori in Nelson, Taranaki, Bay of Plenty and Hawke's Bay. In 1928 he was consecrated the first Bishop of Aotearoa, at St John's Cathedral, Napier. He was associated as a young man with Sir Apirana Ngata and Sir Maui Pomare. He was a most able organiser and administrator.

Bennett is as well known for his family as he was for himself. He married twice — to Hannah Te Unuhi Mary, who died in 1909; and to Rangioe Ariki. Seven of his 14 sons served in the armed forces during World War Two, and one of them, Colonel Sir Charles Moihi Te Arawaka Bennett, commanded the Maori Battalion for a period, and later became NZ's first High Commissioner to the Federation of Malaya. Another son, Para Bennett, was the first Maori to obtain a commission in the Royal Navy.

BENNETT, John Boyle

John Boyle Bennett (1808–80) was born in County Cork, Ireland, graduated as a doctor of medicine, then became editor of a religious paper in London, *The Watchman*. He emigrated to NZ in 1849 to edit *The NZer* in Auckland and later became Registrar-General for the colony.

BENT, Kimble

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Kimble Bent (1837–1916) was an American-born soldier who deserted from Her Majesty's 57th Foot Regiment to fight with the Maori during the last few years of the land wars. He has been immortalised by journalist/author James Cowan in *The Adventures of Kimble Bent*, and by Maurice Shadbolt in the novel *Monday's Warriors*. He was the son of an American shipbuilder in Maine and a half-caste Native American mother, ran away to sea in the US Navy and went to England when he was deserted by his wife.

Bent joined the 57th Regiment and almost immediately deserted. He was court-martialled and punished and then sent to India where he served for two years before coming to NZ with the regiment in 1861. After being flogged and then jailed in Wellington for an offence against discipline, Bent deserted to Titokowaru's force and for the next 13 years lived behind the Maori lines as a slave (mainly as a cartridge-maker) or, after the land wars, as a bush exile up the Waitara River. He came out of exile in 1878 and lived in Blenheim, where he died.

BERRY, James

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James Berry (1906–79) was born in London, emigrated to NZ in 1925 and became the best-known designer of postage stamps, coins and medals in the South Pacific region. He worked for some years in advertising agencies and magazines before becoming a freelance designer. He designed more than 200 stamps for NZ, the Cook Islands, Niue, Western Samoa, Tonga and Bermuda; and coins, medals and badges for the NZ, Western Samoan, Cook Islands and Fijian governments, for the Franklin Mint (US), the Royal Society of NZ, the National Commemorative Society of America, the Royal Numismatic Societies of both NZ and Australia and for many other organisations.

BEST, Elsdon

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Elsdon Best (1856–1931) was born at Tawa Flat, near Wellington (where his father had a farm), passed the junior Civil Service Examination and, after a year working in an office, went mustering and bush-felling on the East Coast, serving with the Armed Constabulary for a time at Parihaka during the Te Whiti unrest. He spent three years in Hawaii, California and Texas, mainly working with cattle, and on his return to NZ began to take an interest in journalism and the traditional way of life of the Polynesians.

From 1895 he worked in the Urewera Country for 16 years as a road foreman, interpreter and health and sanitary inspector, diligently observing, listening, discussing and noting the traditional lifestyle and history of the Tuhoe people, whose tribal life was at the time more intact than that of any other major Maori group in the country.

He had a number of articles and monographs published during his stay in the Ureweras, but from the time of his appointment as ethnologist at the Dominion Museum in 1910, he began compiling the bulk of his 25 books, pamphlets and 50 papers on Maori history and lore. The best-known books are *The Maori as He Was* and *The Maori* (both published in 1924), and *Tuhoe, the Children of the Mist* (1925). His contribution to our detailed knowledge of Maori history and traditions is unsurpassed.

BETHELL, Mary Ursula

Mary Ursula Bethell (1874–1945) was a poet who published her first collection, *From a Garden in the Antipodes*, at the age of 55 under the pen-name Evelyn Hayes. Two later collections, *Time and Place* (1936) and *Day and Night* (1939), were published anonymously. Her reputation was small until after World War Two but has been growing without hindrance since.

In his *NZ Literature* (1959), E H McCormick referred to *From a Garden in the Antipodes* as follows: ‘Intimate, earthy, urbane, the poems celebrated the quiet round of horticultural enterprise and domestic incident in the writer’s home on the Cashmere Hills, Christchurch. Some made their impact with the stylised precision of a Chinese ideograph, others achieved their effect of sophisticated humour by presenting a mundane subject in sonorous rhythms and elaborate phraseology.’ Vincent O’Sullivan, in 1970, called her one of the first two NZ poets (RAK Mason was the other) ‘who almost consistently wrote well’.

She was little known when she was alive but those who were her acquaintances say she was a devoutly religious woman of charm, intelligence and wit.

BIDI-BIDI

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Bidi-bidi (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*) is the commonest of about 15 species of a group of prostrate herbs, members of the rose family, which occur in NZ. The fruit of *A. novae-zelandiae*, and some of the others of the genus, carry little hooks and attach themselves to clothing and to animal skins (diminishing the value of the hides). The local name is a corruption of the Maori name, piripiri.

BIDWILL, Charles Robert

Charles Robert Bidwill (1820–84) was the first man to move a flock of sheep on to the natural pasture in the Wairarapa and thus — with a small group of others who were not far behind him — virtually founded sheep farming in this country.

Bidwill, born in England, followed his elder brother, John Carne Bidwill, to Sydney in 1841, and two years later set out for NZ with 1,600 sheep. He sold some of them at Nelson, took some on to Port Nicholson and, after returning from an expedition into the Wairarapa to investigate its potential for sheep farming, drove a flock of 350 round the Mukamuka Rocks into the southern Wairarapa valley. He was followed soon after by the men with whom he had surveyed the valley: Clifford, Vavasour, Weld, Petre and Swainson.

BIDWILL, John Carne

John Carne Bidwill (1815–53) was born in England and in 1838 sailed for Sydney, accompanied by his sister, Elizabeth, to do business for his father, an English merchant. Although he settled in New South Wales, he made several visits to NZ, in 1839, 1840 and 1848, during which he explored several areas. He was a knowledgeable amateur botanist. He became the first European to climb Mt Ngauruhoe and made the first collection of NZ alpine plants, sending them to Kew. His *Rambles in NZ* was published in 1841. On his last visit, in 1848, he collected plants round the Nelson area. The pine, *Dacrydium bidwillii*, is named after him.

BILLFISHES

Billfishes, or marlins, are large, ocean-roving pelagic fish common off the north-eastern coast of NZ in the summer months. They are much prized as game fish.

- The striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*) grows to 3.5 m in length and up to 190 kg in weight, is slender, with an upper jaw protruding to make a bill which is 17 per cent of the total length of the fish and which it uses in the same way as a swordfish to stun its prey. It is a metallic blue-green on the back with a silver belly, dark blue fins and narrow lavender stripes running vertically round the body.
- The blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) is the longest of the marlins, often exceeding 4 m in length, but, at around 700 kg, it is not as heavy as the black marlin. It has a shorter bill than the striped marlin, but not as short and heavy as the black marlin, has a bright metallic blue back, silver flanks and belly and pale vertical stripes along its body. It is prized as a game fish for its fighting quality and flesh but is not as common in NZ waters as striped marlin.
- The black marlin (*M. indica*) tends to be shorter and heavier (up to 1,000 kg) than the blue marlin, has a blue-black back and silver-grey belly and very pale vertical stripes along its body which almost immediately disappear when the fish is caught. Like the other marlins, it is a fast-swimming predator that feeds on other fish after stunning them with its bill. It is a hard-fighting game fish that does not visit NZ in large numbers but does arrive in summer months in northern waters. It is a good eating fish.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

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Billiards and snooker were introduced to NZ at the end of the 1880s, and gathered widespread popularity until the 1960s. Many country homes in remote areas in NZ had their billiards room but, because of the expense of buying tables, most players went to public billiard parlours which proliferated in NZ cities and even small towns. People's social attitudes to billiards became ambivalent: it is a perfectly respectable pastime for the landed gentry, but the commercial billiard parlours were regarded as dens of iniquity with a minimum age limit and with women prohibited from attending.

NZ amateur billiards championships were first held in 1908, but the NZ Billiards Association was not formed until about 1927. The emergence of snooker as a competitive sport with national championships came immediately after World War Two. Snooker is now the game which attracts the most attention internationally, with highly paid professionals taking part in peak viewing television contests.

In recent years the game of pool, from America, has gained a large following in NZ, and is played on small tables in hotels and taverns.

NZ's most famous billiards and snooker player was Clark McConachy, who first played in the world championships in 1922, and won the international title in 1951. He was a top world professional billiards and snooker player for more than 50 years from the time of World War One. The most famous contemporary snooker player is Dene O'Kane, who plays as a professional in Britain.

BILLING, Graham John

Graham John Billing (1936–) is a novelist of limited output but enormous ability whose work has won him a number of literary awards in NZ and has been taken seriously by critics internationally.

Billing was born in Dunedin, educated at Otago Boys' High School and Otago University and was for some years a successful newspaper and television journalist. After attachment to the Antarctic division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Scott Base in 1962, he wrote his first novel *Forbush and the Penguins*, published in 1966. *The Alpha Trip* followed in 1969, and then *Statues* (1971), *The Slipway* (1974), *The Primal Therapy of Tom Purslane* (1980) and *The Chambered Nautilus* (1993).

He won the Scholarship in Letters in 1970, and the Robert Burns Fellowship at Otago University in 1973. For some years in the middle of the 1970s, he worked as a teacher in Australia.

BINNEY, Donald Hall

Donald Hall Binney (1940–), one of NZ's best-known contemporary artists, was born in Auckland, attended the Auckland University School of Fine Arts from 1958–61 and held his first one-man exhibition in 1963. His personal style of painting was immediately noticed and he has remained in the forefront of NZ painting since. He was president of the NZ Society of Sculptors and Painters from 1974–76 and is an amateur ornithologist; but he is innovative and his interests have expanded in recent years. He continues to paint and exhibit and teaches at Elam School of Fine Art in Auckland.

BIRDS

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New Arrivals

Birds and the Maori

Arrival of Europeans

Introduced Birds

Migratory Birds

Endangered Birds

Birds in NZ are represented by about 248 species either breeding or known to have bred since the arrival of Europeans, a relatively small number. Of these, 34 have been introduced by people and about 40 regular or occasional visitors have been recorded. Ornithologists in Britain could anticipate sighting about 500 different species and Australian bird-watchers would have more than 700 possibles on their list, of which only 20 were introduced.

NZ's long separation from any other land mass has left strange relics of bygone ages — evolutionary oddities like the tuatara, the kiwi, the kakapo and the weka — and this isolation also accounts for a number of unique biological features of interest to the ornithologist. Many of the sea birds and the migratory waders are common to many regions of the world but the major effect of NZ's isolation is the relatively small number of land birds. For example while there are eight owls and ten kingfishers in Australia, NZ can lay claim to only two owls (one introduced) and one kingfisher (and an occasional kookaburra, also introduced).

The primitive birds — the flightless moas and their relatives, the kiwis — probably arrived here by land before the drifting of the continents broke up the great land mass of Gondwanaland and these islands drifted away and were cut off from the rest of the world about 80 million years ago. These ancient creatures survived for so long because of the absence of predators until people arrived on the scene, a flickering moment ago in historical terms. Three species of kiwi are extant, protected and possibly rescued just in time.

The demise of the moa occurred probably less than 500 years ago after being hunted to extinction by the early migrants from Polynesia. Moas, which came in all sizes over an estimated 25 species, were plentiful and not difficult to hunt down. So for several centuries, the moa-hunters (as these earliest inhabitants of NZ have come to be called) depended on them economically.

Other unique flightless birds in the NZ fauna, the weka and takahe, for example, probably lost the power of flight after they arrived here. With food plentiful on the forest floor and no

major predators to threaten them, they found flying unnecessary.

A number of flying birds endemic to NZ belong to families which have no close relatives anywhere else in the world — which suggests that although they probably flew here they arrived in very early times and, isolated from the rest of the world, adapted and evolved to become unique genera.

The huiia (belonging to the endemic family Callaeidae and now extinct) and the kakapo (Psittacidae, the parrot family) became reluctant to fly, choosing rather to climb upwards in the trees in a series of hops and then jump downwards. Piopio (the NZ thrush, family Turnagridae) rarely flew any distance but made short rapid bursts from tree to tree.

The NZ wrens (family Acanthisittidae, which has no connection with the large family of Troglodytidae found in many other parts of the world) also preferred to clamber among the foliage and today their wings are small and rounded and their feet relatively large and strong.

There are a number of immigrants now established as NZ birds which, caught up in the prevailing westerly winds, probably made involuntary flights across the Tasman in sufficient numbers to be able to breed successfully here. Probably within the last 10,000 years (but certainly before the arrival of man) the harrier, morepork, kingfisher, pipit, fantail, tomtit, robin, grey warbler and some of the rails became established here.

BIRDS - New Arrivals

Birds continue to arrive from across the sea. There are regular migrants, and sometimes windblown vagrants arrive here by mistake. They are mostly only temporary visitors but among those who have taken up permanent residence quite recently are the white-faced heron, the silveryeye, welcome swallow, cattle egret, Australian coot, spurwinged plover and black-fronted dotterel. With the exception of the silveryeye, first reported in 1856, they have all become accepted as NZers this century.

The long coastline and large range of climates and habitats in the NZ faunal area, which includes the outlying islands, provide for the needs of a large number of sea birds. Of a total species on the NZ Checklist, there are 75 albatrosses and petrels, 18 gulls and terns, 14 penguins, 14 shags (Britain has only two) and a large number of wading birds, such as the local oystercatchers and the migratory godwits. Many of these may have had their origins in Australia, particularly the coastal birds and the gannets which regularly cross the Tasman. The penguins and petrels must have come from Antarctica.

BIRDS - Birds and the Maori

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Birds loomed large in the life of the Maori in pre-European times. They were regarded as descendants of Tane, the God of the Forest, and appear frequently in myths, legends and proverbs. In the absence of large animals they were more noticeable than they would be among the fauna of another country and played an important part in everyday life. They provided food and also plumes for decoration and clothing. And because they were valuable, Maori observed them well and were knowledgeable about their habits.

This intimate knowledge was the basis of the characteristics and significance given to the bird figures of legend and proverb. The pigeons which gorged themselves on berries until they were almost too heavy to fly were proverbial symbols of greed. A too talkative chatterer was likened to the kaka because of that parrot's raucous cries, but a skilled orator was compared to a tui whose voice charms all who listen.

The Maori names were often descriptive of the song or cry of the bird — riroriro (grey warbler), kaka, kea, titi (muttonbird); or its behaviour — piwakawaka which conjures up the restless flitting of the fantail.

The native pigeon, kereru, large and not difficult to catch, was important for food. The pukeko, which the Maori brought with them on the ancestral canoes, and the kaka, kakapo, kiwi and weka were all eaten. The inquisitive weka was fairly easy to snare and the flightless kakapo and kiwi were hunted with dogs. Tui were eaten but were also kept as cage birds and taught to talk.

Muttonbirds (the sooty shearwater and related species) were, and still are, a particular delicacy. Birds for food were carefully stored by being preserved in their own fat in gourds or special containers made from kelp and flax.

A number of birds were greatly prized for their feathers, in particular the huia, stitchbird and heron. A feather cloak was a very valuable possession, and huia tail feathers and the plumes of the white heron were worn only by those of high rank and kept in often richly carved special boxes (waka huia).

BIRDS - Arrival of Europeans

The arrival of the Europeans brought about sudden changes which had a marked effect on bird life. The settlers found a land which was heavily forested and they regarded the bush as their enemy to be destroyed as quickly as possible to clear land for the cultivation of food or for grazing.

Birds like the huia, the saddleback and the kokako soon lost much of their habitat and the smaller birds, like the bush wren, also suffered. While the tui, fantail, silvereye and grey warbler were quickly able to adapt and eventually survive among the Pakeha's exotic trees and shrubs, many others could not live without the native bush.

The Europeans learnt from the Maori which birds were good eating and the then plentiful pigeons provided many a good meal to supplement an otherwise meagre diet. Pigeon fat was even used as a substitute for butter.

While the main effect of the land clearing was on the bush birds; those of the mountain and open country also had their lives changed, but not always for the worse. The harrier spread widely after the arrival of the European who opened up large tracts of country and thereby added to its food supply. The pipit survived but tended to retreat to less cultivated areas. But the native quail had no chance, relying as it did on walking and running and seldom flying any distance. The Maori hunted it with snares and nets, and for the Pakeha it was good shooting both for sport and food. Cats and dogs could catch it with ease, so it soon became extinct.

BIRDS - Introduced Birds

To redress the balance, though this was not their intention, the Pakeha brought their own birds with them. Towards the end of the 19th century about 100 species were imported from Europe, North America and Australia and liberated here. About three dozen of them survive. Most of these newcomers were brought in to make the new land more like the old home country. The finches, blackbirds, thrushes and mynas were popular cage birds gladly brought in by immigrants to keep as pets.

Although game birds such as pheasant, quail and partridge were introduced, along with ornamental water birds, the majority were tree-nesters who found conditions to their liking. The blackbird, song thrush and chaffinch have ventured successfully into the native forest and on the whole the native and introduced species have integrated well and live side by side with little competition.

BIRDS - Migratory Birds

The migratory birds are an important and fascinating part of NZ's avifauna. One of the great mysteries of nature is exactly how flighted creatures, some of them very small, can find their way and endure the rigours of travelling vast distances from one end of the world to the other, year after year, in order to breed in one place and winter in another. For many this is essential. Birds do not hibernate and those who breed during the brief summer in Arctic regions must move elsewhere in the winter to survive.

The migratory birds fall into three main groups. The majority, most of which are waders, travel south to avoid the northern hemisphere winter. They come from their breeding grounds in northern Asia and north-west America, arriving about September and leaving again in March and April. They mainly frequent tidal estuaries and wide river mouths, but there are few parts of the coastline they do not visit.

The godwits come in the largest numbers, often accompanied by knots. Turnstones and eastern golden plovers are the next most numerous, but it is estimated that 40 species of waders from the northern hemisphere have been sighted in NZ and ornithologists keep a close watch on flocks of migrants for rare visitors, some of which are hard to identify among the large groups feeding along the shore.

A few, mainly immature birds remain here for the winter but the vast majority embark on the long journey north as soon as the summer here ends, many of them by then showing the brighter colours of their breeding plumage.

The second group of migrants breed here and winter elsewhere. The three larger shearwater (the sooty, or muttonbird, the flesh-footed and Buller's) breed on many of the islands round the coast and then spend the months from May to October in northern and eastern parts of the Pacific. The two cuckoos (long-tailed and shining) usually arrive about October and in February return to their winter homes in the tropical Pacific islands.

A number of waders which migrate within NZ comprise the third group, the most noteworthy being the unique wrybill which breeds only on larger South Island river beds and then moves north to winter in the harbours of the Auckland area. Most South Island pied oystercatchers and pied stilts, which also favour river beds for nesting, tend to winter in the northern parts of the country, and numbers of banded dotterels cross the Tasman annually as well as travelling north within NZ.

Other migrants are the arctic skua, which also reaches NZ from the northern hemispheres, and the young gannets, most of whom spend their first five years in Australian waters before returning to NZ to breed.

BIRDS - Endangered Birds

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According to one estimate, there are more than 50 endangered bird species in NZ, but this figure is debatable for it includes many birds which are not so much endangered as rare. These are exclusively NZ birds which could only become truly endangered if any more of their habitats were damaged, altered or destroyed. This 'at risk' list includes a number of penguins, albatrosses and petrels, some of the shags, the falcon, wrybill, kaka, kea and kakariki, fernbird, brown creeper, whitehead and yellowhead.

The birds whose status is considered critical include the kiwis, two Chatham Island petrels, the brown teal and the Auckland Island teal, blue duck, the Auckland Island rail, the sub-antarctic snipe, the shore plover, the kakapo, black robin, stitchbird, saddleback and kokako. The bush wren has not been seen for some years and is now presumed extinct, as is the NZ thrush, or piopio. But the takahe, or notornis, long considered to be extinct and unnoticed for 50 years, was rediscovered in Fiordland in 1948. Successes include the re-establishment of the black robin, saddleback and stitchbird, and the rearing in captivity of such birds as the takahe.

BIRNIE, Tessa Daphne

Tessa Daphne Birnie (1934–) was born in Ashburton and educated privately in NZ and England before becoming a professional concert pianist with a tour of Europe in 1950. She has toured as a pianist many times since, has made recordings over a wide range of piano music, is a musicologist with an unrivalled knowledge of keyboard literature since the 14th century, and is an accomplished linguist and photographer. She has lived in Sydney for many years.

BISHOP SUTER ART GALLERY

Bishop Suter Art Gallery was built in Nelson in 1898 as a memorial to Andrew Burn Suter, the second Bishop of Nelson (1866–91), who was not only a religious leader but prominent in the city's cultural and educational life. The building was to house valuable works of art he bequeathed to Nelson as the nucleus of a municipal collection. Among Suter's gifts were 26 works by John Gully, one of the most admired of NZ's early watercolourists.

In the years since the gallery was first opened the collection has been regularly expanded through purchases helped by gifts and bequests. It now includes 42 John Gully watercolours; John Webber's 'Cook's Cove' (painted around 1778); the Davies-Woollaston collection of more than 100 drawings and water-colours by Sir Tosswill Woollaston; and many other fine works by top NZ painters from the 1850s through to the present time.

BITTERNS

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Bitterns (Ardeidae) are now represented in NZ only by the Australasian brown bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), a large (71 cm long), mottled brown, heron-like bird, with broad rounded wings. It flies with its long neck tucked in, is not easily seen because of its skulking habits, but is widely distributed in both islands in marshy places and reed beds. It is an occasional visitor to offshore islands such as Kapiti and Great Mercury, and is believed to breed at the crater lake on Mayor Island. The female builds a nest which is a firm platform of sedge or rush, preferably in a bed of raupo. She lays 3 to 5 greenish eggs between September and January, and incubates them for up to 25 days.

The little bittern (*Ixobrychus novaezelandiae*), now believed to be extinct, was a secretive little (30 cm long) bird, last reported in Meremere in 1963, but this report was not verified. No reported sightings have come from the South Island since the 19th century.

BLACKBIRD

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Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) introduced last century, ranges throughout NZ and also dwells on numerous offshore islands, between the Kermadecs and Campbell Island. It lays between two and five bluish-green eggs, speckled with red-brown, between July and December, in low, ill-concealed nests. It feeds mainly on the ground.

BLACK MOUNTAIN RINGLET

Black Mountain Ringlet (*Percnodaimon pluto*) is NZ's high alpine butterfly, confined to the rock and scree slopes of the South Island mountains.

Velvety-black with faint greyish markings, this sun-loving insect soars effortlessly across steep rocky slopes very close to the surface, riding the updrafts and alighting on the warm stones to bask in the sun. It retreats under the rocks during cold weather. The larva is a nocturnal feeder on a small mountain grass (*Poa colensoi*) and takes 2–3 years to reach maturity. The mature wingspan is between 39 and 54 mm.

BLAKE, Peter James

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Peter James Blake (1949–) was born at Auckland, brought up in the seaside suburb of Bayswater, began racing boats at age eight, and has become NZ's most experienced and best-known blue water sailor. He is a veteran of the five Whitbread round-the-world races and has raced and cruised more than a quarter of a million ocean miles.

Blake was on *Burton Cutter* for the first Whitbread in 1973–74 and on *Condor* for the second race four years later. *Burton Cutter* did not complete the race, and *Condor* lost any chance of victory when its mast broke on the first leg. For the 1981–82 race, Blake helped supervise the design and construction of Bruce Farr's 68 ft *Ceramco NZ*, and skippered it under NZ sponsorship. Twenty-four days into the first leg, the mast broke, but its overall placing was 11th. He skippered the NZ-designed, sponsored and crewed boat, *Lion NZ*, in the 1985–86 race and with *Steinlager 2* in 1989-90 won every leg of the Whitbread. He has since completed the fastest circumnavigation of the world in a giant catamaran.

Blake was knighted after Team New Zealand won the America's Cup at San Diego in 1995. He was first involved in the cup in 1992 when he managed Sir Michael Fay's campaign at San Diego. He was placed in charge of New Zealand's America's Cup defence in 2000.

Blake's philosophy seems to be "stay in to win". It took him two attempts to complete a nonstop circumnavigation of the world. He was once quoted as saying: "The winners are the ones who keep coming back — not those who lose and give up. They are the losers."

BLEDISLOE, Viscount Charles Bathurst

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Viscount Charles Bathurst Bledisloe (1867– 1958) was Governor-General of NZ from 1930 until 1935. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1892 and practised law for 16 years. When he inherited his family estate on the death of his older brother, he took a course at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was awarded the gold medal, and agriculture became his consuming interest for the rest of his life. He was a member of the British parliament from 1910 until 1928, for a time parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food and later parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Bledisloe travelled widely within NZ during his term of office and if his enthusiasm for agriculture sometimes made his speeches laborious, it also endeared him to a nation so close to the land. His enthusiasm for the work of many of the societies of which he was patron gave him widespread and positive publicity. During the depths of the Depression, he volunteered a 30 per cent salary cut to match those being made in the pay of public servants.

In 1931 the Waitangi Estate, including the old British Residence where the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed, came on the market. Recognising its importance in the history of NZ, Bledisloe bought the property and presented it to the nation. Bledisloe also contributed to the fund to renovate the Treaty House.

As a president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Bledisloe revisited NZ in 1947 and was warmly received. The Bledisloe Cup, symbol of Australia-NZ rugby supremacy is named after him.

BLLENHEIM

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Blenheim is situated on the Wairau Plain, in central Marlborough, 27 km south of Picton and 330 km north-east along the coast from Christchurch. The population of the urban area is over 23,000, and it is the administrative centre for the Marlborough District Council which has a population of 38,000.

Although sheep farming began in the district in the 1840s, the first established settler of the modern town of Blenheim was Scotsman James Sinclair who opened a store on the site in 1852. The first burst of mass settlement was in 1864 when gold was discovered in the Wakamarina River, 30 km to the north-west.

The province of Marlborough was detached from Nelson Province in 1859, and named by the Governor, Sir Thomas Gore Browne, after John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough. The first provincial capital was Picton but this was transferred to Blenheim in 1865. It is assumed that Gore Browne gave the name Blenheim after the famous victory in which the Duke of Marlborough's army had been involved in 1704. The settlement was known as 'The Beaver', however, for some years because the first survey party into the area had been caught in a flood and been forced to squat on the highest bunks in their huts until the water receded.

Blenheim was constituted a borough in 1869. The town is 8 km from the coast (Cloudy Bay) but the Opawa River on which it stands is navigable by small vessels and provides limited port facilities.

The central industry of the region remains sheep farming but the Wairau Plain is now a major wine-growing region. It also produces fruit and vegetables for processing, with some dairying too. Blenheim has on average more sunshine hours each year than any other centre.

BLIND

Blind people in NZ today, and those with seriously impaired sight, total about 11,000 and the national effort towards helping them cope with their disability is centred on the Royal NZ Foundation for the Blind with its head office in Auckland.

In 1889, when there were 214 blind people in the country, a public meeting was held in Auckland to form the Association of the Friends of the Blind. The following year, the 50th anniversary of the colony, the association was incorporated under the name of the Jubilee Institute for the Blind.

The institute gradually assumed responsibility for the blind throughout the country. In 1926 the name was changed to the NZ Institute for the Blind, in 1952 to the NZ Foundation for the Blind, and in 1971 to the Royal NZ Foundation for the Blind. As the years went by, government legislation giving support to the nation-wide services for blind people was updated and consolidated — in 1955, 1959, 1963, 1972 and 1979.

The aims of the foundation have been spelt out officially as:

- to provide for the care, relief, education and training of blind persons, the amelioration of their condition, and the maintenance and promotion of their general welfare
- to provide and maintain such institutions, establishments, accommodation, services and equipment for the benefit of blind persons as may be necessary or expedient from time to time.

Modern policy is to help the blind live normal lives rather than to institutionalise them.

The foundation is divided into four regions, each headquartered in one of the main centres, and each served by a number of district advisory committees.

The Homai Vision Education Centre at Manurewa, 18 km south of Auckland, is a national resource centre for students from birth to age 21. The centre provides a range of educational materials, in-house educational programmes, and support systems for those students in local schools; as well as specialist itinerant teachers, and training programmes for other teachers involved in caring for the visually impaired.

Homai has a pre-school training unit; primary and intermediate school departments and accommodation and special care for secondary school pupils attending Manurewa High School; an adult rehabilitation unit as well as a number of other special units for educating and training the blind to adjust to living in the community.

Social centres are situated in a number of cities, along with hostels for the elderly at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. Library services for sound tapes and braille books, and vocational and other counselling services are all available on a national basis.

BLOMFIELD, Charles

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Charles Blomfield (1848–1926) was a self-taught painter, born in London, who arrived in Auckland in 1863. He travelled widely and is noted for his detailed landscapes of the Auckland area, his many studies of native bush, most notably kauri trees, and for his painting, ‘The White Terraces at Rotomahana’, which he painted in 1897 from sketches he had made on the spot before the Tarawera eruption buried the terraces in 1886.

BLUE BUTTERFLIES

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Blue butterflies are a group of small (17–27 mm wingspan) butterflies represented in NZ by two species, one of which is extremely common and has two distinct forms (subspecies).

The common blue (*Zizina otis labradus*) which is also found in Australia, New Caledonia and some neighbouring Pacific Islands, is undoubtedly the most abundant of our butterflies, appearing throughout summer and autumn over the North Island and in Nelson, Marlborough, Westland and the Chatham Islands. At times it could even be considered as a pest of clover on which the green slug-like larva feeds.

The southern blue (*Z. o. oxleyi*), is found in Canterbury and Otago, particularly around the dry foothills of the ranges. It is also a clover feeder but must have relied upon its native foodplant, the broom (*Carmichaelia*), in pre-European times.

Males are bright blue above with a dark brown border; and females are largely brownish with blue only at the base of the wings.

The other blue butterfly is a recent immigrant which was first reported in 1965. It can be distinguished from *Zizina* spp. by two dark spots on each hindwing, between which is a short, hair-like tail. Variously known as the long-tailed blue, or pea blue (*Lampides boeticus*), this rather more active species is migratory and almost worldwide in its distribution.

It is established in North Auckland, Auckland, Taranaki and Nelson. Its main food is the flowers of gorse inside which the larvae live and feed.

BLUENOSE

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Bluenose (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*) is one of the warehou family, a large heavy-bodied fish between 60 and 80 cm long and weighing up to 20 kg. It is dark blue-grey on the back, paling to silver on the sides and belly. Bluenose is locally common all round NZ near rocky areas in depths of 100 to 300 m and is caught by longline and occasionally in trawls. The flesh is similar to that of the grouper but the fish itself is distinguished by its laterally compressed body, a larger eye and a blunt snout.

BLUE REEF HERON

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Blue reef heron (*Egretta sacra*) lives on rocky coasts, eating fish and crustaceans caught in the tidal zone. Usually solitary or in pairs, a dozen or so may congregate at high tide, particularly those that inhabit northern harbours. It is most common north of a line drawn through the Raglan-Bay of Plenty region. It nests in rocky fissures and caves. Nests comprise mainly sticks. They lay 2 to 3 eggs and both sexes incubate.

BLUFF

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Bluff is a town 27 km south of Invercargill, situated on the north-eastern side of The Bluff, a knoll at the southern end of Bluff Peninsula which extends out into Foveaux Strait. A trading post was set up there in 1824 by a sailor James Spencer who hoped to do business with the whalers of Foveaux Strait. Later a shore whaling station was established where the town was eventually built. The area was not heavily populated by Maori at the time of the arrival of the first European settlers but there was a pa at Ocean Beach.

Today Bluff Harbour and the adjacent Awarua Bay are the base for a fishing fleet which takes grouper, crayfish and blue cod from Foveaux Strait and which dredges the fat and succulent Bluff oysters, although this work is reduced since the oyster beds were struck by disease. The shipping service to Oban on Stewart Island runs from here. The Tiwai Point aluminium smelter is on the eastern side of Bluff Harbour.

The town of Bluff was named Campbelltown when the settlement was first surveyed in 1856, after the family name of the wife of Governor Sir Thomas Gore Browne. The area had been known as 'The Bluff' since the time of the first trading post set up by James Spencer in 1824, however, and the new name failed to impress itself on the locals.

The Bluff is also the name for a knoll on Ninety Mile Beach, near Mangonui, in Northland.

A residential area, overlooking the main commercial area of Napier City on the one side and the port on the other, is called Bluff Hill.

BLUNDELL, Sir Edward Denis

Sir Edward Denis Blundell (1907–1984), the son of Percy Fabian Blundell, was the 12th Governor-General of NZ, for five years, from 1972.

He was born in Wellington, educated at Waitaki Boys' High School and Cambridge University, played cricket for Cambridge and NZ between 1927 and 1936, was called to the Bar in 1929 (at Gray's Inn) and began practising in Wellington in 1930. He was a successful lawyer, became a prominent sports administrator and was director of a large number of major NZ companies before his appointment as High Commissioner for this country in Britain, in 1968. His term in London was followed immediately by his appointment as Governor-General.

BLUNDELL, Henry

Henry Blundell (1814–78) was born in Dublin, trained there in the printing trade, and became involved in the management of the *Evening News* in Dublin, before emigrating to Victoria and then to NZ where he worked first on the *Lyttelton Times* and then on the *Otago Daily Times*. With an associate, he founded the *Havelock Mail* at the time of the Wakamarina goldrush, and then in 1865 moved the plant to Wellington to found the *Evening Post*, the city's first daily newspaper.

The *Evening Post* was consolidated by his son, Louis Proctor (1849–1934), who was born in Dublin and accompanied his parents to NZ. He continued the reputation for independence and integrity established by his father. The Blundell family maintained control of the newspaper through a nephew of Louis', Henry Percy Fabian, who was a director from 1917 until his death in 1961, and a grandson, Henry Neil who was chairman, until it became a part of the Independent Newspapers Ltd group in the mid-1970s.

BODY, John (Jack) Stanley

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John (Jack) Stanley Body (1944–), was born in Te Aroha, graduated M Mus from the University of Auckland and has taught at Victoria University in Wellington since 1980. His music covers most genres, including solo, chamber and orchestral, music for the theatre and for dance and film as well as electroacoustic. A special interest is the music of South-East Asia, especially Indonesia, and this has had a strong influence on his own composition. His *Music Dari Jalan* (Music from the Streets) won first prize at the 1976 Bourges Competition for Electro-acoustic Music. Several of his field recordings of traditional Asian music have been published. He actively promotes the work of other NZ composers, is editor of Waiteata Press Music, the principal published of NZ scores, and was the instigator and artistic director for Asia-Pacific conferences and festivals in Wellington in 1984 and 1992. He is also an experimental photographer of note, with work exploring the relationship between sound and image.

BOER WAR

(1899–1902) (*see* South African War)

BOHEMIAN SETTLERS

(see Puhoi)

BOLGER, James Brendan

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James Brendan Bolger (1935–) became the 52nd Prime Minister of NZ, as leader of the Parliamentary National Party, after the general election of 1990. His government was re-elected in 1993.

Bolger was born in Opunake in 1935, the son of Daniel Bolger and Cecelia Dyle, and educated at Opunake High School. He farmed in Taranaki until 1965, when he bought a sheep and beef cattle property in Te Kuiti. He became chairman of the local branch of Federated Farmers and by 1971 was a member of the national executive.

Bolger entered parliament for King Country in 1972 and after a number of Cabinet posts, such as Minister of Maori Affairs, he began to make his mark as an effective Minister of Labour in the Muldoon administration, from 1978–84, and was ranked sixth in the Cabinet when the government lost to Labour in 1984.

He was deputy leader of the party from November 1984 until March 1986, when he gained the top post.

BOLITHO, Henry Hector

Henry Hector Bolitho (1898–1977) was born in Auckland, became a journalist on the *Auckland Star* and, after a period on country papers in NZ and as a freelance journalist, he moved to Sydney and then went to Europe as a correspondent for Australian newspapers. Bolitho settled in London and became the best-known royal biographer of his time, his works including *Reign of Queen Victoria*, *Albert the Good* and *A Century of British Monarchy*. He was also a novelist with *Solemnboy* (1927), *Judith Silver* (1929), both about young NZers, and *The Flame on Ethirdova* (1930) and *No Humour in My Love, and Two Other Stories* (1946). Bolitho became an established writer of non-fiction in Britain with more than 30 books of biography and travel.

BOOK PUBLISHING

Book publishing has been a thriving industry in NZ since the 1950s but its very beginnings go back further than that and, indeed, the first book published about the country was issued in England in 1773. It was *Cook's First Voyage* by John Hawksworth using material from the journals of James Cook, Joseph Banks and others who were aboard the *Endeavour*.

Forty-two years later the first book published here, though it was printed in Sydney, was *A Korao no NZ*, an attempt by the missionary Thomas Kendall to put the Maori language — previously without a written form — into the English alphabet. It was in the form of a grammar and vocabulary book.

William Colenso installed a press at the Paihia mission station and the first book printed and published here was a Maori language version of St Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians. That was in 1835 and the following year the same press was used to print the first book in English in this country, although the term 'book' is perhaps flattering a pamphlet noting the formation of the NZ Temperance Society to combat drunkenness among visiting sailors and some of the residents of the Bay of Islands.

In 1861, what is now regarded as the first NZ novel was published in Auckland by W C Wilson, one of the owners of *The New Zealander*, forerunner of the *NZ Herald*. The title was simply *Taranaki*, written by Major H B Stoney. It was a romance in the setting of the preliminary clashes of the Land Wars.

One of the most famous of the early books, *Old NZ*, by F E Maning (using the pseudonym, 'A Pakeha Maori') was published both in Auckland and in London in 1863. For the rest of the 19th century, a number of books were published here by newspaper companies or printers but many of these were merely tracts. The ambition of most NZ writers was to be published in London, and most works of substance were. Without an English market, it was difficult economically to justify a book's publication here.

There was also a problem with plant. Although printers had adequate machinery and expertise for newspaper, magazine and business printing, they did not have enough of a market for books to warrant hiring expert bookbinders or buying appropriate machinery.

According to James Burns's *Bibliography*, 64 NZ works of fiction were published by 1930, 38 of them in London, two in Melbourne and one each in New York and Brisbane. This trend became even more pronounced in the 20th century up to World War Two. Of the 178 works of NZ fiction issued between 1900 and 1939, more than 140 were published by overseas companies, mostly in London or Sydney. Although the printing and bookselling firm of Whitcombe and Tombs (now Whitcoulls) emerged as a force in local publishing before the turn of the century, most of their books were rather primitive products on a wide range of practical, non-fiction subjects.

A H Reed Ltd, a Dunedin bookselling firm founded in 1907, began publishing religious books in the 1920s, and when it moved into general publishing in 1932, the imprint A H and A W Reed was adopted (uncle A H and nephew A W). Some significant books were published in the 1930s but the company began an expanded publishing programme in 1946 that gave it at one stage the largest annual title output in either Australia or NZ. Included were general and educational books for both the NZ and Australian markets.

The post-war period was a golden age of publishing here, when NZers' appetite for books about themselves seemed insatiable. Reed's was the dominant company from the 1950s through the 1970s, producing about 100 new NZ books a year. Other active publishers then were Whitcombe and Tombs, Pegasus Press, Caxton Press, Pauls, McIndoe, Penguin, Collins, Hodder and Stoughton, Heinemann, and the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses.

By the end of the 1970s, 35 or more works of NZ fiction were being published in a single year, mostly locally but some with simultaneous publication overseas. Since then the number has varied widely depending on conditions. With the exception of one or two publishers, most companies now publish little fiction unless it is assessed as having a potential market overseas.

New non-fiction titles over the whole field of general and educational publishing now number more than a thousand every year, most of them aimed solely at the NZ market. And that market is one of the largest in the world, proportionate to the population, if not the largest.

Television and more recently video cassettes have cut into sales and thus into the number of booksellers who offer comprehensive sales and service. NZ-owned publishing houses have diminished in number because of takeovers and book output has declined at a time when affluence has increased.

A lucrative export trade in children's educational and fiction books has developed since the early 1980s.

BORDERDALE

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Borderdale sheep were developed in NZ in the 1930s from crossing Border Leicesters with Corriedales. It is a long wool, dual-purpose breed for producing meat and wool on flat land or rolling hill country, and is found mostly on improved or irrigated pastures in Canterbury.

It is a polled, medium to large sheep with white face and legs. Wool fibre diameter is 30 to 35 microns, staple length 100 to 150 mm, fleece weight 4.5 to 6 kg, and lamb production 110 to 130 per cent.

BORDER LEICESTER

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Border Leicester sheep first arrived in NZ in 1859 when one ram and nine ewes were landed for the Australia and NZ Company of Otago from Britain where the breed had evolved in the region of the England-Scotland border. Last century Border Leicester sires were used over merino ewes for heavyweight lambs and wether mutton, and the breed played a significant part in the development of the NZ halfbred.

Noted for its fertility and good mothering qualities, the breed is used nowadays to increase fertility in commercial Romney and Corriedale flocks. It has been used in recent years to develop the Coopworth breed (with Romneys) and Borderdale (with Corriedales). It is a dual-purpose sheep, large, long-legged with a clear white face and legs and Roman nose, and although it is present throughout most of the country because it is used mainly for crossing with Romney ewes, its numbers are small. The wool fibre diameter is 37 to 40 microns, staple length 150 to 200 mm, fleece weight 4.5 to 6 kg, and lamb production is 110 to 130 per cent. The wool is long and lustrous with individual staples easily separated, and it is used for upholstery, dress fabrics, lining materials and hand-knitting wools.

BORER

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Borer insects are not now the destructive agents they once were in NZ's predominantly wooden dwellings because of the standard use of treated timbers in modern buildings. By far the most common of these borers is the European houseborer (*Anobium punctatum*), sometimes called the furniture beetle, which attacks both native and exotic timbers. The dark grey to black beetles are 3–5 mm long and have a hood-shaped thorax that covers the top and front of the head.

The beetles emerge from October through January but mostly during December. Sometimes the beetles lay eggs deep inside the wood they inhabit and don't leave for several generations. When they do fly, eggs are laid within the exit holes in the wood or in nail holes, cracks or in any abrasions on the surface. The cycle from egg to beetle varies according to environmental factors such as temperature and moisture within the inhabited wood.

The pine knot borer (*Ernobius mollis*), about 6 mm long and also with a head-covering thorax, inhabits and attacks growing exotic conifers; and the very similar large wood borer (*Hadrobregmus magnus*), a native called huhu by the Maori, is common in very damp timber. The exit holes are much larger than those of the European houseborer.

Two borers which inhabit sapwood and leave holes similar in size to those of the European houseborer are a native weevil (*Torostoma apicale*) and the exotic European powder post beetle (*Lyctus brunneus*).

Some species of termites, which live in colonies the way ants do, are also present in NZ but they leave no external signs as they destroy the interior of timbers. Their main habitats are dead wood in the bush, but the drywood and subterranean species sometimes invade dwellings where the timber is untreated.

BOULDER BANK

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Boulder bank is a bank of cobbles, pebbles and boulders separating the sheltered harbour of Nelson Haven from Tasman Bay and a unique natural feature. The shelter and protection it provides for shipping was the main reason for the establishment of the harbour, and the settlement of Nelson.

Boulder Bank extends for 13.5 km from Glenduan ('The Glen') south-westwards to Magazine Point. Except for its take-off at The Glen it lies approximately 1.5 km offshore. Towards its south-western end the bank is interrupted by an artificial cut ('The Cut') constructed in 1906 to provide better access to Nelson Haven.

Rocks represented in the bank are granite, granodiorite, diorite, syenite and tonalite and range in size from pebbles to boulders up to 800 mm across. It is thought Boulder Bank has built up over the past 10,000 years, since the end of the Ice Age.

BOUNTY ISLANDS

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Bounty Islands, a cluster of 13 barren rocks, lie at Lat 47° 43' S and Long 179° 5' E, 788 km east of Stewart Island. They were discovered and named by Captain William Bligh in HMS *Bounty* in 1788. Also named after Bligh's ship is Bounty Haven, at the head of Bligh Sound, on the western coastline of Wallace County, in Fiordland.

BOUZOID, Christopher Bernard

Christopher Bernard Bouzoid (1943–) was one of NZ's most successful ocean racing skippers, and virtually launched the sport in this country by winning the One Ton Cup in 1969. Bouzoid was born in Auckland in 1943, educated at Sacred Heart College, Auckland, became a sailmaker and established himself as a successful yachtsman as a young man. When he was 25 years old he sold his home to build a 36-foot yacht, *Rainbow II*. He won the Sydney-Hobart race with the boat in 1967, was second in the One Ton Cup the following year, and in 1969 off Heligoland, Germany, won the cup with an unprecedented four straight wins. Before he sold *Rainbow II* in Bermuda later that year, Bouzoid won a string of other races, including the Channel Race and her class in the Fastnet classic, at Cowes.

It was NZ's first major international ocean racing success. Bouzoid and his crew returned to a motorcade welcome up Queen Street, Auckland, and a civic reception. He was NZ Sportsman of the Year in 1971 and won the One Ton Cup again in 1972 at Sydney in *Wai-aniwa*.

BOWEN, Sir Charles Christopher

Sir Charles Christopher Bowen (1830–1917) was an outstanding first-generation NZer with energy, intellect and the kind of humanistic tolerance that helped give the country a brilliantly liberal tradition. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and educated in France for some years before going to Rugby and to Cambridge to study for the Bar. His father, Charles Bowen, was, however, deeply involved with the Canterbury Association and brought the family to Christchurch on the *Charlotte Jane* in 1850 before the son qualified.

The younger Bowen was private secretary to Godley, was appointed at the age of 22 inspector of police and was involved in the capture and prosecution of super sheep-stealer James Mckenzie. At 24 he became the provincial treasurer, and at 26 one of the proprietors of the *Lyttelton Times*, to which he had already been contributing for several years.

In 1860 Bowen travelled to Peru, crossed the Andes, travelled through the US and Canada and on to Britain. On his return he was appointed resident magistrate in Christchurch, but in 1874 became a member of the Legislative Council and Minister of Justice, a post he retained through several brief administrations until 1877. It was his bill that ensured for NZ for nearly 100 years a system of free, compulsory and secular education. He had become the MP for Kaiapoi in 1875 and retained the seat until 1881. He was appointed a life member of the Legislative Council in 1891 and was Speaker from 1905 to 1915.

Bowen read French almost as readily as he did English and was a poet of some talent, delighted in the Greek and Latin Classics and was a lover and student of trees. He was a polished and kindly man according to his contemporaries.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson

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Sir George Ferguson Bowen (1821–99) succeeded Sir George Grey as Governor of NZ in 1867, a time when the country was seriously embroiled in the land wars between Maori and Pakeha, but he was not directly and solely responsible for native affairs as his predecessors had been. It had become a collective government responsibility.

Bowen was born in Ireland, educated at Oxford, became president of the University of Corfu in 1844 and established a reputation as a scholar. In 1859 he was appointed the first Governor of Queensland which had been split from New South Wales.

During the first two years of his term in NZ, Bowen tried to understand the Maori position and took a moderate stance on the issues, advocating a peaceful arrangement with the King tribes who did not support the savagery of the Hauhau. By 1869 the fears of a general Maori uprising had waned. He left NZ to take up the governorship of Victoria in 1873.

Bowen became Governor of Mauritius in 1879, of Hong Kong in 1882, and retired to Britain in 1887 because of ill-health. He was nominated a Privy Councillor in 1886, and in 1887 chaired a royal commission to report on the working of the constitution in Malta.

BOWEN, Walter Godfrey

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Walter Godfrey Bowen (1922–) was a world record-breaking shearer whose technique and ability to expound it made him well known among sheep farmers round the world. Bowen was born in Te Puke, began shearing at the age of 16, was a fulltime professional shearer for eight years and in 1953 set a world record by shearing 456 full-wool sheep in nine hours. In 1960 in Wales he sheared 559 Welsh mountain sheep, and the following year, back in NZ, tallied 463 full-wool Perendales in a nine-hour working day. His brother, Ivan, was also a world record-holding shearer.

Bowen worked for the NZ Wool Board as field director for 22 years visiting agricultural shows round the world giving advice and demonstrations on the shearing of sheep. Known more commonly by his second given name, Godfrey, he established a reputation as an extrovert and entertaining speaker who impressed and amused audiences in many countries. He was a driving spirit behind the founding of the Agrodome, an agricultural exhibition centre for tourists at Ngongotaha, near Rotorua.

BOWLS

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Bowls on outdoor greens became officially organised in NZ in 1886, when the 12 clubs in Dunedin, Invercargill, Balclutha, Auckland, Lawrence, Christchurch, Oamaru, Milton and New Plymouth met together to form the NZ Bowling Association and hold the first national tournament in Dunedin. The development of the game, which has always attracted a large number of players but has shown little spectator appeal until it became professional in the 1980s, developed on a fragmented basis until 1913 when the Dominion of NZ Bowling Association was formed, pulling together all the bowling groups in the country.

The first bowling club was formed in Auckland in 1861, and games were played in Wellington and in Dunedin during that decade. Clubs were formed over the following years in Christchurch, and the first country club was at Milton, South Otago. The first national men's championships were held in 1914.

Indoor bowls was also introduced to NZ in Auckland, at first as a social game conducted by the friendly societies that were familiar institutions in the first half of the 20th century.

The first women's lawn bowling club was formed in Wellington in 1906 using the greens during the week that the men's clubs used at the weekends. Women's national championships began in 1951.

BOXING

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Boxing became an organised sport in NZ with the formation of the NZ Boxing Association at Christchurch in 1902. The association was an all-amateur organisation, but controlled both amateur and professional boxing.

Immediately after its formation, the Boxing Association organised the first NZ championships in Christchurch. Until mid-way through the 1920s, NZ and Australian amateur boxing were very closely related, and for many years inter-dominion tournaments were held. They were revived briefly during the 1930s and again at the beginning of the 1960s, but the cost of holding these championships frustrated them.

One NZer, E J Morgan of Wellington, won an Olympic gold medal as a welterweight in 1928, and light-heavyweight Kevin Barry from Christchurch won a bronze medal at the 1984 Olympics after being knocked down by a late punch from later world heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield. Three NZ boxers who have won Commonwealth Games gold medals are F Creagh of Wellington, a heavyweight, in 1950; W Coe also of Wellington, a welterweight, in 1962; and M Kenny of Wellington, 1990. More recently, Jimmy Peau and David Tua both established themselves as among the best amateur heavyweights in the world and have gone on to successful professional careers.

Amateur boxing was a major NZ sport until the 1950s, when social pressure was applied to stop secondary schools from conducting boxing championships and it is now a minor sport.

Professional Boxing When amateur boxing was strong, a steady stream of top amateurs moved into the professional ranks and gave professional boxing a status as a major sport and crowd attraction. The first recorded professional boxing match in NZ took place in July 1862 near Christchurch, between George Barton, described as a 'navvie', and Harry Jones, a former London prize ring fighter who won the £100 stake, after 30 rounds. Attempts were made by the police to stop the fight, and at one stage they took possession of the ring with revolvers drawn. They were obstructed by the crowd, however, and the fight continued. Summonses were issued but were allowed to lapse, perhaps because it was discovered later that the spectators included the Crown Solicitor, several Members of Parliament, a number of town councillors and even magistrates.

During the last two decades of the 19th century two world champions came from this country — Bob Fitzsimmons at middleweight, light-heavyweight and heavyweight, and 'Torpedo Billy' Murphy at featherweight.

In 1905 the first official professional contest was fought at Wellington between George Keys of Australia and Tim Tracy of NZ. The 1920s and 1930s were a golden age of professional boxing and in 1928, Gisborne fighter Tom Heeney fought Gene Tunney for the world

heavyweight title at Yankee Stadium in New York, losing in the eleventh round. There was a brief resurgence of professional boxing in NZ after World War Two, with two successful competitors being Bos Murphy and Barry Brown. Murphy won the Empire title during the 1940s, and Brown the Empire title in the 1950s. Murphy was a welterweight and middleweight and Brown a welterweight. During the 1950s a Tongan, Kitone Lave, was the first of a long succession of Pacific Island boxers who nowadays dominate the sport in NZ as amateurs and professionals. Tuna Scanlan won the Empire middleweight title in 1964. Professional boxing has been a declining sport with diminishing attendances since the early 1960s.

BOY SCOUTS

(See Scouts)

BOYD

Boyd was an English vessel of about 500 tons under the command of Captain John Thompson which arrived at Whangaroa in August 1809 to take on a cargo of spars for the Cape of Good Hope. Among the passengers were several Maori including a young Whangaroa chief named George. When the captain and some of the crew went ashore to inspect the timber they were set upon by Maori and murdered. The Maori took possession of the *Boyd*, murdered most of the passengers and crew and accidentally ignited a cask of gunpowder which killed 14 Maori and set the ship alight. The Maori explained that the plundering of the *Boyd* and the massacre were in revenge for the flogging of the chief, George, during the voyage. News of the event, reaching New South Wales and England, deterred would-be traders and settlers for some years.

BRACKEN, Thomas

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Thomas Bracken (1843–98) was the author of NZ's national anthem *God Defend NZ*, and the country's most popular poet in the 19th century. His *Not Understood* was for a period lasting well into the 20th century more widely known among NZers than any poem written here before or since.

Bracken was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, was orphaned by the age of nine, sent to work for an uncle farming near Melbourne, was then apprenticed to a pharmacist in Bendigo, worked as a farm hand and prospector for some ten years, and arrived in Dunedin at the age of 26 in 1869.

He was a tall and extrovert man and quickly became a well-known figure in his adopted city. With Alexander Bathgate he established the *Saturday Advertiser*, in which both *God Defend NZ* and *Not Understood* first appeared, and he encouraged Dunedin writers by making space available for them. At his second attempt, in 1881, Bracken won a seat in parliament, strongly backed by the Dunedin Trades and Labour Council. He was defeated in 1884, then re-elected for less than a year in 1886. When there was a dissolution, he decided not to stand again.

As a journalist and politician, Bracken had solidly supported those he considered oppressed. His parents were Protestants and early in his political career he had strongly opposed religious teaching in schools. He had, however, helped in the founding of the Catholic newspaper *Tablet*, later changed his views on religion and education and became a convert to Catholicism before he died. During the last ten years of his life, his business affairs did not prosper, with failures in both newspaper and book publishing, and his health deteriorated during the 1890s.

Bracken's reputation as a poet has declined since World War One until he hardly rates a mention now when serious poetry is discussed by critics. His techniques were crude and imitative and his tone indulgently sentimental. But E H McCormick has written of him: 'At his best he has some of Longfellow's knack of expressing the plain man's thoughts about life and death and love in simple measures and apt phrases.'

His best-known book, *Musings in Maoriland*, was pretentiously designed and produced (printed in Leipzig) but did not do as well as he had hoped and sales in Australia did not reach anything like the level he had expected. There are many copies extant.

BRAITHWAITE, Henry Warwick

Henry Warwick Braithwaite (1896–1971) was born in Dunedin and educated at Selwyn Collegiate School there, before training at the Royal Academy of Music in London. During an outstanding career in Britain, he conducted the Sadlers Wells Opera (1932–40 and 1960–68), the Covent Garden Opera (1949–53), and the Welsh (1956–60) and Scottish (1943–46) National Orchestras. He also conducted ballet, symphony and opera in Germany, France and Italy; and in 1947–48 and again in 1953–55 spent periods as resident conductor with the Australian Broadcasting Commission Orchestra and the NZ National Orchestra.

BRAKE, John Brian

John Brian Brake (1927–88), a freelance photographer with a worldwide reputation, was born in Wellington, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, and worked as a cameraman and director with the National Film Unit (1949–54). Brake worked as a freelance photographer in Europe, the US, the Middle East and South-East Asia for magazines and books (*Life*, *Paris-Match*, *National Geographic*, *Horizon*) and directed films for the Time-Life corporation. He was awarded the Order of Merit by the United Arab Republic, and won many professional honours, including the Award of Merit from the American Society of Magazine Photographers. Among his books are *NZ: Gift of the Sea*, *Peking, a Tale of Three Cities*, *The Sculpture of Thailand* and *Monsoon Essay*, photographed over a five-month period in India in 1960.

BRAME, William Rawson

William Rawson Brame (1833–63) was the founder of the non-conformist settlement at Port Albert in North Auckland, the members of which became known as Albertlanders. He had begun to prepare for the Baptist ministry in his father's footsteps as a young man, but health problems led to his apprenticeship to a publisher in Birmingham. He edited a newspaper in the city, then became a foreign correspondent of several English newspapers in Belgium. He wrote a novel, *The Last of the Czars*. He was disappointed by the initial setbacks at Oruawharo, where Port Albert was sited, and died in Auckland in March 1863.

BRANGUS

Brangus is a breed of beef cattle fixed from a cross between the Asian Brahman (3/8) and the Scottish Angus (5/8) in the southern States of the US about the time of World War One. The solid black, polled animal has been present in NZ herds since the early 1970s when they were brought in from West Australia by an American cattleman, David Canning, owner of Koiro Station at Taumarunui. The Brangus was designed to combine the tick-resistant, heat-tolerant qualities of the Brahman with the early maturing and compactness of the Angus which thrives in temperate and cooler climates. The result is said to be a specially hardy animal that does better in desert or semi-desert country than either parent breed.

BRASCH, Charles Orwell

Charles Orwell Brasch (1909–73) was a poet and editor whose taste and opinion had a pervasive influence on NZ literature during the two decades following World War Two. Brasch was born in Dunedin and educated at Waitaki Boys' High School and St John's College, Oxford (where he read modern history). He travelled widely through Europe, worked as an archaeologist in Egypt, then as a teacher at a school for problem children in England and as a civil servant during World War Two in England. He returned to NZ in 1947 and edited the literary journal, *Landfall*, from 1947 to 1966. He wrote poetry all his life, with five collections published, and an autobiography (from 1909 to 1947) was published in 1980. During his editorship of *Landfall*, Brasch's advice, encouragement and high standards left their mark on the development of a whole generation of NZ writers.

BRASS BANDS

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Brass bands from NZ established themselves as among the best in the world with consistent winning performances at world championships. Bands have had a solid following in this country since the earliest days of European settlement. They grew from a military tradition. The British regiments or marines units provided the music for ceremonial occasions in the colony and the gap left behind when they went was filled by bands associated with the local militia and volunteer units — the Dunedin Engineers' Band, Dunedin City Guards, Wellington Garrison, Timaru Artillery and others.

The band of the Taranaki Volunteer Rifles formed at New Plymouth in 1859 is believed to have been the first in the country, followed by the Auckland Artillery Band five years later and the Petone Band which started up about the same time.

Gradually the support changed from military units to municipalities as towns felt the need for music on special occasions to bolster civic pride. From the 1880s through until after World War Two, almost every town in NZ had its municipal band, and some of the larger towns had more than one.

The first national brass bands championship was held at Christchurch in 1880 among six bands. It was won by the Invercargill Garrison Band and over the following ten years the national contest was won twice more by Invercargill Garrison and five times by the Oamaru Garrison Band. National competitions have been held regularly since but for a number of years they were organised by different groups in the North and South Islands.

The NZ Brass Bands Association was formed in 1931. Bands which have dominated national championships this century at different periods, chronologically, include: Wellington and Wanganui Garrison bands, Woolston, St Kilda, Kaikorai, Skellerup and Continental. The last two are examples of the modern trend towards naming the bands after their major commercial sponsors.

In 1903 a national band from NZ, called the Hinemoa Band, toured Britain and was popularly received. The National Band of NZ of 1953 was extraordinarily successful during the tour of Britain, winning competitions in England and Scotland and earning a reputation as a very strong musical combination.

In 1978 a National Band of NZ once more travelled overseas to record great success at the world championships held every four years at Kerkrade, The Netherlands, winning three gold medals with fine performances. The following world championship was held in 1981, brought forward to avoid clashing with soccer's World Cup. The NZ champion band, Continental Airlines Auckland Brass, also won three gold medals, again scoring high in the show march, the music and the march. In July 1985, a National Band of NZ again won three gold medals at

Kerkrade.

NZ's A grade bands, youth bands or Salvation Army bands in the last decade have visited Britain and Europe, the US, Canada, Japan and Australia a number of times.

BRATHWAITE, Errol Freeman

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Errol Freeman Brathwaite (1924–), a novelist and freelance journalist, was born at Clive in Hawke's Bay, educated at Waipukurau and Timaru, and worked as a NZ Railways clerical cadet until World War Two. He served with the army, and then with the RNZAF and the NZ Corps of Signals until 1959 when he became an advertising copywriter and later an agency creative director. Brathwaite's fiction includes *Fear in the Night* (1959), *An Affair of Men* (1961), *Long Way Home* (1964), and a trilogy on the 19th century wars in Taranaki: *The Flying Fish* (1964), *The Needle's Eye* (1965) and *The Evil Day* (1967).

BREES, Samuel Charles

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Samuel Charles Brees (1810–65) was trained as an engineer and surveyor in London, was appointed to succeed Captain W M Smith as principal surveyor to the NZ Company, and arrived in Wellington in 1842. He traced the route from Wellington into the Wairarapa and made some of the best-known maps of Wellington in its early years, including one of the town in 1843, and another of its public reserves in 1844. He is best remembered, however, for his sketches and watercolours which give a detailed topographical depiction of early settlements. After his three-year contract expired, Brees returned to London. The Alexander Turnbull Library holds 34 of his works. A number of his sketches of NZ scenery were published in 1847 in a large portfolio entitled *Pictorial NZ*.

BRETHREN

Brethren assemblies have been held in NZ since the 1850s. The movement is now represented predominantly by three groups — Open Brethren, Exclusive Brethren and Reading (or Stuart) Brethren. The movement began with a Dublin group within the Anglican Church of Ireland, including some clergymen, who wanted to share the Eucharist with other Protestants but felt confined within their spiritually flat church. What evolved in Dublin and quite quickly in other places in the British Isles was a church group which claimed to base its government and practices more firmly on the principles enunciated in the *Bible* and which considered that all believers should share in the priesthood. The result is congregations without clergy and services in which taking part is emphasised rather than leading the flock. Pastoral responsibilities, including the teaching function, are undertaken by the men of the church.

The first split among the Brethren Church occurred in 1848 in England when the Exclusive Brethren broke away. Although the Exclusive Brethren were then the majority of the congregations, the Open Brethren now outnumber the Exclusives in NZ as in most other places.

One of the prominent early members of the Open Brethren was an internationally known hymn writer, James George Deck, a former Indian Army officer who retired to Motueka. In the 1870s, the Exclusive Brethren in England sent one of their most persuasive members to this country to explain the rift that had occurred and the result was that some congregations here changed into Exclusive Brethren. Although Deck went Exclusive most congregations here remained Open.

The total Brethren membership is just over 20,000. About 250 Open Brethren assemblies have a membership of more than 11,000, but they operate in isolated independence without any regional or national organisations. Baptism is by immersion and the Eucharist is celebrated weekly. There are some fulltime pastors and deacons but no ordained clergy.

A group which split from the Exclusives during last century is known as the Reading Brethren (or Stuart Brethren). There are 14 congregations in NZ with a total membership of about 350, and the sect operates in much the same way as the Open Brethren.

BRETT, Sir Henry

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Sir Henry Brett (1842–1927) was an influential and innovative newspaperman and publisher. Born in England, he trained as a printer on newspapers owned by an uncle, came to NZ and within a short time established a reputation in Auckland as an energetic and skilled reporter. He became part-owner of the *Auckland Star* in 1870, and sole proprietor in 1876. He published annually for many years the *Auckland Almanac*, *The Colonists' Guide*, the *Gardening Guide* and the *South Pacific Pilot*; and such historical works as *White Wings* and *The Albertlanders*. Brett was politically a supporter of Liberals Ballance and Seddon, and was mayor of Auckland in 1878. He pursued musical and horticultural interests with energy and enthusiasm.

BRIDLE PATH

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Bridle path is the track across the Cashmere Hills taken by the Canterbury Pilgrims who arrived at Lyttelton (then Port Cooper) in December 1850 in the ships *Randolf*, *Charlotte Jane*, *Sir George Seymour* and *Cressy*. The settlement at Christchurch, on the plain behind the hills, was to be their home. The Lyttelton Road Tunnel now runs through the hills under the Bridle Path.

BRIERLEY, Sir Ronald Alfred

Sir Ronald Alfred Brierley (1937–) founded Brierley Investments Ltd (in 1961 as R A Brierley Investments Ltd) while still in his twenties. He was a maverick figure in the highly regulated NZ financial sector, buying companies whose true value was not represented by share price and then stripping the assets. By the 1970s, he was a major force in NZ business, but still not of the establishment, and his business practices were once criticised by the Prime Minister of the time, Sir Robert Muldoon.

Brierley Investments became a dominant shareholder in many blue chip NZ companies, including, first, Ansett NZ, and then, Air NZ, as well as the Whitcoulls printing and retailing chain, and Magnum, a brewing, accommodation and merchandising corporation. The company became a major influence in Australia and pursued interests in the US, Britain and Asia. Brierley became founder president of the company in 1990 and withdrew from direct involvement. Since then he has taken a controlling interest in Guinness Peat, an investment company based in London but active in Australia and NZ, and listed in all three countries.

His abiding interest outside business is cricket.

BRILL

Brill (*Colistium guntheri*) is an oval flatfish between 25 and 40 cm long, a brownish grey colour with fine longitudinal black lines. It is distinguished by a short rostral hook on the upper jaw that partly covers the mouth. Brill is most commonly found on sand and mud sea bottoms, particularly in the south of the country, in depths down to 100 m, where it is caught by trawlers in limited numbers as a by-catch.

BRITANNIA

Britannia was the original name for the site on which Petone stands today. Early in 1840 the first NZ Company settlement in Port Nicholson was sited at Petone, then called Britannia, but exposure to the brisk winds that whistle across the flat land at the foot of the Hutt Valley persuaded the settlers to have a site against the hills a few miles to the south-west surveyed for settlement. A severe flood removed any doubts and although Petone has remained an important suburban township and industrial area, the main settlement was moved to the present site of Wellington.

Britannia Heights is a residential suburb of the city of Nelson.

BROADBILLED SWORDFISH

Broadbilled swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) is a distinctive ocean-ranging fish with a snout extended forward to form a long, broad sword about 25 per cent of its total length, which may exceed 5 m. It weighs up to 650 kg. Highly prized as a game fish, the broadbilled swordfish occurs in tropical and temperate waters and can be occasionally encountered off any part of the NZ coast. It is an aggressive predator and, like the marlins, makes impressive leaps into the air when hooked. It is distinct from other fish in having no pelvic fins. In colour it is dark blue with a bronze sheen on the back, silver-grey belly and dark grey fins.

BROADCASTING

(see Radio, Television)

BRODIE, John

John Brodie (1905–55), a journalist and author, wrote seven novels under the pen-name John Guthrie. Born in Paeroa, educated at Thames High School, New Plymouth Boys' High School and Canterbury University College, he was a rugby blue, played cricket for Taranaki and worked as a journalist in NZ from 1927 until he went to England in 1938.

His novels are *The Little Country* (1935), *So They Began* (1936), *Journey Into Twilight* (1949), *Is This What I Wanted?* and *Merry-go-Round* (1950), *Paradise Bay* and *The Seekers* (1952). *The Little Country* is a breezy satirical novel and, according to critic Joan Stevens, the only work that will hold him any place in our literature. *The Seekers* was made into a film by a British production company during the 1950s.

BRONZE BEETLE

Bronze beetle (*Eucolaspis brunneus*), a common native, has become an orchard pest, expanding its food base to include the foliage of almost all exotics and to berryfruit and pip fruit. Its natural food is the foliage of native trees, but has adapted to other plants and exploded in numbers, ravaging gardens and orchards in its millions. During each spring and early summer, the bronze beetle's presence becomes obvious as it riddles foliage, sometimes leaping about from leaf to leaf.

It is mostly dark brown to black, although sometimes has a yellowish tone, and is about 5 mm long. Through to the autumn, the females lay clusters of cream-coloured eggs in the ground in tiny earth capsules. After hatching, the larvae live in the ground on fine roots and during the winter enclose themselves in earthen cells where they pupate in the spring.

BROOM

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Broom can be attractive in flower and several species are grown as ornamentals in home gardens. The native brooms are shrubs or small trees mostly in the genus *Carmichaelia* with a few species of *Notospartium*, *Chrodospartium* and *Corallospartium*.

Like most northern hemisphere brooms, they are usually leafless when adults with more or less flattened branches which are green and conduct the photosynthesis process in place of leaves. The flowers, though tiny in most species, are similar in shape to those of the pea because the brooms belong to the pea family Papilionaceae. The fruit is similar to a small pod but usually sheds its walls leaving yellow, orange or black seeds suspended on the remnants. The flowers are usually white flushed or striped with purple but in a few species may be pink (*Notospartium carmichaeliae*) or perhaps pale lemon (*Carmichaelia williamsii*). They usually flower in spring and fruit in summer.

Most species are from the South Island and only one species of *Carmichaelia* is found outside NZ (on Lord Howe Island).

BROWN, Alfred Nesbitt

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Alfred Nesbitt Brown (1803–84) was born in England, trained at the Church Missionary Society's school at Islington, and was ordained an Anglican priest in 1828. He arrived at Paihia in 1829, and was the third ordained minister in NZ, where he spent his remaining 55 years working. In 1833 Brown was a member of a party of missionaries that visited Te Waharoa, deep in the Waikato, and the following year he and James Hamlin spent five months walking through the Thames Valley/Waikato region before establishing a mission station at Matamata. His work was disrupted by inter-tribal wars, and he abandoned the station to set up another at Tauranga. But it was nearly ten years before the tribal battles were quelled and peaceful periods became regular. He rejected any advancement and stayed on in the Tauranga region, declaring his ambition 'to live and die a humble missionary'. He was a rigid man who made few friends, but he had integrity and courage.

BROWN, Charles Armitage

Charles Armitage Brown (1786–1842), a close friend of the poet John Keats and an associate of Lord Byron, emigrated to NZ in 1841. He died following a stroke after less than a year in the colony. His son, Charles Brown (1820–1901), also emigrated to NZ in 1841 and settled in New Plymouth. He became the first Superintendent of Taranaki, and was a prominent Member of Parliament for a number of years. The father took the name Armitage when publishing some of his papers about Keats in England; he had spent most of 1818 and 1819 in Keats's company. He later wrote a life of Keats but it was rejected by publishers. He collected a large number of his friend's papers and, with his own notes, this made an exhaustive supply of documentation for future Keats biographers.

BROWN, Donald Forrester

Donald Forrester Brown (1890–1916), a sergeant in the 2nd Otago Battalion of the NZ Division, won the Victoria Cross during the Somme Battle in World War One, on 15 September 1916, and died in action a fortnight later. He was born in Dunedin, educated at Waitaki Boys' High School, and was a farmer before he went to the war.

BROWN, Ross Handley

Ross Handley Brown (1934–) was the most recent All Black in a famous Taranaki rugby family. He was the son of Handley Welbourne Brown (1904–73) who represented NZ 20 times from 1924 to 1926 as a centre three-quarter, and the nephew of Henry MacKay Brown (1910–65) who played eight matches for NZ in 1935 and 1936. Ross Brown played 25 matches for the All Blacks from 1955 to 1962 as a five-eighth and centre. When he retired from rugby in 1968, he had played 207 first-class matches since he first represented Taranaki as an 18-year-old.

BROWN CREEPER

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Brown creeper (*Finschia novaeseelandiae*) belongs to the very large family of warblers (Sylviidae) which has a number of subfamilies spread throughout the world. All are insectivorous and the majority have a musical and often powerful song. The brown creeper, slightly smaller than a sparrow at 13 cm, is mainly brown, as its name suggests, with a reddish brown forehead, back and tail, a grey patch on the back of the head extending on to the face, dark brown wings and a cinnamon brown throat and underparts. Its bill and feet are pale brown and dark brown spots on the tail form a band when it is spread.

This NZ song bird is confined to the South Island, Stewart Island and some neighbouring islands where it is fairly common in native bush and adjacent exotic pine plantations, but it is relatively little known because it is so inconspicuous.

The brown creeper is gregarious and moves around in small flocks but, like its relative the yellow-head, is more often heard than seen. Breeding is from October to January. The nest is a neat cup woven from grass, fibres, moss, spiders' webs and is lined with feathers. It is well concealed in trees or shrubs up to 9 m from the ground. The three to four eggs range from pink with brown spots to white with purplish spots. Incubation takes about 17 days and is done entirely by the hen who is fed by the male during her sitting.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas Gore

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Sir Thomas Gore Browne (1807–87) was born in England to a prominent family and served with the British Army in Afghanistan. He retired in 1851 to become Governor of St Helena, and in 1854 was appointed to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of NZ, taking up the post at the end of 1855. He was succeeded by Grey six years later after a term during which he showed himself to be a sociable idealistic man but unable to understand or sympathise with Maori cultural attitudes, especially towards authority and land tenure.

His handling of Maori affairs gave a stronger inevitability to the drift towards war in the late 1850s. He took a stance against Wiremu Kingi over the sale of the Waitara Block in Taranaki. He was clearly in the wrong but he would not modify his attitude, and was always antagonistic towards the King movement.

Following his term of office in NZ he became governor of South Australia and then temporary administrator of Bermuda. (See Gore.)

BROWNLIE brothers

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Brownlie brothers, Cyril James (1895–1954), Maurice John (1897–1957), and Jack Laurence (1899–1972), all rugby forwards, comprised the most famous All Black family in NZ rugby history. The youngest, Jack, was born in southern Hawke's Bay, educated at Sacred Heart College, Auckland, and St Patrick's College, Wellington, and was the first of the three to represent the country, playing one match against New South Wales in 1921. A knee injury forced the end of his first-class career in his first first-class season.

Maurice was born in Wanganui, and also educated at Sacred Heart and St Patrick's, and played throughout his first-class career for Hawke's Bay (1921–30 inclusive), as a member of the most brilliant Ranfurly Shield team of the period before World War Two. He played 61 matches for NZ, eight of them tests, between 1922 and 1928, scoring 21 tries for this country. He is still regarded as one of the game's greatest flank forwards.

Cyril was born in Wanganui, educated at Sacred Heart, played for Hawke's Bay from 1922 to 1930 and represented NZ in 31 matches (three internationals) between 1924 and 1928, scoring 11 tries. During a test against England in 1925, as a member of the famous 'Invincibles', he became the first player to be ordered off in an international.

All three brothers were farmers.

BRUCELLOSIS

Brucellosis, also known as contagious abortion, has been a problem among cattle in NZ, but a determined eradication campaign has been successful in most districts. A central brucellosis laboratory services the national brucellosis scheme. The *Brucella abortus* bacteria infect the womb and placenta, and the calf may be aborted, or may be born weak after the eighth month and will often die. The disease can be transmitted by aborted calves, the afterbirth, by discharges and through milk, dirty hands and unsterilised equipment. Undulant fever in humans is caused by the same bacteria.

BRUNNER

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Brunner, a locality 13 km east of Greymouth, formerly known as Brunnerton and declared a borough in 1887, is near where Thomas Brunner discovered a coal seam in January 1848. The Brunner coalmine was the scene of the worst mine disaster in NZ history. On 26 March 1896, 67 men were killed by an explosion and a release of gas, following the negligent and unauthorised firing of a shot in a disused section of the mine where no work should have been in progress.

BRUNNER, Thomas

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Thomas Brunner (1821–74), one of the most intrepid explorers in the early days of NZ settlement, was born in England and came to this country as a survey assistant with the NZ Company on the *Whitby*, arriving at Nelson with Captain Wakefield in October 1841. He made two journeys of exploration — one with William Fox and Charles Heaphy, and a second with Heaphy — and then in December 1846 set out with two Maori guides and their wives to find the source of the Buller River and trace it to the sea. Hunger drove him to eat his dog before the party could reach a Maori settlement at Arahura where they wintered. Subsisting on fernroot and walking barefoot, just like his Maori companions, Brunner sought a pass across the Southern Alps north of the Grey River. He arrived back near Nelson on 15 June 1848, 560 days after his departure, and long after he had been presumed dead. He had traced the Grey and Buller Rivers from source to mouth, and the Inangahua from its source to its junction with the Buller and discovered the presence of coal. During the last few weeks of his journey, he lost the use almost entirely of one leg. The Maori abandoned him — except for the compassionate, Kehu, who remained and enabled them to continue to live off the land, snaring birds and gathering other Maori food.

After a period of unemployment, Brunner became a government surveyor, then Chief Surveyor for Nelson Province, and later Nelson's Commissioner of Public Works.

Lake Brunner, the largest lake in Westland with an area of 41 km², flows into the Arnold River which in turn flows into the Grey River. It is named after the explorer, as is the **Brunner Range** in Buller, which contains Mt Pelion (1,502 m), Mt Wynn (1,413 m) and Mt Curtis (1,402 m).

BRYCE, John

(see A C H Gordon)

BRYDONE, Thomas

Thomas Brydone (1837–1904) was a major figure in the NZ farming industry during the last quarter of the 19th century. He was born in Peeblesshire, Scotland, educated at the Perth Academy and was involved with land development schemes in Scotland and England before emigrating to NZ as superintendent of the Australia and NZ Land Company, in 1868, based at Totara, near Oamaru. Brydone formed an association with William Saltau Davidson, manager of The Levels station, where Timaru was later built. After The Levels was absorbed by the Australia and NZ Land Company, Davidson became general manager in Edinburgh and Brydone the manager of the whole company operation in NZ, organising the first shipment of frozen meat to England in 1882, aboard the SS *Dunedin*. It was his foresight and imagination that led to the establishment of this country's first commercial dairy factory at Edendale on the company's land in Southland. He also pioneered the use of artificial fertilisers and became celebrated in Otago as an outstanding agricultural leader and innovator.

BRYOPHYTE

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Bryophyte is a general term for the most primitive of the higher plants (above the algae). They are generally regarded as lacking a vascular (transport) system and have specialised in a different direction from that of the next higher group, the ferns and their allies. There are three subdivisions — mosses, liverworts and hornworts, although the last is a small group which is usually lumped in with the liverworts. NZ has about 1,000 bryophytes, five times as many as our ferns. As well as being unusual in having about as many liverworts as mosses, we have an unusually high number of primitive and interesting forms.

Bryophytes are commonest and best developed in moist, cool sites but some species are happy as epiphytes — living on the trunks and branches of trees even in exposed places. In form they range from creeping threads to flattened plates (thalloid liver-worts) but most have two or three, or even more, rows of leaves and may form pendent strands, cushions, clumps or even miniature palm-like umbrellas on the forest floor.

Unlike ferns and higher plants, the green leafy plant body is here the gametophyte generation (*see also* Ferns, Vegetation), and the sporophyte (equivalent to the fern plant) is only the small, simple spore-bearing capsule with its supporting stalk and foot. This reversal of roles makes direct comparisons between ferns and bryophytes difficult. The vegetative features being compared belong to different phases of the life cycle.

BUCHAN, Alexander

Alexander Buchan was one of two commissioned artists who sailed with Cook in the *Endeavour*. The other was Sydney Parkinson. Buchan was to make drawings and paintings of Pacific scenery and of the natives for naturalist Joseph Banks. An epileptic, he died in Tahiti.

BUCHANAN, John

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John Buchanan (1819–98) trained as a pattern designer at a print and dye works in Scotland before migrating to Dunedin in 1849. An avid botanist, he was involved in the exploration of the province of Otago. He published a book on the indigenous grasses of NZ in 1880, was a founder of the NZ Institute, and sent large numbers of dried botanical specimens from NZ to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. But Buchanan is best remembered for one work only, a painting called 'Milford Sound, Looking North West from Fresh Water Basin', described by Gil Docking in his *Two Hundred Years of NZ Painting* as 'An early masterpiece in NZ landscape painting. In this instance, the artist has seized on the huge rhythms of the same series of mountains and has composed a symphony in line and tone.'

BUCK, Sir Peter Henry

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Sir Peter Henry Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa) (c. 1880 –1951) was an athlete, physician, administrator, politician, soldier, and an anthropologist who established an international reputation as an expert on Polynesia. Although Buck claimed he was born in 1880, there has been some dispute among historians, and it is widely believed that his real birthdate was 1877. He was born at Urenui, the son of William Henry Buck of Irish extraction, and Rina of the Ngati Mutunga people of Taranaki. His mother died when he was young and Peter was raised by Ngarongokitua, his mother's cousin, and his great aunt Kapuakore. During his teens, Buck took the name Te Rangi Hiroa which he used as an alternative name all his life, most frequently in association with his scientific publications later in his career.

He was educated at Urenui Primary School, Te Aute College and Otago University where he graduated as a physician with his MB and ChB in 1904. By then he had established a reputation as an athlete, winning the national long jump title in 1900 and again in 1904. He married Margaret Wilson of Milton, Otago, in 1905.

Between 1905 and 1908, Buck was Medical Officer for Maori Health with the Health Department, and in 1909 won the Northern Maori electorate, staying in Parliament in this seat until 1914. He was a member of the Executive Council (representing the Maori race) for a short period during 1912. After resigning the Northern Maori seat in 1914, Buck narrowly missed winning a European electorate. He went overseas in 1914 with the NZ forces as medical officer to the First Maori Contingent, serving in Egypt and Gallipoli during 1914 and 1915. Following his transfer to the infantry, he became second-in-command of the NZ Pioneer Battalion during 1916 and 1917. In 1918 he rejoined the medical staff and on his return to NZ resumed his career as Medical Officer for Maori Health, becoming Director of the Division of Maori Hygiene in the Department of Health between 1919 and 1927.

Buck's interest in anthropology, and especially Polynesian anthropology, had been developing since before World War One and, during the long sea voyage home with the Pioneer Battalion, he took the opportunity to measure the physical characteristics of each Maori soldier under his command, compiling a work on the physical anthropology of the Maori published in 1922. Following a number of scientific papers published in the 1920s, of relevance to Maori anthropology, he accepted appointment at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu as a fulltime ethnologist, and by 1936 had achieved eminence in the new field. He was a Professor of Anthropology at Yale University, became Director and later President of the Board of Trustees of the Bishop Museum and had awards showered on him from around the world, including honorary degrees from the universities of Yale, NZ, Rochester, Hawaii, and honorary memberships and fellowships of a large number of scientific organisations around the world.

His work includes *Vikings of the Sunrise* (1938), *Anthropology and Religion* (1939) and *The Coming of the Maori* (1949), more than 60 articles, and 11 major scientific monographs: *The Evolution of Maori Clothing* (1926), *The Material Culture of the Cook Islands* (1927), *Samoan Material Culture* (1930), *Ethnology of Manahiki and Rakahanga* and *Ethnology of Tongareva* (both in 1932), *Ethnology of Mangareva and Mangaian Society* (1934), *Arts and Crafts of the Cook Islands* (1944), *Introduction to Polynesian Anthropology* (1945), *Material Culture of Kapingamarangi* (1950) and *Arts and Crafts of Hawaii* (1957).

Buck was the leading anthropologist and ethnologist of his period on the subject of Polynesia. He was a man of charm, sincerity, industry and exercised a scientific correctness that was mainly self-taught. He died in Honolulu in 1951, after 25 years living outside NZ, but his ashes were brought back to NZ and placed in a vault under a symbolic Polynesian canoe prow at Okoki (near Urenui) in Taranaki.

BUCKMAN, Rosina

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Rosina Buckman (1881–1948) was the first NZ-born operatic singer to gain an international reputation. She was born at Blenheim and educated at Palmerston North and at the Birmingham School of Music. Her distinguished career as an operatic soprano, and later as Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music in London, began in NZ in 1905 with her performance in Alfred Hill's *A Moorish Maid*. She toured Australia with the J C Williamson Light Opera Company and the Melba Opera Company, and then she was called to Covent Garden in 1914 to make her English debut in *La Boheme*. The following year she was acclaimed for her *Madame Butterfly* and from 1915 to 1918 featured as leading soprano with the Beecham Opera Company.

Further seasons at Covent Garden in 1919 and 1920 were followed by a world concert tour in 1922–23. Her husband, Maurice d'Oisley, was also a professor at the Royal Academy of Music and they lived quietly together after their retirement. She is buried in St Marylebone cemetery in London.

BUDDLE, Thomas

Thomas Buddle (1812–83) was one of the earliest Wesleyan missionaries to arrive in NZ, and he established a reputation as an expert in Maori language and customs. He was born, educated and ordained in England and arrived at Hokianga in May 1840. He spent four years in the central North Island region converting Maori to Christianity and establishing schools, before his appointment as head of the Wesleyan Native Training School in Auckland at which native teachers were educated for service in mission schools. His knowledge of Maori was such that he was consulted both by William Williams for translation work on the *Bible*, and by Sir George Grey during the writing of Grey's work on Maori mythology, but he wrote only one work of substance himself, *The Maori King Movement*. This was a description of the Waikato movement that began in the 1850s. He was president of the Australasian Wesleyan Conference in 1861, and of the first NZ conference in 1874.

BUICK, Thomas Lindsay

Thomas Lindsay Buick (1866–1938) was a politician, journalist and historian, whose most important contribution to NZ culture was his book, *The Treaty of Waitangi* (1914). He was born and educated at Oamaru, trained as a carpenter, and first gained public prominence as a lecturer on behalf of home rule for Ireland and as an advocate of the temperance cause. He entered Parliament in 1890 as a radical, who allied himself to the Liberal Party for whom he became Whip after the 1893 election. His outspoken independence cost him his seat for Wairau in 1896, and he turned his interest to journalism. He bought a share in the *Manawatu Standard* just before the turn of the century, then moved on to the *Dannevirke Advocate* in 1903 where he stayed until 1911 when he went to England for a visit. He joined the United Press Association as parliamentary reporter on his return, a job he held until he retired in 1933.

His first historical work was *Old Marlborough* (1900), followed by *Old Manawatu* (1903) and *An Old NZer* (1911), a biography of Te Rauparaha. Following the publication of *The Treaty of Waitangi*, he published *NZ's First War* (1926), *The French at Akaroa* (1928) and *Waitangi 94 Years After* (1934). He was given a research appointment at the Alexander Turnbull Library following his retirement, and was the first chairman of the National Historical Committee established by the government to organise the celebration of the national centennial in 1940.

He died, however, at the beginning of 1938, leaving £12,000 to the National Art Gallery and £1,000 to the Hocken Library in Dunedin.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Building societies originated in Britain in the last quarter of the 18th century as the industrial revolution pulled more and more people into the northern cities. The first 'terminating' societies grew out of the friendly societies movement, with say, 20 members pooling regular savings for the purpose of building homes, balloting for priority as funds became available for construction or purchase of a house, and then winding up after the last member had been catered for. There were many variations on this simple theme.

Building societies came to NZ early, opening during the 1860s in settlements such as Dunedin, Lyttelton, Nelson, New Plymouth, Napier and Thames. They were mainly 'permanent' societies. Terminating societies gained favour in NZ from the turn of the century, even though balloting for loans had been outlawed in Britain in the 1890s. These societies reached their peak in the 1950s and 1960s, but under the Building Societies Amendment Act 1980, terminating societies in NZ were prevented from taking new members from 31 March 1981. This accelerated the growth of permanent societies which had burgeoned during the 1970s as a result of a stated government policy to shift more of the financing of private homes away from government sources to the private sector.

Permanent societies operated more like savings banks with depositors buying 'shares' to accentuate the co-operative nature of the institutions. After the end of the terminating societies, permanent societies became heavily involved in marketing variations on these savings schemes. By the mid-1980s, there were about 50 building societies in the country with about 500,000 members and total assets approaching a billion dollars. The deregulation of the financial sector since 1985 has seen the demise of the building society, with the two biggest at that time, Countrywide and United, registering as banks.

BULLER

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Buller is the region on the West Coast of the South Island that stretches from the Karamea Bight in the north to the southern boundaries of the old Buller and Inangahua Counties. It takes its name from the Buller River which rises from Lake Rotoiti and flows into the Tasman Sea at Westport, about 170 km away. For 75 km, it runs through the Buller Gorge. The river was named after English MP, Charles Buller, a director of the NZ Company and a friend of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. And the gorge and locality took their name from the river.

BULLER, James

James Buller (1812–84) was an indefatigable Wesleyan missionary who arrived in Hokianga in 1836, mastered the Maori language and during the following 40 years worked in most parts of the country, demonstrating extraordinary stamina and administrative ability. On hearing of the arrival of the NZ Company settlers at Port Nicholson in 1840, he travelled to the area to select a site for a mission. He ministered to Wesleyans in Wellington, the Wairarapa, Wanganui, Christchurch, Timaru and Thames, setting up church organisations during the West Coast and Coromandel gold rushes. During the late 1870s he returned to Britain to lecture on missionary work in NZ and to publish his book, *Forty Years in NZ*. He settled in Christchurch in 1881.

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry

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Sir Walter Lawry Buller (1838–1906) was born in NZ, the son of missionary James Buller, and was one of the most distinguished men of his time as ornithologist, author, linguist, soldier, civil servant and businessman. His enduring memorial is the body of work on NZ birds: *The History of the Birds of NZ* (London, 1873); *Manual of the Birds of NZ* (1882); the two-volume masterpiece, *The Birds of NZ* (1888); and the two-volume *Supplement to the Birds of NZ* (1905).

Buller was educated at Wesley College, Auckland, where he first developed his lifelong interest in natural history. He worked for the Union Bank in Auckland for several years before moving to Wellington where he first became noted for his literary, scientific and linguistic ability. He became fluent in Maori, was appointed an interpreter to the Wellington Magistrate's Court, became Native Commissioner for the southern provinces, edited a weekly Maori language newspaper, *Te Karere o Ponēke*, then became first editor of the bilingual *Maori Messenger* and its successor, *The Maori Intelligencer (Te Manuhiri Tuarangi)*. He became a Native Land Court Judge.

While Buller was in London during the early 1870s, acting as secretary to the Agent-General for NZ, Dr I E Featherston, and preparing his first book for publication, he qualified for the Bar at the Inner Temple and, on returning to Wellington, established a legal practice mainly concerning the Native Land Court.

Buller was an extraordinarily able and energetic man whose remarkable achievements were marked during his lifetime by many honours, including membership of the Royal Society and honorary degrees from scientific institutions in Europe. But there were several scandals associated with his business affairs, including the collection of bird skins from round the country, the lending of money at exorbitant interest rates and the conduct of his legal practice. He made a large fortune but, despite his allegedly ruthless self-interest, left his country a remarkable heritage contained in our most famous books.

BULLS

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Bulls, a Rangitikei township 31 km north-west of Palmerston North and 14 km south of Marion, is the oldest settlement in the northern Manawatu area. It was first settled by an English craftsman James Bull, who became a shopkeeper and hotelkeeper. It was first known as Bull Town but later 'Bulls' became common currency. It is the centre of a horticultural, sheep-rearing and dairying area and is jokingly referred to as 'the only place in the world where you can get milk from Bulls'. It is not well known that James Bull was a wood carver of such distinction that he did some of the panelling in the House of Commons in London before emigrating to NZ.

BUNBURY, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bunbury (1791–1862) was born into a military family at Gibraltar, and served in a number of European campaigns until his transfer to Australia in 1837. When the New South Wales Governor, Sir George Gipps, became alarmed at reports of William Hobson's ill-health, he sent Bunbury to take over the government of NZ if necessary. However, Hobson was recovering when Bunbury arrived, and he had already sent several men into various parts of NZ to collect further signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi. He asked Bunbury to take the treaty for signature to certain centres, most notably the South Island. Bunbury proclaimed the Queen's sovereignty at Stewart Island in early June by right of Cook's discovery, but later in June he formally took possession of the South Island on the grounds of its cession by Maori chiefs.

In 1844 Bunbury sailed for India with his regiment and, after returning to England, wrote a lively account of his life, called *Reminiscences*, in which he included shrewd observations on his NZ stay.

BURCHFIELD, Robert William

Robert William Burchfield (1923–) was, before his retirement, perhaps the best-known lexicographer and philologist in England as Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries and editor of the four-volume *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*. Burchfield was born in Wanganui and educated at Wanganui Technical College, Victoria University of Wellington and at Oxford. He served with the NZ army in World War Two and represented the army at rugby in Italy in 1946. After a period as a lecturer in English at Victoria University, he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in 1949 and has lived and worked at Oxford since. He began work on the editing of *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary* in 1957, became a Fellow of St Peter's College in 1963, and was editor of 'A Supplement of Australian and NZ Words' in *The Pocket Oxford Dictionary* in 1969. In 1977, Burchfield was made an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

His books include *The Land and People of NZ*, with E M Burchfield, his first wife (1953), *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, with C T Onions and G W S Friedrichsen (1966) and *The English Language* (1985). He has also contributed scholarly articles to magazines, and chapters to specialist books.

BURDON, Randal Mathews

Randal Mathews Burdon (1896–1965) was a soldier, a high-country sheep farmer and a well-known historian and biographer. He was born in England, emigrated to NZ with his family as a young boy, and was educated at Waihi School, Winchester, and Christ's College, where he was an outstanding athlete. He served throughout World War One in the Queen's Regiment, winning the Military Cross, and rising to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He then served with the Indian Army on the Northwest Frontier for four years following World War One, rising to the rank of Captain.

In 1922 Burdon returned to NZ, established himself as a sheep farmer in South Canterbury, and became interested in history and journalism. His first book was *High Country* (1939), which has become a standard historical work on the development of high country sheep stations in the South Island. This was followed by *NZ Notables* Series I, II and III (1941, 1945, 1950), *Life and Times of Sir Julius Vogel* (1949), *24 Battalion*, an official war history (1953), *King Dick, a Biography of Richard John Seddon* (1955), *Scholar Errant* (1956) and *The New Dominion* (1964).

BURNHAM

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Burnham is a farming area 30 km south-west from Christchurch in Central Canterbury, named by pioneer Richard Bethell after his birthplace in England, Burnham Beeches. Scientists from Britain and the US observed the transit of Venus there in 1874. It was the site of the notorious Burnham Industrial School for Boys, among whose more distinguished alumnae was writer and politician John A Lee. Flogging was part of the rehabilitation. It is now the site of a military training establishment.

BURNS, Thomas

Thomas Burns (1796–1871) was born in Mosgiel, Ayrshire, the son of Gilbert Burns, and nephew of the poet, Robert Burns. Thomas became a minister of the established Church of Scotland in 1823 and served the parishes at Ballantrae and in Monkton before throwing in his lot with the breakaway Free Church of Scotland in 1843 and emigrating to Otago aboard the *Philip Laing* with his wife and family in 1848. Burns was officially the minister to the first congregation in ‘New Edinburgh’. His energy and strong personality exercised an enormous influence on the young Dunedin settlement, and the early establishment of the University of Otago was a reflection of his passion for education.

His son, **Arthur John Burns** (1830–1901), after a period as an apprentice seaman, arrived in Dunedin, also aboard the *Philip Laing*, and took up land at Mosgiel. Arthur John Burns was MP for Bruce in 1865–66, for Caversham from 1866 to 1870 and for Roslyn from 1876 to 1878. He founded the Mosgiel Woollen Company and for several years was manager of the Westport Coal Company in Hokitika.

BUSBY, James

James Busby (1800–71) was born in Glasgow and went to New South Wales with his father, John Busby, who was appointed mineral surveyor and civil engineer in the colony. James studied viticulture in France as a very young man and later conducted experiments in wine-making in both New South Wales and NZ. He worked in the civil service in New South Wales but returned to England in 1831. He was appointed Resident in NZ by the British government, and arrived in the Bay of Islands in May 1833. He bought land at Waitangi at his own expense and built a house on the site. This house later became famous for the signing of the treaty with the Maori tribes in 1840. Busby was slightly wounded by Maori marauders in 1834, and because he had no legal means of enforcing law and order he became known among the settlers and the Maori as ‘Man-o’-War Without Guns’. His frequent request to the British government, through the New South Wales government, for increased powers went unheeded and his impotence gained him what many regard as an undeserved reputation for inefficiency.

Spurred on by the arrival of Baron De Thierry, a French immigrant who declared himself to be sovereign chief of NZ, Busby persuaded 35 northern Maori chiefs to sign a declaration of independence creating a confederation of the chiefs and tribes of NZ with exclusive powers of legislation. The British Colonial office acknowledged the declaration, but it soon became obvious that without any substantial backing by the British government the confederation would be ineffectual. Busby’s requests for legal powers as a magistrate and for a police force to back his authority were ignored. Captain William Hobson of the Royal Navy visited NZ in 1837 and proposed that the districts settled by Europeans should be under direct British rule. In face of this impractical suggestion, Busby insisted on supporting his confederation of tribes scheme and was preparing to leave for London to persuade the British government of its worth when he was advised of the appointment of Hobson as consul and lieutenant-governor of NZ. Although disappointed, Busby generously co-operated with Hobson in drafting the Treaty of Waitangi and negotiating its acceptance by the Maori.

After visiting Sydney, Busby returned to settle in NZ. He represented the Bay of Islands in the Auckland Provincial Council between 1853 and 1863. He established a newspaper in Auckland, partly to make a case against what he considered the government’s unjust treatment of land claims made by himself and other settlers; he was awarded over £30,000 in compensation in 1869, but received only £23,000 which helped offset legal costs of nearly £14,000.

BUSH

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Bush is the region of the northern Wairarapa, that area once known as the Forty-Mile Bush, which runs northwards from Mt Bruce near Masterton to the Manawatu Gorge. The dense rain forest, with which the region was covered, also continued to well north of Dannevirke in southern Hawke's Bay, and the overall region was known as the Seventy-Mile Bush. When the rugby union was formed in the northern Wairarapa/southern Hawke's Bay region in 1890, it was to be called 'The Seventy-Mile Bush Rugby Football Union' but, as the Dannevirke club chose to remain in the Hawke's Bay Union, the name was simplified to 'The Bush Union'. The section of the Seventy-Mile Bush from Eketahuna to Norsewood was largely settled in the early 1870s by parties of Scandinavian immigrants.

BUSH LAWYERS

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Bush lawyers are rambler roses of the family Rosaceae and the genus *Rubus*, so-called because the prickly stems grasp at the skin or clothing of anyone venturing too close. The five NZ species and the introduced species (including the blackberry, *R. fruticosus*) thrive in regenerating bush after primary growth has been cut or burnt out. Two major native species are *R. australis* and *R. squarrosus* which appear throughout the country but there are many variations, including intermediate forms or possibly hybrids.

Bush lawyer is also a colloquial term for a person with pretensions towards a knowledge of the law.

BUSH SICKNESS

Bush sickness is a disease caused by a cobalt deficiency in the soil, and affects all ruminant animals but particularly cattle and sheep. It results in anaemia, loss of appetite, general wasting and unthriftiness, and ultimately death. Cobalt deficiency was especially severe in the central plateau region of the North Island and across into the hinterland of Poverty Bay and Hawke's Bay. There were other much smaller pockets in Northland, the west coast of Wellington Province, the north-west coast of the South Island, central Canterbury and in Southland.

Once the cause of bush sickness was established, it was countered by regular applications of cobalt sulphate which resulted in high pastoral productivity across the central North Island plateau which was once left to scrub.

BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE

Business Roundtable, established in 1986 by the chief executives of business corporations, had a powerful influence on the policies of both the Labour government of 1984–90 and the following National administration. The organisation's declared objectives are 'promoting the interest of all NZers concerned with achieving a more prosperous economy and fair society' in the belief that 'In an open and free domestic and international market environment, the interests of the business sector are closely aligned with those of the community at large.' With an annual budget of \$2 million from membership fees, the Roundtable has undertaken a large number of research projects to support its pro-business cause. The organisation had 29 members under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Trotter of Fletcher Challenge in 1986. Ten years later membership exceeded 60 under the chairmanship of Douglas Myers, of Lion Nathan Ltd.

BUTLER, George Edmund

George Edmund Butler (1870–1936) was born in England, arrived in Wellington in 1881 with his father, and was educated at Te Aro School and the local School of Art under J A Nairn. In 1898 he travelled to Europe where he studied at the Lambeth School of Art, London, at the Académie Julien in Paris, and in Antwerp where he won the Concours Gold Medal. Butler taught art privately in Dunedin in 1903 and 1904 but returned to England to further his career and had many pictures hung in the Royal Academy and in the Royal Scottish Academy. He is best remembered in NZ now for the pictures he made as an official war artist with the NZ Expeditionary Force during World War One.

BUTLER, John Gare

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John Gare Butler (1781–1841) was the first ordained clergyman to settle in NZ as a missionary and on 3 May 1820 supervised the first ploughing of land in this country, recording it rather pompously with: ‘The agricultural plough was for the first time put into the land of NZ at Kideekidee [Kerikeri], and I felt much pleasure in holding it after a team of six bullocks brought down by the *Dromedary*. I trust that this day will be remembered with gratitude, and its anniversary kept by ages yet unborn. Each heart rejoiced in this auspicious day, and said, “May God speed the plough”.’

Butler was born in London and worked as a clerk until his ordination in 1818 in preparation for his missionary service as the church superintendent in NZ. He arrived in the Bay of Islands in 1819, accompanied by the Reverend Samuel Marsden whom he had joined in Port Jackson, New South Wales. The Butlers lived in what is now known as Kemp House, named after James Kemp, who, with his wife, had travelled from London with the Butlers as a lay missionary. Kemp House is the oldest surviving European building in NZ.

Butler was a difficult man to deal with and progressively fell out with fellow missionary Thomas Kendall, Maori chief Hongi Hika and finally Samuel Marsden himself. He was finally withdrawn from the settlement in 1823, following a charge of drunkenness which was almost certainly trumped up, and he returned to Britain. He came back to NZ in 1840, becoming a clergyman and Maori welfare agent at Petone until his death a year later.

BUTLER, Samuel

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Samuel Butler (1835–1902), an early settler in Canterbury, was the son of the Reverend Thomas Butler, and a grandson of the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr Samuel Butler, who had been a famous headmaster of Shrewsbury. The young Samuel was educated at Shrewsbury School and St John's College, Cambridge. He took a high place in the classical tripos at Cambridge in 1858. It was expected Butler would follow the family tradition and enter the church but his agnostic opinions made this impossible. As a result of this family dissension, he was given sufficient capital to come to NZ and establish himself as a sheep farmer. He arrived in 1860 and spent some time exploring the river valleys in the western foothills of Canterbury before purchasing about 4,000 ha of previously unclaimed land, following an exciting race against a competitor to the Christchurch land office.

With an associate and two cadets, Butler built a cob cottage on the property, called Mesopotamia, and farmed there for the next four years. He had a piano in the house and books and pictures, indulging his artistic taste and intellectual curiosity as far as he could in the wilderness.

Butler and an associate explored the tributaries of the Rangitata and Rakaia Rivers, and he discovered Whitcombe Pass with J H Baker. They were the first Europeans to use it, although they did not go down the western side. He paid prolonged visits to Christchurch, exhibiting paintings, playing the piano at a public concert and writing for *The Press*. *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement* was published in 1863, after heavy editing by his father. Butler doubled his capital by selling his property in 1864, before declining wool prices and a run of severe winters temporarily diminished the value of sheep and Canterbury land. In the same year, he returned to London where he studied painting and had pictures hung in the Royal Academy.

It was not until the 1870s that Butler began to write steadily and established a reputation as a philosopher, essayist and novelist. He was a man of enormous intellect and talent who was, in many ways, ahead of his time. His literary reputation has gained in stature and he must be regarded as historically the greatest literary figure associated with this country.

The most celebrated product of his life in NZ was *Erewhon* (1872), a utopian novel whose setting was a mythical land beyond the mountains behind his sheep run, Mesopotamia. He also wrote a series of works of scientific controversy: *Life and Habit* (1877), *Evolution Old and New* and *God the Known and God the Unknown* (1879), *Unconscious Memory* (1880), *Luck or Cunning* (1887) and *The Deadlock in Darwinism* (undated). He held the belief that Darwin was wrong in banishing the concept of 'mind' from the universe, and he maintained the transmissibility by heredity of acquired habits, a view discounted then but gaining intellectual ground today.

Butler wrote travel books, a life of his grand-father, commentaries on Homer (whom he claimed was a woman) and Shakespeare, translated the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* and in 1901 produced *Erewhon Revisited*. His autobiographical novel, *The Way of All Flesh*, was published posthumously and remains his best-known work. But his published notebooks are also widely read for their commonsense and the delight with which they attack hypocrisy, conventional thinking and pomposity.

BUTTERFISH

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Butterfish (*Odax pullus*) is a tasty fish caught throughout NZ coastal waters but more commonly off the South Island. It grows to about 500 mm, has a brown-grey body with fins variegated with bright blue, and broad sweeping anal and dorsal fins. In Maori it is marari, and it is sometimes known as 'greenbone' from the colour of its bones.

BUTTERFLIES

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Butterflies are among the most appealing of all insects but sadly comprise only a small part of the fauna of NZ with 16 species found regularly here and another seven that get blown across the Tasman Sea from time to time.

Butterflies are not very distinct from moths. Both make up the insect order, Lepidoptera, whose members have their wings decorated by thousands of tiny overlapping coloured scales. The simplest way of distinguishing between butterflies and moths is by the slender, knobbed antennae of the butterflies.

NZ butterflies do not include any representatives of the spectacular swallowtails or the smaller skipper butterflies that are present throughout tropical countries.

An oddity among the six-legged insects is the Nymphalidae family of butterflies which stand on only four legs. Among them are the monarch, the admirals and the ringlet species. They actually have six legs, of course, but the front pair are very small and are held tucked up against the body. The whites, blues and coppers use their six legs in the normal insect manner.

Eleven species of butterfly are unique to NZ, five of them confined to the mountain areas of the South Island. All of these endemics have evidently survived and evolved here for millions of years. Most of them are open country butterflies of the tussock lands, riverbeds or sea coasts but three species are associated with forest: the red admiral (*Bassaris gonerilla*), forest ringlet (*Dodonidia helmsii*) and glade copper (*Lycaena feredayi*).

The five species of ringlet butterflies found on mountains of the South Island — the three tussock butterflies (*Argyrophenga antipodum*, *A. harrisi*, *A. janitae*), the black mountain ringlet (*Percnodaimon pluto*) and Butler's ringlet (*Erebiola butleri*) — have remarkable look-alikes in the northern hemisphere mountains, yet their near relatives are in the Australian region.

Perhaps the most intriguing NZ group is the copper butterflies — four species with small but brilliantly lustrous wings. They are the common copper (*Lycaena salustius*), the glade copper (*L. feredayi*), Rauparaha's copper (*L. rauparaha*) and the boulder copper (*L. boldenarum*). They have their nearest relatives in Europe and Asia.

The diminutive common blue butterfly (*Zizina otis labradus*) of roadsides, fields and gardens has an extensive distribution throughout many Pacific Islands and Australia but a distinctive form, the southern blue (*Z. o. oxleyi*), is found only along the drier eastern side of the South Island.

A small contingent of Australia's vast butterfly fauna of well over 300 species are migratory in habit and may occasionally be encountered in NZ. All degrees of colonisation are found

from the yellow admiral (*Bassaris itea*) which is a permanent resident, through the spasmodic but quite spectacular immigrations of species like the painted lady, blue moon and meadow argus to certain rare or very rare arrivals — the lesser wanderer, blue tiger, evening brown or lemon migrant.

The painted lady (*Cynthia kershawi*) occurs virtually every year and may breed here for one or two summer generations.

The blue moon (*Hypolimnas bolina*), and other species which are occasionally seen here including the lesser wanderer (*Danaus chrysippus*), the meadow argus (*Precis villida*), blue tiger (*Danaus hamatus*), evening brown (*Melanitis leda*) and lemon migrant (*Catopsilia pomona*), listed in order of frequency of occurrence. Only one specimen of the lemon migrant has been recorded and that was prior to 1876.

Proof of the natural aerial journey of these migrants has come on the occasions when the occurrence of large numbers of species seen migrating in Australia coincides with sightings in NZ. The insects can arrive in perfect condition, not necessarily damaged by such a long journey over the sea. In some years hundreds make the journey and are reported from all over NZ, but especially from western districts where they make their landfall after two or three days over the sea. One butterfly that was accidentally introduced into NZ by man and has not been a welcome immigrant is the cabbage white (*Pieris rapae*) whose caterpillars eat vegetables and stock-food crops in the cabbage family. Numbers reached epidemic levels in the 1930s before some tiny parasites were introduced to suppress it.

A far more widely appreciated introduction was the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) which probably arrived as a result of its own powers of flight. It is reported to have crossed the Pacific Ocean in the late 19th century from North America via Hawaii, a journey that took about 30 years of island hopping and establishment. NZ has no native plant on which the handsome black, yellow and white caterpillars can feed. However, swanplants are now grown in many home gardens with the purpose of attracting the egg-laying monarch and they have enabled it to become a permanent resident.

Another foreign butterfly has a similar history but relies for its continued survival in this country on gorse and other introduced pea flowers on which the caterpillar feeds. The long-tailed or pea blue (*Lampides boeticus*) is a small, fast-flying butterfly which was first reported in Auckland in 1965. It has now colonised several districts in the north and west of the North Island and the area around Nelson.

Butterflies' lives are generally short. The smaller the butterfly the shorter its lifespan as an adult. Copper and blue butterflies live about eight to 12 days, ringlets perhaps a little more, while the robust admirals and monarch live for several months and those which emerge in autumn will survive through the winter until early summer. However, it must be remembered that the adult butterfly is only the reproductive phase of the life-cycle. The creature spends more time as egg, caterpillar and pupa than as an adult. Thus the total lifespan — from egg to adult death — varies from a few months in the summer for the coppers, blues, monarch, white and admirals to between one and three years for the ringlets.

BEADLE, Paul John

Paul John Beadle (1917-92) was born in Hungerford, England, educated in Cambridge and attended Cambridge Art School and later the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London. He served in the Royal Navy during World War Two and took his discharge in Australia, where he held various art teaching posts from 1947 to 1960. In 1961 he was appointed Foundation Professor of the School of Fine Arts at Auckland University, and was influential in the expansion and diversification of the school in its formative period. He held many exhibitions which have brought him an international reputation, especially as a worker in metal. His sensitive handling of woods native to Australia and NZ demonstrates his versatility and his harmony with wood as a medium.

BEN LOMOND

Ben Lomond, a 1750-m high peak overlooking Queenstown on the east of the central arm of Lake Wakatipu in Lake County, Central Otago, was named in 1861 by shepherd Duncan MacAusland because he thought it resembled in shape the 973-m high peak in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

BIDDLE, Benjamin

Benjamin Biddle (1848-1933) was one of the first three men awarded the New Zealand Cross by Gazette on 25 March 1869 (along with Henare Ahururu and Solomon Black), for bravery at Ngatapa in January 1869 against Te Kooti and the Hauhau. He had been a seaman before he joined the Armed Constabulary.

BLACK, Solomon

Solomon Black (1834-?), was one of the first three men awarded the New Zealand Cross on 25 March 1869. Black arrived in NZ in 1864, became a private in No 1 Division of the Armed Constabulary, and received his decoration for gallantry in holding his position in the siege of Ngatapa, against Te Kooti on 8 January 1869. Black was born in Scotland and was living in Glasgow in 1910 but there is no record of his death.

BROWN SWISS

Brown Swiss cattle began to take their place in NZ dairy herds in 1975, when the first halfbred calves were born following the introduction of semen the year before from purebred bulls in Europe and North America. Later, bulls were imported. Dams of most other dairy breeds were used for an upgrading programme of displacement breeding. The breed has an established reputation in some other countries for a particularly long productive life, high milk and fat production, general hardiness and large carcass at maturity. Its large frame makes it suitable for dairy beef production.

The breed, also known as Schwyz, goes back hundreds of years in Swiss agriculture, and is probably the oldest fixed dairy breed in the world. It has been an important breed in the North American industry since it was first introduced to the US in 1869.

BYRD, Richard Evelyn

Richard Evelyn Byrd (1888-1957), was an American explorer and aviator. He made the first flight to the North Pole in 1926, and to the South Pole in 1929. He established an association with NZ during four subsequent US expeditions to Antarctica between 1929 and 1956. Marie Byrd Land and the Byrd Glacier in Antarctica are named after him.

CABBAGE TREE

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Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*) flourishes in swampy land throughout NZ and grows as tall as 13 m, which makes it one of the tallest of the *Cordyline* genus. There are four other species in NZ, the two most common being *C. banksii* and *C. indivisa*.

Contrary to popular belief there is no evidence that Maori or early settlers used the tree's bushy crowns as a substitute for cabbage, not surprisingly since they are reputedly tough and bitter. J Beever published an article in 1981, putting the record straight. Part of the confusion lies in the early use, dating back to the 17th century, of the word 'cabbage' for palms and hence, in early 18th and 19th-century NZ literature, to nikau which does have an edible shoot. This accounts for an incident at Tolaga Bay described by both Cook and Banks in 1769. G Forster's account of the cutting and eating of 'cabbage' from a 'dragon tree', at Dusky Sound during Cook's voyage of 1773, can only have applied to *C. indivisa*, not *C. australis*.

The Maori extracted food from the other end of the cabbage tree, the root, which is shaped like a parsnip, grows up to a metre in length, and is a nutritious vegetable (kauru) when steamed in a ground oven.

Cabbage trees have been afflicted by a disease since the 1980s which has diminished their numbers.

CABINET

Cabinet is the executive arm of government in NZ, whose members are Ministers of the Crown, and which implements government policy, co-ordinates the work of ministers, and prepares or approves legislation. It has the same membership as the Executive Council but was not created by statute. It exists by convention and its proceedings are informal and confidential. Although the Governor-General normally presides over the Executive Council, he or she is not a member of it, and takes no part at all in the business of Cabinet.

Cabinet aims at decision-making by consensus rather than by voting, thus reinforcing a tradition of collective responsibility for its decisions. Once the executive agrees on a proposal, it is assured of the support of the government in the House of Representatives.

Over the years the practice of forming separate Cabinet committees has evolved, with membership by those ministers whose responsibilities overlap in certain broad areas, such as transport or communications. The Cabinet of the day determines the number, scope and membership of these committees. Because NZ has had a unicameral parliament since the Legislative Council was disbanded in the early 1950s, Cabinet has more executive power than in other western democracies.

Cabinet is administratively serviced by the Cabinet Office and by a secretary who is also Clerk of the Executive Council (*See also Executive Council.*)

CAIRNS, Bernard Lance

Bernard Lance Cairns (1949–) began an outstanding cricket career as a first-class bowler in the summer of 1971–72 when he played his first first-class match for the NZ under-23 against Otago. The powerfully built, Picton-born cricketer, known by his middle name, Lance, won a test place in 1973–74. Cairns six times took more than five wickets in a test innings: against India in 1976–77, West Indies in 1979–80, against both Australia and India in 1980–81, and against England twice in 1983–84.

But although he was for nearly 15 years a regular member of the NZ team as a right-arm medium pace bowler — steady and full of guile — it was as a right-hand batsman, a huge hitter of the ball, that he primarily endeared himself to fans throughout NZ and Australia. His ability to hit spin or medium pace bowling over the fence made him a special drawcard in one-day, limited-over internationals, for a while using a specially made heavy bat he called ‘Excalibur’.

Up to the mid-1980s, he ranked second only to Richard Hadlee as a one-day all-rounder.

A son, **Christopher Cairns**, is a brilliant all-round cricketer, technically a more polished batsman than his father, but also a big hitter of the ball for NZ in both tests and one-day internationals.

CAMBRIDGE

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Cambridge is a town in the Waikato, on the banks of the Waikato River, 24 km southeast of Hamilton. Population is 12,500. It is a servicing centre for the highly productive farmland surrounding it — some of the most fertile dairying land anywhere in the world — and many inhabitants commute to Hamilton. A tradition of planting English trees (for which the town is noted) was started by the earliest European settlers, and wide streets and generous parklands reinforce the Englishness.

Before European settlement Cambridge was the site of Horotiu Pa, a powerful Maori tribal stronghold. European settlement followed the unsuccessful attempts by Maori to defend their land in the region from British and colonial forces. Each man of the Third Waikato Regiment was allocated a 20-ha block of land and a residential section.

Cambridge became a town district in 1882, a borough in 1886, was enlarged in 1958 when it absorbed Leamington, on the southern bank of the river, and was incorporated administratively in the Waipa District Council in 1989.

CAMERON, Alexander Christie

Alexander Christie Cameron (1893–1961), a businessman and civic leader of great energy, was born in Dunedin and served on a vast number of organisations, but is best known as founder of the Young Farmers' Club in the 1930s.

CAMERON, Sir Duncan Alexander

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Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron (1808–88) was a British professional soldier. He served in the Crimean War and came to NZ in 1861 as a Major-General to command the Imperial forces against the Maori in the Land Wars. He fought in the Waikato and in Taranaki but later came to disapprove of the war which he believed was being deliberately waged for the benefit of land-hungry settlers. Consequently, in 1865, he resigned and returned to England. From 1868 to 1875 he was governor of Sandhurst College.

CAMPAIGN MEDALS

Campaign medals for the armed forces fighting in NZ were approved in March 1869 for British troops and extended to colonial troops six months later. The NZ Medal was awarded to those who had actually been under fire in any engagement from 1845 through 1847 or from 1860 through 1872.

The medal, when issued by the NZ government, usually had an undated reverse but the one awarded by the British government to those who had served in the Imperial Commissariat Corps had a reverse dated 1861–66. It was necessary for the volunteers and militia to make personal application for the medal — which many neglected to do. About 5,000 members of the NZ forces were entitled to receive the medal.

The Queen's South Africa Medal was awarded to about 6,500 NZ Mounted Rifles troops who served in the war in South Africa between 1899 and 1902. Twenty-six clasps were issued with this medal to commemorate service in various areas. NZ troops were eligible for a selection of the following: Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Driefontein, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902.

The King's South Africa Medal was awarded in addition to the Queen's South Africa Medal to those who served for 18 months in the war. Four nursing sisters and 168 men received this medal.

Service in World War One was recognised by the award of four medals:

- The 1914–15 Star for all who saw service in any theatre of war between 5 August 1914 and 31 December 1915.
- The British War Medal was issued to all who served during the war.
- The Mercantile Marine War Medal was awarded to members of the merchant navy who served on at least one voyage in a war zone.
- The Allied Victory Medal was awarded to all who served in a theatre of operations during the war.

Service in World War Two was recognised by the award of campaign stars with varying qualifications for the three services:

- The 1939–45 Star for six months' service.
- The Atlantic Star for six months' service.
- The Air Crew Europe Star for operational flying between 3 September 1939 and 5 June 1944.
- The Africa Star for service in North Africa between 10 June 1940 and 12 May 1943.
- The Pacific Star for service in the Pacific war theatre between 8 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.
- The Burma Star for service in the Burma campaign between 11 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.
- The Italy Star for service in Sicily or Italy between 11 June 1943 and 8 May 1945.

- The France and Germany Star for service in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany between 6 June 1944 and 8 May 1945.
- The Defence Medal for six months' service in a non-operational area.
- The War Medal awarded to all fulltime personnel of the armed forces.

The NZ War Service Medal for 28 days of fulltime service or six months of part-time service.

- The campaign in Korea was recognised by the award of two medals:
- The Korea Medal for service between 2 July 1949 and 10 June 1953.
- The United Nations Korea Service Medal for any service after 27 June 1950.

Those NZers who served in Malaya between 16 June 1948 and 31 July 1960 were awarded the General Service Medal with a clasp, Malaya.

Those who served in Brunei between 8 December and 23 December 1962 were awarded the General Service Medal with the clasp, Brunei.

The General Service Medal became obsolete in 1962 and was replaced by the Campaign Service Medal which was authorised in October 1964. NZ troops serving in the Malay peninsula between 17 August 1964 and 11 August 1966 were issued with this new medal and clasp, Malay Peninsula. Those who served in the Borneo area had the clasp, Borneo.

The Vietnam Medal was awarded only to NZ and Australian armed forces and to qualify they had to serve for at least 28 days from 28 May 1964. The Vietnam government recognised the service of these forces by the award of the South Vietnam Campaign Medal for those with six months' service.

In December 1979, 74 NZ soldiers qualified for the Rhodesia Medal 1980. They were part of a 1,200-strong Commonwealth truce monitoring group who served in Rhodesia until March 1980.

Special awards have been issued over the years to the families of NZ servicemen who have died on active service.

The next of kin of those who died in World War One received a bronze plaque bearing the name of the deceased.

The next of kin of deceased servicemen during World War Two were awarded the NZ Memorial Cross with a purple satin pendant ribbon and bearing the name of the deceased impressed on the back.

The NZ Memorial Cross was also issued to the next of kin of servicemen who died in Korea or Malaya, except that the pendant ribbon was replaced by a brooch clasp.

CAMPBELL, Alistair Te Ariki

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Alistair Te Ariki Campbell (1925–) has been for more than 40 years one of NZ's leading poets. His first collection, *Mine Eyes Dazzle*, was published in 1947 and reissued in 1950, and in revised editions in 1951 and 1956. Several collections since then include *Sanctuary of Spirits* (1963), *Wild Honey* (1964), *Blue Rain* (1967) and *Kapiti: Selected Poems, 1947–71* (1972). He has also written plays for stage and radio, film, scripts and lyrics for songs. Campbell was born in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands and was educated at Otago Boys' High School, Victoria University, where he took a BA, and Wellington Teachers' College.

CAMPBELL, Sir John Logan

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Sir John Logan Campbell (1817–1912) is the best remembered of Auckland's pioneers. He was present at the founding of the city in 1840, was involved in a wide range of business enterprises as a general merchant, brewer, liquor wholesaler, wholesaler and was director of many companies in which he was an investor. He gave service to many local organisations, and made many bequests and charitable grants both when he was alive and even today through his Sir John Logan Campbell Trust. Campbell was born in Edinburgh, the son of a doctor, and graduated as a physician himself. He emigrated to Auckland as a ship's doctor in 1839 and first arrived in NZ in 1840, at Coromandel.

When they heard that the capital of the colony was to be moved to Auckland from the Bay of Islands, Campbell and his partner, William Brown, established business premises (Brown, Campbell and Co) near the beach in Commercial Bay in Auckland, about where Shortland Street is today. They were involved in the first export direct from Auckland to England, which included kauri spars, copper and manganese, aboard their ship, *Bolina*.

Campbell retained his business interests in Auckland until his death at the age of 94. He left NZ for two years between 1848 and 1850 when he visited Scotland and then San Francisco (where he made a huge profit from a cargo of produce he took to sell during the Californian gold rush); for another two years in the 1850s when he visited India and Italy; and for some years between 1861 and 1871 when he lived in Europe, mostly in Italy. His grave is beside the obelisk on One Tree Hill in Auckland which was erected at his request, and Cornwall Park is part of his legacy to the city.

Campbell's memoirs of his early life, *Poenamo*, was first published in 1881, and a two-volume biography by R C J Stone was published during the 1980s.

CAMPBELL ISLAND

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Campbell Island, Lat 52°30' S and Long 169° E, is the southernmost of NZ's outlying islands, 600 km south-east from Stewart Island and about 250 km south-east from the Auckland Islands. The island has an area of 114 km². It was discovered in 1810 by Captain Frederick Hazelburgh in the *Perseverance*, a sealing ship, and within a decade the seal population had been almost exterminated through wholesale slaughter. The soil is capable of limited productivity, and between 1895 and 1931 sheep were run on the island. A meteorology station was manned continuously for 50 years from 1941, conducting ionospheric research and providing a flow of information to the meteorological service in Wellington for the preparation of weather reports.

CAMPBELL PLATEAU

Campbell Plateau is a submarine platform spreading southwards from Stewart Island for 600 km, with a bulge to the east which gives it a maximum width of 1,000 km. The plateau is mostly between 200 and 500 fathoms deep but it breaks the surface to form the Bounty Islands, the Auckland Islands, the Antipodes Islands and Campbell Island.

CAMPION, Jane

Jane Campion (1954–) was born in Wellington, educated at Victoria University (BA in anthropology), at the Chelsea School of Arts, London, and the Sydney College of the Arts. She attended the Australian Film and Television School, graduating with a Diploma in Direction, and by the mid-1980s was recognised as a film director of rare ability. She has won numerous awards, including the Palme D'Or at Cannes for the best short film, in 1986. Her best known films are: *Sweetie* which she co-wrote and directed; *An Angel at my Table* (based on the autobiography of Janet Frame), which she co-wrote and directed; *The Piano* which she wrote and directed and which was acclaimed around the world, won awards internationally and was nominated for Academy Awards in nine categories (Anna Paquin of Wellington won best supporting actress). Short films, *Peel*, *Passionless Moments* and *Girls Own Story* were released nationally in the US. Campion made *Portrait of a Lady*, based on the Henry James novel, in 1995, by which time she was established as one of the world's top film directors. A daughter of Edith and Richard Campion, she has been based in Australia since 1978.

CAMPION, Edith and Richard

(see Drama)

CANNIBALISM

Cannibalism was practised by the Maori, following war, as a final humiliation inflicted on the defeated by the victors. After a skirmish most captives were killed and eaten, although young women and children were often taken as slaves. At one time it was considered that the lack of large game animals in NZ left the Maori's basic diet protein-deficient and thus cannibalism was a way of supplementing their protein intake. However, it is generally considered now that birds and fish were so plentiful that they would have provided adequate nutrition along with the normal vegetables and fruits of their diet.

CANOEING

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Canoeing as a competitive sport began to be taken seriously in NZ with the growing success in international competition during the late 1970s and early 1980s of a small group of former surf lifesavers — most notably Ian Ferguson, Alan Thompson and Paul MacDonald. And in 1984, at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, the canoeing team won four events — Ferguson in the kayak singles over 500 m (K1/500); Ferguson and MacDonald in the K2/500; Thompson in the K1/1000; and Ferguson, MacDonald, Thompson and Grant Bramwell in the K4/1000. The effect on the public imagination was such that the canoeists became national heroes and the number of senior competitors in Olympic class events at the national championships grew from 18 in 1983 to 60 in 1985.

Canoeing goes a long way back in our history. Maori were traditionally superb sailors and the canoe was part of their heritage, both for sea voyaging and for using NZ's rivers and coastal waters as highways for travel round the country. Their feats in small boats were extraordinary by today's standards and there is no doubt they paddled competitively under various circumstances. Edward Jerningham Wakefield in his *Adventures in NZ* describes Maori canoes working up the rapids on the Whanganui River as 'a very pretty sight. As it is hard work they generally strip leaving only a skirt of mat round the waist, and the exercise throws them into the graceful poses and develops their muscular energy.'

Faced with a lake to cross or a small river journey, Maori made raft-like craft from raupo lashed together, sometimes in the shape of a canoe. They could also quickly make a raft of logs with struts lashed across from a log-hull to another, outrigger-style.

But for a large canoe, the work was arduous and time-consuming with stone tools and flax lashing. It was a sacred task with a tohunga required to lift the tapu from a chosen totara tree to be felled and to propitiate Tane, god of the forest. Men worked in relays to fell the tree with adzes and fire and to shape the dug-out vessel. A war canoe would have special topside platforms and braces with a special bow piece called tauihu, and an elaborately carved stern-post known as taurapa. Canoes for fishing or for casual coastal transport were more plain and river canoes were usually simple, unadorned dug-outs.

The first canoe club was the Tainui of Wellington, founded about 1880 as a branch of Britain's Royal Canoe Club. Written records abound of Pakeha making cross-country canoeing trips in canoes up to 6 m long. The kayak design is based on Eskimo canoes and the first known kayaks in NZ arrived in the 1880s. They were generally built of planks with canvas decking and were usually about 4.2 m long. Two brothers, G and J Park, were the first Pakeha sportsmen to cross Cook Strait by canoe, paddling from Mana Island to Queen Charlotte Sound in 1890.

Six years later, a 16-year-old Wellingtonian, H Shearman, paddled his 3.5-m canoe from Mana Island to Cape Koamaru. Recreational kayaking has become a booming sport in boating waters during the 1990s.

The NZ Canoeing Association was formed in 1950. The first national kayak championships were held in 1955 over the Aramoho rowing course at Wanganui. The following year, Tom Dooney of Palmerston North began to have successes that made him the first dominant figure in the sport in this country. In 1958 when he won the K1/1000 and K1/10,000, and the kayak doubles over 500, 1,000 and 10,000 m (all with L Hastie), and in 1959 won six of the seven titles, missing out only in the slalom.

In 1976, champion lifesaver Ian Ferguson won the national K1/500 and was second in the K1/1000 and for the next ten years he and Paul MacDonald, with Alan Thompson and Grant Bramwell, dominated the sport in NZ and were gold medallists at many Olympic and world championship events.

CANOE TRADITIONS

(see Maori Canoe Traditions, Waka)

CANTERBURY

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Canterbury is a province and a region on the eastern side of the South Island. It is bounded to the west by the Southern Alps, and to the east by the Pacific Ocean. The coastline consists mostly of the long sweep of the Canterbury Bight — 135 km from Banks Peninsula to Timaru. (The bight was once known as Ninety Mile Beach, and its 84 miles (135 km) was a truer reflection of that name than the 60-mile (96 km) beach on the western side of the top of the Northland Peninsula which now carries the name.)

The region is based on the Canterbury Plains, an area of merged river deltas, 193 km in length from north to south, and about 65 km at its widest point. The Plains are by far the largest stretch of flat land in NZ. At the northern and southern ends, the plains undulate into rolling downs. The largest rivers, which traverse the land and carry run-off from the mountains and foothills to the west, are the Waimakariri, the Rakaia, the Ashburton, the Rangitata and the Waitaki. The region is sub-divided into North, Central and South Canterbury.

The province was named after the Canterbury Association formed in England in 1848 with the purpose of organising an idealised Anglican settlement in NZ. The association's members included two archbishops, five bishops, assorted peers and baronets, and its name came from the chief primatial see of the Anglican Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the president of the association.

The original European settlers arrived early in the 1840s, although whalers had been visiting before that. The Europeans found fewer than 1,000 Maori in the whole region, most of them in the bays of Banks Peninsula, at Kaiapoi, Temuka and Waimate. A period of fierce raiding by tribes from the North Island earlier in the century had reduced the population sharply. This absence of Maori and the huge stretches of native tussock land suitable for immediate adaptation to the kind of pastoral farming immigrants had known in the northern temperate zone made Canterbury an attractive settlement area. It was constituted a province in 1853 within the boundaries of the Hurunui River to the north and the Waitaki River to the south, and from the Pacific Ocean in the east to the Tasman Sea on the western side of the Southern Alps. At that time almost all the European population was settled either on Banks Peninsula or near the present site of Christchurch. During the 1860s gold was discovered on the western side of the Alps and government from Christchurch being impracticable, Westland County was formed in 1868 as a self-governing region.

Once the pastoral potential of the Canterbury Plains had been recognised, men and sheep arrived literally in droves, some from Australia following a serious drought there at the turn of the decade into the 1850s. By 1855 all the flat land had been taken up, and five years later men and sheep had moved on to the high country of the alpine foothills. Canterbury has lived off sheep, grain and mixed farming ever since. It is served by Christchurch International

Airport at Harewood, a suburb of Christchurch, and by the seaport at Lyttelton, and a railway that runs from Picton in the north to Invercargill.

CANTERBURY MUSEUM

Canterbury Museum was founded in 1867 with great impetus from the provincial geologist Julius von Haast. Its first home was an upstairs room in the Provincial Council buildings, where von Haast arranged his working collections for the inspection of the people in Canterbury. For three years von Haast and his supporters in the Canterbury Provincial Council waged a campaign for a permanent home for the museum, and in 1870 the museum was opened on its present site in the attractive setting of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.

By 1882, as the result of several additions, the province had an impressive 3,700 m², two-storeyed museum building. Designed by B W Mountfort, this neo-Gothic style building in stone masonry quarried from the neighbouring Port Hills brought a dignity to the town of Christchurch, then little more than thirty years old. The museum built up its collections in geology, zoology and ethnology, often by exchanging moa bones for items from overseas institutions.

From 1940, under the direction first of Dr Robert Falla, and later Dr Roger Duff, the museum launched into a programme of imaginative displays and the building up of important collections in NZ geology and zoology, Maori and Polynesian ethnology and archaeology, Melanesian ethnology, domestic relics, archives and documents of the British settlement of Canterbury, relics of Antarctic exploration, whaling, and NZ stamps.

In recent years two major additions have been made to the old museum building of 1882. The Centenary Memorial Wing opened in 1958 adding another 3,700 m², doubling the area, and the 100th Anniversary Wing, completed in 1977, added a further 2,870 m².

CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY

(see University of Canterbury)

CAPE ADARE

Cape Adare is on the Pennell Coast in NZ's Ross Dependency, Antarctica. It was here that 17-year-old Alexander von Tunzelmann, nephew of a Central Otago pioneer, became the first NZer and possibly the first person ever to set foot on the Antarctic Continent, on 24 January 1895, as a member of an expedition aboard the ship *Antarctic*. A combined NZ/US scientific base, Hallett Station, was sited nearby from 1957 to 1964, when a fire destroyed most of the scientific equipment. The NZ base is now at McMurdo Sound.

CAPE FAREWELL

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Cape Farewell is at the extreme north-west of the South Island in Golden Bay County, Nelson. Farewell Spit extends to the east of Cape Farewell for 24 km. The Spit, about 500 m wide, is banked with sand hills up to 25 m in height, and ends with a lighthouse. Both the Cape and the Spit are frequently lashed by savage winds from the ocean and have been the scene of numerous wrecks. The Spit is a wildlife refuge for the protection of the godwits and other migratory species which spend the summer there before migrating to Siberia and Alaska, one of the longest migrations undertaken by birds anywhere. The Cape and the Spit were named by James Cook as he left for Australia at the end of his first visit in March 1770.

CAPE FOULWIND

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Cape Foulwind is at the southern end of Karamea Bight, in Buller County, on the west coast of the South Island. It was named by James Cook in March 1770 because of gales which rocked the Endeavour in a 'prodigious swell'. In 1642 it had been named 'Rocky Point' by Abel Tasman.

CAPE KIDNAPPERS

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Cape Kidnappers, at the southern end of Hawke Bay, 32 km south-east of Napier, is the site of a world famous gannet colony where the large white Australian gannet (*Sula bassna serrator*) nests from November to February. The walk along the beach from Clifton to the cape provides in the cliff faces an excellent cross-section of the rocks underlying Hawke's Bay and chronicles the gradual uplift of the land over the last five million years. From Clifton almost to Black Reef the cliffs are composed of sandstone, gravel, pumice and silt beds. They range in age from about 300,000 years old near Clifton to about a million years old near Black Reef. During that period, rivers and tongues of very shallow sea water covered coastal areas of Hawke's Bay. The gravel beds were deposited in river courses and estuaries.

Immediately above the hard sandstone forming Black Reef is a grey sand bed called the Maraetotara Sand, containing numerous fossil shells. Over 100 species of shells have been recorded from the Maraetotara Sand and although most are similar to the mussels, oysters, tuatua and whelks now living around NZ coasts, some extinct types are also present. The shells show that the Maraetotara Sand was deposited in slightly deeper water than the younger beds further towards Clifton, probably in water 10 or 20 m deep off a gently shelving sandy beach.

Extending from the north-west to Cape Kidnappers and for some distance south, the cliffs consist of firm fine-grained pale blue-grey siltstone (called 'papa'), with scattered fossil shells and bands of round concretions. The fossils show that the papa siltstone was laid down four to five million years ago in deep water, well offshore, on the edge of the continental shelf.

During uplift of the rock layers to form land, the sea carved a series of flat surfaces on to the rocks, to form benches. At the cape the benches cut into the beds of papa siltstone have been used as nesting sites for the main Cape Kidnappers gannets.

The cape was originally named 'Cape Kidnapper' by James Cook in 1769, after local Maori had tried to kidnap a young Tahitian from aboard the Endeavour. The young man was rescued. The Maori name is Te Matau-a-maui, the fishhook of Maui.

CAPE REINGA

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Cape Reinga is a soaring headland at the western end of Spirits Bay at the end of the North Auckland peninsula. It overlooks the meeting of the Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean and is the departure point for Maori souls back to the spiritual homeland of Hawaiki. The pohutukawa tree, from which the souls are said to make their final leap, grows from the face of the cape and is said to be 800 years old.

CAPE TURAKIRAE

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Cape Turakirae preserves, in its shoreline, a clear geological record of the various earth movements that affected the southern end of the North Island during the last half of the Ice Age and the post-glacial period.

Turakirae lies to the east of the mouths of the Wainuiomata and Orongorongo Rivers and forms a prominent headland between Port Nicholson and Palliser Bay. It has been formed where the hard rocks of the Rimutaka Range jut out into Cook Strait, and have been shaped by the sea to form a massive headland. This situation is accurately described by the Maori name, meaning the headland (rae) where the main range comes down (turaki) to sea level.

The mountain ranges of NZ are still being pushed up and the known effects of recent earthquakes, such as that of 1855, suggest that this happens by means of a series of small sudden upward movements, of perhaps a few metres at a time, spaced at intervals measurable in centuries. These small movements, extending over millions of years, have raised the mountains high above the seas.

The upward movements that formed the Rimutaka Range, along with other features of the southern extremity of the North Island, were accompanied by westwards tilting (as occurred in the 1855 earthquake), which has been responsible for the formation of Port Nicholson. Each upward movement caused the sea to retreat, exposing a strip of rock sea bed for a width varying with the amount of uplift (a small uplift will only expose a narrow strip of sea bed), and leaving a ridge of beach deposits (gravel, shells, etc.) on the landward side.

The Maori traditions record that in the time of Te Ao-haere-tahi, who lived 'some eighteen generations ago' (estimated to have been about AD 1460) a great earthquake occurred, known as Haowhenua (land swallower or destroyer). However, the tradition makes it clear that uplift and not subsidence took place. The channel between Motu-Kairangi and the Kilbirnie mainland became shallow enough to wade and soon silted up, to convert that island into the present Miramar Peninsula. The amount of upward movement measured at Turakirae is about 5.8 m.

The Turakirae beaches are also of interest to the soil scientist, botanist and zoologist. Studies of the strips of old sea bed between the raised beaches provide the soil scientist with information on rates of soil formation, and the botanist with a record of progressive colonisation by plants of new land. The prominent rocks at the head itself provide shelter for a seal colony, of considerable interest to both zoologists and the public.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Capital punishment for murder in NZ was abolished in 1961 after a free vote in the House of Representatives. The only two periods in NZ history when the law did not provide for execution for murder, and often other offences, were between 1941 and 1950, and since 1961. But between 1935 and 1941, and from 1957 to 1960 all death sentences were commuted by Labour governments whose historic policy was against capital punishment.

The first hanging — and all legal executions have been by hanging — was of a Maori named Maketu convicted of murder, in Auckland in 1842. There are no adequate statistics for executions until the 1880s but the indications are there were many more criminals put to death during last century than in the 20th. There were 21 hangings in the 20 years between 1880 and 1900.

During the first 20 years of this century, there were fewer than ten but following World War One there was an upsurge with 13 executions in 15 years — exactly half of those convicted of murder during that period.

The Labour government commuted all death sentences from 1935 until it changed the law in 1941, but the new National administration restored it from 1951 and until Labour won power again in 1957 eight of the 18 people convicted for murder were hanged. In 1961, the conscience vote in Parliament saw ten National MPs vote against capital punishment.

Executions were in public before 1862, but after that were within prison walls and viewed only by prison staff, justices of the peace and up to ten adult male spectators invited at the discretion of the sheriff. There is no record of any convict in NZ being executed for any crime other than murder, but before the 1870s the law provided for the death sentence for such crimes as robbery with violence, arson (in some cases) and even buggery (bestiality or sodomy).

Three women have been sentenced to death in NZ for murder — Caroline Whitting in 1872, Phoebe Veitch in 1883 and Williamina (Minnie) Dean in 1895. But only Minnie Dean was executed (in August 1895). The other two had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life.

CAPLES, Patrick Quirk

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Patrick Quirk Caples, (1830–1904) was one of the most resourceful gold prospectors in early NZ. He had success first at the Otago diggings and, after moving to Westland, discovered fields at Point Reefton, Moonlight and Caplestone. He erected the first quartz battery on the West Coast.

At the beginning of 1863 Caples started out alone from Queenstown to walk to the West Coast, crossed the mountains at the head of the Dart River, moved down into the valley of the Hollyford River which he named, and then had to go back because of shortage of supplies.

On a second attempt, he crossed the mountains at the head of the Greenstone River, followed the Hollyford down to Martin's Bay, and made an accurate map of his route.

CARBINE

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Carbine was NZ's first internationally successful racehorse. His performances on the track in Australia, and at stud in both Australia and England, gave the NZ thoroughbred industry its first claim to fame. The horse was bred at Sylvia Park Stud, on the outskirts of Auckland, in 1885, and was sold to Dan O'Brien of Riccarton for 620 guineas. It won all five of its races as a two-year-old and, after faltering at the beginning of its three-year-old season in Australia, impressed with some fine wins at the end of the year. As a four-year-old, Carbine failed in the Melbourne Cup carrying ten stone (63.5 kg), but had a remarkable season otherwise. It was as a five-year-old that Carbine excelled himself. He carried ten stone, five pounds (65.78 kg) to victory in the Melbourne Cup (a record which still stands), in the then race-record time of three minutes and 28.25 seconds, from the largest field ever. He had a career record of 33 wins, six seconds, three thirds and was unplaced only once.

He produced great progeny in both Australia and Britain, where he went to stud towards the end of his life. He lived to the age of 27.

CARDIGAN BAY

Cardigan Bay was NZ's most famous pacer and the first in the world to earn a million dollars. Born and bred in Southland in 1956, 'Cardy', as he was called, had his best year in NZ in 1963 when he won the Inter Dominion Pacing Championship, the NZ Cup (from 54 yards) and the Auckland Cup (from 78 yards), made an unprecedented clean sweep of the four major pacing races at the NZ Cup meeting, and set an Australasian mile record of one minute and 56.2 seconds at Hutt Park, Wellington.

After a fine career in the US, where he took his career winnings past \$1 million, Cardigan Bay returned to NZ in 1970, toured the country for farewell performances before trotting crowds, and then retired to the farm of Sir Henry Kelliher on Puketutu Island, just outside Auckland City. He died there in 1988.

CAREX

Carex is the largest genus of the sedge family, Cyperaceae, in NZ with nearly 100 representatives, three-quarters of them native. They are generally similar to grasses but differ in the structure of the flowers and flower stalk. Some species are found as plants of the forest floor, but most are found in swampy areas.

The introduced species have probably come in as impurities in agricultural seed from Europe and Australia. Some species are now in cultivation as ornamental tussocks, as are some native grasses.

CARGILL, Edward Bowes

Edward Bowes Cargill (1823–1903), the seventh son of Captain William Walter Cargill, was born in Edinburgh and became a merchant seaman at the age of 14. He sailed around the Pacific and South-East Asia, and settled in Ceylon, first working for a bank and then as a merchant in partnership with others. He moved to Melbourne as a merchant for two years before settling in Dunedin in 1858. For the first few years he was in partnership with pioneer farmer and businessman, Johnny Jones of Waikouaiti, in shipping and merchant enterprises. He went into partnership briefly with his brother, John Cargill, before Jones and he together formed the Otago Steam Navigation Company to work the intercolonial trade. The company was the forerunner to the Union Steam Ship Company, of whose first board of directors Cargill was a member. His business interests over the following 40 years spread into almost every major enterprise in Otago. He was a member of the Otago Provincial Council, the Otago City Council and Parliament. As son of the province's first Superintendent, Cargill was elected Mayor of Dunedin in 1897–98 for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the settlement. According to the *NZ Dictionary of Biography* (1940), Edward Cargill 'was unwittingly the originator of the term, "Old Identity". Having in public utterance exhorted the original settlers to stand together to preserve their identity, he was made the butt of a joke by Thatcher, the comedian, who represented him as an "Old Identity".'

CARGILL, John

John Cargill (1821–98), one of Captain William Walter Cargill's seven sons, served in the Royal Navy as a young man, lived in Tasmania and Sydney, sailed commercially round the Pacific Islands, settled for a time as a tea planter in Ceylon, and then went to England to join his father aboard the *John Wickliffe* for the journey to Dunedin. He acquired sheep runs at Tokomairiro, Mt Smart, Teviot and Gladfield; married first the eldest daughter of Waikouaiti pioneer, Johnny Jones, and after her death a daughter of Dr Isaac Featherston, Superintendent of Wellington Province. John Cargill was an MP first for Dunedin Country Districts and then Bruce, and a member of the Otago Provincial Council. As if emulating his father's restlessness, Cargill returned to Britain in 1882 and settled in British Columbia five years later at the age of 66.

CARGILL, William Walter

William Walter Cargill (1784–1860) was born in Edinburgh and served for 17 years in the British Army, seeing action in India and the Peninsular War. He then became in succession a wine merchant in Edinburgh, general manager of the Yorkshire District Bank in Norwich, and a member of the board of the Oriental Banking Corporation in London. At the age of 64 Captain Cargill sailed as leader of the Free Church of Scotland colonists for Dunedin aboard the *John Wickliffe*. He became Superintendent of Otago when the province was constituted in 1853 (a post he held until 1860) and was MP for Dunedin Country Districts from 1855 to 1860.

Mt Cargill, a landmark and lookout point 8 km north-east of Dunedin City, was named after Captain Cargill.

CARP, European

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European Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) was introduced to NZ in the 1860s, but there is no evidence of its survival. Two species of Chinese carp were introduced in the 1980s. They are the grass carp (*Cteno-pharyngodon idella*) and silver carp (*Hypophthal-michthys molitrix*).

Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) are found in many lakes and ponds in NZ, but the wild populations are unlike the domestic goldfish, whose characteristics are maintained by careful selective breeding and mating. Goldfish were possibly first introduced into NZ in the 1860s, under the name *Cyprinus carassius*, but there are no records of their liberation into streams, because these liberations were unofficial.

CARPET BEETLES

Carpet beetles belonging to two species are common NZ — the Australian carpet beetle (*Anthrenocerus australis*) and the varied carpet beetle (*Anthrenus verbasci*). They are both about 2.5 mm long and are similar in colour: black with a white pattern. Their common name is derived from the damage done to furs and woollen fabrics by the feeding of their larvae, damage often wrongly attributed to the caterpillars of moths. The larvae are quite different, short, stout and densely hairy in the case of the varied species, and long and thin with long hairs from the end of the body in the case of the Australian species.

The beetles themselves can be pests indoors as they lay their eggs on carpets, furniture upholstery, stored bed covers or clothing. They are strong fliers and often live outside feeding on pollen.

CARR, Edwin

Edwin Carr (1926–), one of NZ's greatest composers, was born in Auckland and was educated at Otago and Auckland universities, the Guildhall School of Music, London, and in Rome and Munich. He composed and taught in a variety of countries including Italy, Germany, England and Australia. Visits to NZ during his 35-year period overseas included tenure as Mozart Fellow at the University of Otago (1972–73). Carr's compositions, approachably modern in style and written for a range of traditional media, include four symphonies, sonatas for piano, violin and organ, two symphonic cantatas, five ballets, an opera in three acts, 'Nastasya', a one-act opera, 'Lord Arthur Saville's Crime' and a variety of orchestral, chamber, vocal and solo instrumental music. He returned to NZ to live in 1984.

CARRINGTON, Frederic Alonzo

Frederic Alonzo Carrington (1807–1901) was born in England and trained as a surveyor. After 14 years' experience in England and Wales, he was appointed chief surveyor to the Plymouth Company to select, purchase and survey the land for the settlement of New Plymouth. He completed the task successfully and went home to England in 1843. He then worked as a surveyor for British firms in California, Belgium and France, before returning to NZ in 1857. He was road engineer for Taranaki until he was elected Superintendent of the province in 1869, and became an MP the following year, serving until 1879.

A brother, **Wellington Carrington** (1814–90), was an assistant surveyor to the NZ Company, became a captain in the militia during the land wars in Taranaki, was a member of the Taranaki Provincial Council (1872–73), and was interpreter at the arrest of Te Whiti in 1881.

CARROLL, Sir James

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Sir James Carroll (1857–1926) was the son of Joseph Carroll (1815–99) and Tapuke, a member of the Wairoa hapu of the Ngati Kahungunu. Joseph settled in Wairoa as a farmer, importer of stock and machinery (mostly from New South Wales, where he had worked as a botanist with the government), and as a blacksmith and whaler.

Carroll had a thoroughly Maori upbringing. He spent his early life in the Ureweras and after several years at Thompson's School in Napier spoke little English, showed no aptitude for study and at the age of 12 returned to work on his father's farm at Wairoa. After serving with the government forces against Te Kooti, Carroll worked first for the Native Commissioner on the East Coast, then in the Native Office in Wellington. He became a licensed interpreter with the Native Land Court and with the House of Representatives. Carroll contested the Eastern Maori seat in 1883, lost, and then won it in 1887 at the age of 30. In 1894 he dropped Eastern Maori and won the Waiapu (later Gisborne) seat and held it for 25 years, serving as Native Minister from 1899 until 1912 and in other cabinet posts during the reign of the Liberals. He was acting prime minister in 1909 and 1911

Carroll was a man of great dignity, eloquent in both English and Maori. His mana among both Maori and Pakeha made him a symbol of Maori achievements and did much to enhance the respect for Maori among white settlers at a crucial time in the history of race relations in this country.

CARTERTON

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Carterton is a town in central Wairarapa, 14 km south-west from Masterton and 21 km north-east from Featherston. The first settlers in what was then called 'Three Mile Bush' were roading workers, linking Masterton and Greytown in the 1850s. On completion of the road, they cleared the bush for farms and named the town after a supporter of the Wairarapa Small Farms Association, Charles Rooking Carter. A town board was set up in 1875, a borough constituted in 1887, and the Carterton District Council was established in 1989. The town has a population of 5,300 and the council's region close to 8,000. Carter was born in England and worked as an actor and an artist and served an apprenticeship as a carpenter before emigrating in 1850 to NZ where he became a Wairarapa representative to the Wellington Provincial Council in 1859, the year Carterton was proclaimed a town and named after him. He later served as immigration officer for Wellington Province in London but returned to this country and wrote *Life and Recollections of a New Zealand Colonist*, a wordy autobiography that scrutinises the early politics of Wellington and the Wairarapa.

CASS, Thomas

Thomas Cass (1817–95) was born in Yorkshire and spent some years at sea before studying to be an architect and surveyor. He arrived in Auckland in 1841 (after being shipwrecked on the way), surveyed the North Shore of Auckland, and assisted in surveying the township of Kororareka and other northern settlements. He went back to England in 1847 and, in 1848, returned as a member of the surveying staff preparing for the Canterbury settlement. Cass became Chief Surveyor in Canterbury and a member of the Provincial Council.

CASS

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Cass a farming settlement 116 km north-west of Christchurch and 24 km south-east of Arthur's Pass, was named after the surveyor, as were Cass Bay, an inlet in Lyttelton Harbour 3 km west of Lyttelton town; Cass River, which flows from the Craigieburn Range into the Waimakariri River near Mt White Bridge; and Cass Peak (544 m) among the Port Hills, on the eastern side of the Summit Road above Governors Bay.

CASSINO

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Cassino, or more properly, Monte Cassino, in Italy, was the scene of a major battle fought by the NZ Division in World War Two — a battle surrounded by as much controversy as any other involving NZ troops in either of the world wars. The argument, concerning the bombing of the abbey on Monte Cassino, lingers to the present day. The battle was between German soldiers lodged at the top of the mountain and Allied soldiers trying to dislodge them and proceed up the leg of Italy to link with troops who had landed on the heads at Anzio. After two concerted attacks over a period of more than a month, the battle proved to be an expensive failure in terms of casualties.

The mountain commanded the route to Rome along the Liri Valley and after several American assaults had failed to capture the high ground, a temporary NZ Corps was formed in February 1944 under General Freyberg, within the command of the Fifth Army, and incorporating the Fourth Indian Division and an American group (four tank battalions, two tank destroyer battalions, four companies of engineers and four battalions of field artillery).

The abbey on the brow of Monte Cassino was established about AD 529 by St Benedict, founder of the Benedictine Order. It was in this place and for this abbey that he wrote the Rule that founded monasticism, then an eastern tradition, in the Christian west. The black-robed Benedictines had helped preserve the highest traditions of Greek and Roman civilisation during the Dark Ages and many priceless cultural treasures were preserved there.

Freyberg's opinion was that the monastery should be bombed because he did not want any of the lives under his command to be at risk as a result of German occupation of the buildings or the ground nearby, either for active fighting defence or for observation which would help the defenders.

Field Marshal Alexander accepted the bombing should take place if Freyberg considered it a military necessity. The Commander of the Fifth Army, American General Mark Clark, opposed it on the grounds that it was unnecessary and also that the rubble from bombing would handicap attackers moving in afterwards. But, according to the official *NZ War History* by N C Phillips, Clark's chief of staff, General Gruenther, on the evening of 12 February, 'telephoned Freyberg with the decision that, if in Freyberg's considered opinion the abbey was a military objective, the Army Commander would concur and authorise the bombing.'

On 15 February, the monastery was left a smoking ruin after 143 Flying Fortresses and then 112 medium bombers dropped 576 tonnes of high explosive on or near the buildings. It was bombed again on the 17th. This destruction has since been described as an act of wanton terror and vandalism, and there is no doubt that the rubble did impede attackers who sought to capture the mountain for the Allies.

Immediately after the bombing, the Indians in the NZ Corps got within 300 metres of the abbey ruins and two Maori companies captured the railway station. But engineers could not adequately repair the road and bridge the Rapido River during the night and left the 200 Maori infantrymen exposed to German counter-attack during the day of the 18th. Late in the afternoon, they were forced to withdraw as tanks moved into the railway station. Without anti-tank guns, they had either to retreat or be overrun. More than 20 were killed, 80 wounded and 24 missing or taken prisoner. The Germans had won the railway station back — but at a high price; they lost 19 killed, 102 wounded and 18 prisoners.

On 15 March, the second and major assault on Monte Cassino began, following another massive bombing attack and prolonged shelling. By the 20th, both the Second NZ Division and the Fourth Indian had fought themselves out without being able to dislodge the Germans from the defensive rubble around the area. On the 23rd the decision was made to hold the line where they were until fresh troops under a new command could take over. The withdrawal took place over three days from the night of the 25th.

The fighting for Cassino cost 460 NZ lives, 1,801 wounded and 50 prisoners (seven of them wounded).

The argument on the bombing of the monastery has continued since. In 1984, Americans David Hapgood and David Richardson, in their book, *Monte Cassino*, telling what they called ‘the great untold story of World War Two’, put the blame squarely on Freyberg, even though Mark Clark and other Allied commanders had either supported the decision to bomb or at least had acquiesced.

The authors said the senior commanders agreed because they thought that if the monastery was not bombed and the NZ Corps failed with heavy casualties in their bid to capture Cassino, the NZ government might pull its troops back home and cause enormous political embarrassment to the Allied cause.

CASTLE, Leonard Ramsay

Leonard Ramsay Castle (1924–) is a master potter, one of NZ's top craftsmen. Born at Auckland and educated at Mt Albert grammar and Auckland University, he studied under Bernard Leach in England in 1956–57. He later studied in Japan and the US. Castle is one of the pioneers of NZ stoneware, and the first here to make high temperature wares in the Leach-Hamada tradition.

CASTLEPOINT

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Castlepoint, a small holiday settlement on the Wairarapa coast, 73 km by road east of Masterton, is surrounded by land underlain by sequences of alternating beds of sandstone and mudstone of early Miocene age, 24 to 16 million years ago. These beds are very well exposed along the coast of Whakatakai, 6 km north of Castlepoint. Erosion of these beds has produced a diversified topography of hills and valleys.

A prominent white-coloured headland dominates the coastline to the south-west. Named 'The Castle' by Captain Cook, the headland is 162 m high and has very steep to sheer sides. Its base is littered with numerous large blocks of rock that have fallen from its flanks. Adjacent is 'The Reef', a low linear rock feature rising to 50 m above sea level at its northern end where a lighthouse is situated. The Reef is linked to the mainland by a sand spit, covered by high spring tides, and encloses a small harbour, surrounded by narrow rock benches.

Fossils are plentiful in the rocks of both The Castle and The Reef. A scallop (*Chlamys delicatula*), is often very prominent in the fossil beds. This scallop now lives south of Stewart Island and its presence at Castlepoint and extending northwards to northern Hawke's Bay is an indication of the amount of cooling of the coastal waters of NZ that occurred in the early stages of the Ice Age (or Pleistocene period).

CATLINS

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Catlins is a name applied to the area between the Catlins and Tahakopa Rivers and, by extension, is frequently used to describe the south-eastern Otago coast and immediate hinterland between Nugget Point and Chaslands Mistake. The coastal area is a rewarding region for geology students. The name comes from Edward Cattlin (as he spelt it) who surveyed the Clutha River in 1840.

The Catlins coast shows a magnificent cross-section through some of the most fossiliferous Mesozoic rocks in NZ. The rocks, ranging in age from early Triassic (230 million years ago) to middle Jurassic (17–175 million years ago) are folded into a broad, roughly U-shaped fold called a syncline — in this case the Southland Syncline. It can be traced in an arc across south-eastern Otago and Southland.

The rocks of the Catlins contain many bands rich in fossils. Brachiopods (lamp shells), bivalves (clams), gastropods (whelks) and bryozoa (lace coral) are numerous. Less abundant are ammonites (sea snails) and belemnites (extinct squids).

Included in the region is **Catlins Forest Park**, established in 1975. It covers 60,000 ha of rolling hills and broken tablelands and embraces ten state forests, all of which are largely untouched by fire, animals or glacial action. They contain mainly rimu and kamahj, with rata at high altitudes, but Maclennan and Tautuku Forests both contain less common bog forest types, and there is a pure stand of silver beech in the Maclennan Valley that extends into the Catlins River area. The river flows through the park on its way from the hill country south-west of the Clutha River into the Pacific Ocean, south of Nugget Point.

CAT'S EYE

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Cat's Eye (*Lunella smaragda*) is a dark green almost black marine snail found on intertidal rocks. It feeds on seaweeds, grows to about 30 mm in diameter and gets its name from the circular greenish operculum which closes the aperture. The Maori call it ataata.

CAWTHRON INSTITUTE

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Cawthron Institute was for many years the only major, privately endowed research institution in NZ, established in 1920 with a £240 000 bequest from Nelson businessman Thomas Cawthron (1833–1915).

Cawthron was born in Surrey, England, and came to NZ at the age of 15 with his family to farm at Richmond. He spent several years on the goldfields at Bendigo and Ballarat, returned to Nelson and amassed a fortune as a shrewd merchant and shipping agent. He was a generous benefactor to Nelson while he was alive and left almost all his money for the formation of the Cawthron Institute in the city when he died.

The work of the institute was originally organised in three scientific departments involving the control of insect pests, of fungus diseases, and agricultural chemical research. A technological museum was also established. After 20 years the agricultural chemicals department was further divided into one section that dealt with soils and agriculture and another that dealt with biochemistry.

CENSORSHIP

Censorship of books, films and television programmes in NZ settled into a pattern, after the early 1960s, which appeared generally to satisfy citizens until the end of the 1980s, when some concern arose over the content of videos for private showing.

For most of NZ's history, censorship was left to the Customs Department in association with the police, with ultimate resort to the courts. The publication of obscene writing was a common law offence until 1893, when it became statutory.

The Indecent Publications Act of 1910 laid down considerations for courts, including whether a work had literary or artistic merit, but the determination of indecency was still left to the courts and a decision could only be given on criminal prosecution or seizure proceedings.

The Indecent Publications Act of 1963 set up an independent tribunal with the power to rule publications as indecent for the public in general, or to approve its use for persons over a certain age level, or for specified groups or purposes. There was provision for appeal to the High Court.

Film Censorship began in 1916 following agitation from as early as 1911, and the present system evolved through legislative changes in 1926 (to control film posters as well), 1928, 1956 and 1983. A Video Recordings Act 1987 provided for video censorship.

All previous legislation was superseded by the Films Videos and Publications Classification Act of 1993 following an 1989 Committee of Inquiry into Pornography. The new legislation set up an Office of Film and Literature Classification responsible for all printed and visual material. The Chief Censor and Deputy Chief Censor are appointed on the joint recommendation of the Ministers of Justice, Internal Affairs and Women's Affairs. Film and videos must be submitted to an Industry Labelling Body appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It rates the material, mainly on the basis of foreign classifications, and may refer it to the classification office for enforceable restrictions.

Other materials — printed works, video games, sound recordings, computer bulletin boards may be submitted to the classifications office by public complaint, by Customs or at the request of the Chief Censor. Classifications may include restrictions on age, on place of sale and even type of packaging. Where material is officially 'objectionable', such as that depicting paedophilia, coprophilia and torture, its possession constitutes an offence.

A Board of Review appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs may hear objections to classifications from the public or distributors. The Department of Internal Affairs has a special unit which provides information on censorship policy and practice.

CENSUS

Census figures on population and dwellings, covering a wide range of personal, professional and family data, are collected every five years. The data is collected compulsorily and confidentially by the government. Intercensal population statistics are based on the figures from the previous census adjusted by births, deaths and migration.

In 1978–79 the department conducted the first of a series of five-yearly integrated economic censuses covering the nine major divisions of the NZ Standard Industrial Classification which is based on the 1968 United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. (See Population.)

CENTRAL PLATEAU

(see Regional Geography)

CER

CER, an acronym for Closer Economic Relations which, in turn, is a contraction of the Australia NZ Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement, came into existence on January 1 1983 and has gradually moved both countries towards free trade across the Tasman Sea.

Its immediate predecessor was NAFTA, the NZ-Australia Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 1965, but did not have a mechanism for automatically improving access conditions by the removal of quantitative controls. Without a time-table and with changes negotiable on a regular basis, constant pressure was brought on each government by its lobbying groups. So the two countries — weary of the patchwork of arrangements which gave no permanence to sector agreements — decided in the opening years of the 1980s to prepare a treaty which would provide for the gradual but inexorable dismantling of barriers to free trade.

The treaty provided for the removal of all performance-based export incentives and any import duties by the end of 1987, and the progressive liberalisation of all quantitative restrictions by 1995, but a meeting in 1988 pulled back the deadline for the removal of quantitative trade barriers to the early 1990s. Most were achieved, but some problems and delays involved financial sector restrictions. Some few products have been subject to modified agreements over a longer period, and special voluntary industry arrangements were made to cover some agricultural products.

CER hugely stimulated trans-Tasman trade over the first few years with exports to Australia almost doubling between 1983 and 1985, and exports to NZ increasing by 30 per cent over the same period. Growth has continued steadily.

CHAFFINCH

(*see* Finches and Buntings)

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have existed in NZ since the first two were founded in Auckland and Wellington in 1861. Chambers started up in most major provincial towns, particularly the ports, during the 20th century. They represented all commercial sectors within a city and region with the aim, expressed by a former general secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of NZ, of advancing the interest of a chamber's town or city; encouraging its development and prosperity; improving and extending its trade facilities; encouraging the growth of local industry; and making its area healthy in the field of business, and culturally and educationally progressive. A chamber is a clearing house of commercial thought and opinion, giving general service to the commercial and industrial community as a whole and individual service to its own members. About 35 chambers exist throughout the country, with the Auckland Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry the most powerful.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce was the national organisation to which the local chambers were affiliated, but it is now defunct. Chambers have generally been less effective as a lobby group in recent years than the more sectional organisations like the Employers' Association or the Manufacturers' Federation. There is a branch in NZ of the American Chamber of Commerce, members being drawn from American companies with a presence in NZ and NZ companies with a presence in the US.

CHAMOIS

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Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) live in the sub-alpine country of the Southern Alps and have been particularly plentiful at times during the past 40 years. A European antelope, the first chamois were released in the Mt Cook area in 1907, and again in 1913. In summer they feed on the open tussock land just below the snowfields, but in autumn and winter are found down in the high reaches of the forest. They have been heavily culled by amateur and professional hunters over the years.

CHAPMAN, Sir Frederick Revans

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Sir Frederick Revans Chapman (1849–1936), the son of Henry Samuel Chapman, was born in Wellington, educated in Australia, France, Germany and Italy, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in London in 1871. On his return to NZ, he practised as a lawyer in Dunedin. He became an eminent jurist as a Supreme Court judge and was President of the Court of Industrial Arbitration from 1903 to 1907.

Chapman was also a member of the Otago Institute, the Wellington Philosophical Society, the Polynesian Society and the Geographic Board and wrote widely on historical and geographical matters, including such notable papers as *Maori Methods of Working Greenstone* and *Moa Remains in the Mackenzie Country*.

CHAPMAN, Henry Samuel

Henry Samuel Chapman (1803–81), father of Sir Frederick Revans Chapman, settled in Canada as a merchant for ten years, and then returned to London and qualified as a lawyer at the age of 37. According to the *NZ Dictionary of Biography* (1940), Chapman wrote an article for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and, noticing that no entry had been made for NZ, was commissioned to write it himself. The entry had to go under the letter Z because entries under N were already set. Afterwards he edited the *NZ Journal* in London.

Chapman was a Supreme Court judge for the southern division (including Nelson and Wellington), then lived in England and Melbourne for ten years before reappointment to the Bench in NZ. He spent the rest of his life in Dunedin.

CHARLES, Robert James

Robert James Charles (Bob) (1936–), NZ's most successful international golf professional, was born at Carterton, won the NZ Golf Open in 1954 (aged 18), and until he turned professional in 1960, represented NZ as an amateur both at home and abroad on a number of occasions. Charles established himself as the best-known left-handed golfer in the world and his most successful year was 1963 when he won the British Open at Royal Lytham and St Anne's. He has played on the American professional circuit, with success that increased as he got older. He was still winning tournaments on the US Senior circuit by the mid-1990s.

CHAROLAIS CATTLE

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Charolais cattle, originally from the Charolles district in central France and dating back to the 16th century, were first introduced to NZ in the 1960s from Britain. They have become established as a major beef breed, used mainly as terminal sires over Angus and Hereford cows and by dairy farmers over Friesian and Jersey cows to get a beef animal surplus from dairy herd replacements.

Charolais semen was imported for trials at Ruakura by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and, at the same time, in 1966, a Waimate farmer, J M Sutherland, was allowed to import semen for commercial use. In 1980 polled American Charolais were imported from North America.

CHATEAU TONGARIRO

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Chateau Tongariro is a locality on the lower slopes of Mt Ruapehu, originally known as Whakapapa, but often called just 'The Chateau', since the first chateau-type tourist hotel was opened there in 1929. The hotel, with adjacent chalets, a motor camp and holiday cabins is used mostly by skiers, but is also the headquarters for visitors using the Tongariro National Park for a range of sightseeing and recreational activities. It is 18 km west of the railway station at National Park.

CHATHAM ISLANDS

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Chatham Islands are 860 km east of Christchurch (Lat 44° S, Long 176° W). The first European to discover the islands in 1791 was Lieutenant William Broughton who named them after the ship in which he was sailing to Tahiti. There are three main islands in the group — Chatham (90,000 ha), Pitt (6,190 ha) and South-East (260 ha). Around them are a number of smaller islands and hundreds of rocks emerging from the sea. Almost a quarter of the main island is covered by shallow lagoons, the largest of them called Te Whanga. The land carries predominantly fern and pasture with some karaka and nikau palms.

The islands are windswept, cold and wet with a prevailing south-westerly wind, an average annual temperature of around 11°C and a rainfall average of around 750 mm in Waitangi (rising to more than 1,200 mm on the high ground to the south-west). The islands' economy is based on sheep farming and fishing. A crayfishing boom peaked in the early 1970s but has now settled down into a solid industry with processing factories on Chatham.

The main settlement is Waitangi, in Petre Bay, on the western side of Chatham. The population of the Chathams is less than a thousand. The original settlers in the Chatham group were Maori originally from mainland NZ and known as Moriori. For several centuries they were among the world's most isolated people, limited in their ability to venture into the ocean because of the lack of trees on the islands. They were decimated by an invasion from the NZ mainland in 1835 by a Ngati-Mutunga force led by Wiremu Piti Pomare.

Chatham Rise is a submarine shelf running eastward from Banks Peninsula to more than 160 km beyond the Chatham Islands. Its depth is between 100 and 300 fathoms, except for peaks up to 28 fathoms beneath the surface.

CHEESEMAN, Thomas Frederic

Thomas Frederic Cheeseman (1846–1923) was born in Yorkshire and came to NZ with his father at the age of eight. He began farming, but a passionate interest in natural history led to his appointment as secretary of the Auckland Institute in 1874 and curator of the Auckland Museum. Though he regarded himself primarily as a botanist, about a quarter of the 101 papers he wrote for scientific publications were on ethnology and zoology. Cheeseman investigated flora in other parts of Polynesia but his most notable publications are *Manual of NZ Flora* (1906) and *Illustrations of the NZ Flora* (1914) with Dr W B Helmsley. He became President of the NZ Institute in 1911 and a fellow in 1919.

Mt Cheeseman (2,006 m) in the Craigieburn Range in Central Canterbury is named after him.

CHES

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Chess is widely played casually among NZers and clubs have a wider spread and larger membership than most people would suspect. In the mid-1980s, there were 83 clubs throughout the country affiliated to the NZ Chess Association (including business house clubs) with a total of 1800 members. Membership has declined since then. The national association is affiliated to the international governing body, the FIDE.

The game was first played in NZ on an organised basis after the formation of the Dunedin Chess Club in September 1863, the first in the colony.

A number of clubs sprang up in the more well-established settlements during the following decade. The first interclub match, between Dunedin and Christchurch, was played in 1869. The association was founded in the 1870s but lapsed after some years and was re-formed in 1892. The first national chess championship was conducted in 1879, and was won by Harry Hookham.

The fact that it was not until the following year that the first national chess championship of Scotland was held emphasises how early the game got off to an organised start in this country. The 'Silver Rook', now also named the Robert Jones Championship Chess Trophy, is the oldest national trophy still being contested anywhere in the world.

During the 1940s, the best native-born player was R G Wade who won the national title in 1943–44, 1944–45 and 1947–48. In 1948 he went to England, winning the British chess championship more than once during the 1950s. He became an International Master (IM) of the International Chess Federation, NZ's first.

After Wade, the leading NZ player was Ortvín Sarapu, also an IM, an Estonian by birth, who came here in 1950, became a naturalised NZer and first won the national title at Napier in 1951–52 with ten wins and one draw. A young man from Wainuiomata, Wellington, has in recent years shown he is the best NZ-born player yet. He is Murray Chandler who left home in the 1970s, played a large number of tournaments in Britain and Europe, becoming an IM and, in 1984, became a Grand Master, a first for NZ. Chandler has ranked 16th among the hundreds of names in world listings.

Organised chess by correspondence has been played in NZ since about 1935, at first under the auspices of the British Correspondence Chess Association. But a NZ Correspondence Chess Association was formed in 1983 with 60 members throughout the country and has operated successfully since.

CHEVIOT SHEEP

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Cheviot sheep were introduced to NZ in 1845 from the Scottish Highlands and the borderlands between England and Scotland where they have grazed for centuries. They have a reputation for being able to survive on sparse pasture in very cold conditions. The breed quickly established itself in Otago, Southland and the central North Island and remained very popular throughout the 19th century. In the first half of the 20th century, its popularity declined because of its light fleece weight and difficulties in mustering, but it later made a comeback for use in crossing with Romneys, giving improved growth rates, hardier sheep and easier mustering on hill country. The Perendale has been fixed from the Cheviot/Romney cross.

The Cheviot is a compact, short-legged sheep with white face and legs free of wool and a body weight between 40 kg and 50 kg. It has only recently been bred free of horns. Its wool is between 28 and 33 microns in diameter which, because of its bulk and resilience, is used in carpets, knitwear and tweeds.

The township of Cheviot in North Canterbury, 115 km north-east from Christchurch, was named after a sheep run, 'Cheviot Hills', established in the area and then cut up for closer settlement by the Minister of Lands, Sir John McKenzie, in 1893. Cheviot Hills had been named after the range on the Scotland-England border from which the Cheviot sheep were imported. The township was first named 'McKenzie' in honour of the man who subdivided the area but in the end Cheviot prevailed.

CHEW CHONG

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Chew Chong (1830–1920) was born in China and worked in English households in Singapore. He spent 11 years as a goldminer and storekeeper in Victoria, two years on the Otago goldfields, and then became a pedlar, merchant and exporter in Taranaki. In 1868 he began collecting an edible white fungus he found in NZ forests, especially on mahoe trees, and which he recognised as something the Chinese regarded as a delicacy: it became known as ‘Taranaki wool’. Collecting and selling Taranaki wool to Chew Chong for fourpence a pound became a boon for hard-up Taranaki dairy farmers and their children and the exports earned NZ about £300,000 over 30 years.

Chew Chong was a far-sighted entrepreneur. He opened a store in New Plymouth and branches in Eltham and Inglewood, milked cows, opened a dairy factory at Eltham, lost money attempting to export dairy produce to Australia and Britain, imported the first cream separator into NZ, and established a box factory.

CHEWINGS FESCUE

(see Lumsden)

CHIANINA CATTLE

Chianina cattle arrived in NZ during a new surge of imports of foreign breeds in the mid-1970s. The very tall, white beef animals come from the Chianina Valley in the Province of Tuscany, where they were valued for their meat and their strength as draught cattle in Roman times.

CHILD WELFARE

Social Welfare Department

Working with Families

Child Welfare is a term which embraced a modern attitude of social responsibility towards the raising of children. The Child Welfare Act of October 1925 made provision for the maintenance, care and control of children who were under the protection of the state, and it provided generally for the protection and training of indigent, neglected or delinquent children. It repealed the Industrial Schools Act of 1908 and its 1909 amendment, and it made a few amendments to the Infants Act, 1908.

The 1925 Act established the Child Welfare branch of the Department of Education and provided for the Minister of Education to establish receiving homes, probation homes, training farms and training schools, convalescent homes and other institutions for the purposes of Child Welfare work.

Children (defined as under the age of 16) could be committed to an institution by a magistrate or justice exercising jurisdiction in a Children's Court; the Act devoted one of its parts to the proceedings and powers of this court.

In addition to maintaining and training destitute, neglected and delinquent children, the Child Welfare branch provided for:

- (1) the training of all afflicted children (deaf and feeble-minded) who could not stay in their own homes and attend special day classes
- (2) investigation of the conduct, family history and home conditions of all children brought under the notice of the courts, or young persons charged with offences
- (3) investigation of all applications for the adoption of children
- (4) preliminary investigation in regard to the suitability and bona fides of applicants for widows' pensions
- (5) supervision by experienced female officers of all children under the age of six years who were maintained apart from parents or guardians
- (6) oversight of all young offenders who were placed under supervision by the courts
- (7) the care of all illegitimate infants
- (8) social readjustment in the early stages of any cases brought under notice.

During the decade immediately following World War Two there was a serious increase in the number of children committed to the care of Child Welfare or placed under the supervision of Child Welfare officers. Children were breaking and entering, stealing and receiving, converting cars, forging and making false pretences, and driving dangerously.

In September 1954, a Special Committee on Moral Delinquency in Children and Adolescents (chairman, Dr O C Mazengarb) submitted its report and recommendations to the House of Representatives which, in September 1955, made recommendations relating to comics and magazines, the standard of broadcasts for children, an increase in the number of visiting teachers, school psychologists, police women and public health nurses, and the retention of

Child Welfare as a division of the Department of Education.

By the beginning of 1964, there were 29 district offices staffed by 229 Child Welfare officers (not including teachers, clerical and ancillary staff); 12 short-stay institutions, three longer-term institutions for the training of more seriously difficult and delinquent children; five residential special schools (two for those handicapped by deafness, two for mentally backward, and one of the emotionally maladjusted); and a hostel for working girls. There were 12,499 children under the control and supervision of Child Welfare. The figures relating to Children's Court appearances were the highest so far recorded, with a rate of 71 per 1,000 of the child population aged seven to 17 years; on an average one 16-year-old in every 22 made a court appearance for some offence; and out of every 1,000 European women aged 18 years, 20 gave birth to illegitimate babies — in 1951 the figure had been ten.

CHILD WELFARE - Social Welfare Department

The National Government set up the Department of Social Welfare in 1972 and the Child Welfare Division went out of existence. The social work of the new department included the care, protection and control of certain children and young persons aged 17 years and under, as well as counselling work on behalf of the mentally and physically disabled, solo parents and their children, and the aged. The rapid increase in the number of young offenders continued and was by now increasing at a greater rate than the country's population.

The Labour Government was responsible for the Children and Young Persons Act of 1974 under which 'children' are under 14 years and 'young persons' are aged 14 to 17 years. The word 'delinquent' was banished. The Children's Courts were restructured as Children and Young Persons Courts, but complaints relating to the younger age group were to go first to Children's Boards where it was hoped many families would be assisted in an informal setting instead of a court.

CHILD WELFARE - Working with Families

The NZ Children and Young Persons Service was set up by the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989 and the full range of services are also provided under the Guardianship Act 1968, the Family Proceedings Act 1980, the Immigration Act 1987 and other legislation. The philosophy nowadays is to work with families to ensure the adequate care and protection of children. The service:

- Provides information and referral services to children, young persons and individual adults and families.
- Investigates child abuse.
- Assesses the risk and need for care and protection and provides support services where needed.
- Provides reports and supporting information to courts.
- Arranges guardianship and custody services.

CHILTON, Charles

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Charles Chilton (1860–1929) was born in England, came to NZ at the age of one with his parents, who settled on a farm in North Canterbury, and became the most versatile scholar of his time. He was educated at West Christchurch District School where he became a pupil teacher. He entered Canterbury College in 1875 as an unmatriculated student, gained his BA in 1880, his MA with first class honours in zoology in 1881 and in 1887 took his BSc at the University of Otago, the first BSc graduate in NZ. While teaching in Dunedin, he continued studying and in 1893 became the first NZ student to gain a doctorate in science.

In 1895 Chilton began medical studies at Edinburgh and gained his MB and CM with honours and was also awarded a scholarship which enabled him to become an ear, nose and throat specialist. In 1900 he studied diseases of the eye at Heidelberg, Vienna and London and in 1901 returned to Christchurch to practise as an ophthalmic surgeon. He then occupied the chair of biology and palaeontology at Canterbury University and from 1910 to 1928 just the chair of biology.

In 1921 Chilton was appointed rector of Canterbury University College. He was regarded not only as an extraordinary scholar but as a warm and effective teacher of young people.

CHRISTCHURCH

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Christchurch is the centre of the third most populous urban area in NZ (after Auckland and Wellington) with about 310,000 people. It is situated on the Canterbury Plains, at the northern end of the Port Hills which separate the city from its major seaport, Lyttelton Harbour, 11 km away by rail and road tunnels. The city has the lowest annual rainfall of the four main centres (averaging 658 mm), the greatest range of temperature (from a mean winter daily minimum of 1°C in July to a summer daily maximum of 22°C), and a nor'-wester in summer that can create drought conditions and temperatures up to 32°C.

Soon after organised settlement in 1850 Christchurch began to prosper as the market town for the Canterbury Plains, the most immediately adaptable and most readily developed region for pastoral farming. Sheep farming flourished early on the country's largest area of natural pasture, and as the settlers prospered they became strongly innovative. Today sheep farming, mixed farming and horticulture are still the basis of the city's wealth, and dairying is growing with an expansion of irrigation systems. A strong secondary industry has developed with the emphasis on heavy engineering (which has a long tradition in the town) and chemical and rubber manufacturing.

Christchurch, at the confluence of the Avon and Heathcote Rivers, is known as the most English of NZ cities for historical reasons. The site was considered by the Free Church of Scotland group but they chose Dunedin on the advice of the surveyor, Frederick Tuckett, because some of the land was swampy, because access from Port Cooper (later Lyttelton Harbour) was difficult over the Port Hills, and because timber was less abundant than in other parts of the country.

The first Europeans to establish themselves in the region were William and John Deans, Scottish brothers, who had earlier immigrated to other NZ settlements — William to Wellington in 1840 and John to Nelson in 1842. In 1843 they settled at Riccarton (which they named after their home town near Kilmarnock in Scotland) with other immigrants, the Gebbies, Mansons, Hays and Sinclairs. They became successful and self-sufficient farmers, exporting dairy produce to Wellington and even Sydney.

The major settlement occurred in 1850 when the Canterbury Association, organised by John Robert Godley and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, sent its first immigrants from England, on the *Lady Nugent* (arriving in April), and the *Charlotte Jane*, *Randolph*, *Sir George Seymour* and *Cressy* (all arriving in December). A surveyor, Captain Joseph Thomas, had chosen the site and, with surveyor Edward Jollie, had mapped streets and subdivisions from 1848 onwards. The settlement was basically an attempt to recreate an idealised English society, complete with an official 'Anglican Church'. The idealisation faded quickly in the face of the hard reality of colonial life and the Canterbury Association was disbanded in 1855; but the

Englishness remains, partly as a result of the city's layout, with a Gothic-style stone Anglican cathedral (begun in 1864 and completed in 1901) dominating a central square.

Christchurch was named by Godley after his old university college at Oxford, Christ Church. Known as the 'Garden City', Christchurch fully justifies this description with an eighth of its area given over to public parks, reserves and recreation grounds. Hagley Park, 186 ha of parkland in the centre of the city, is the city's most popular sports area, and the site of the Botanic Gardens (established in 1864).

CHURCH, Doris

Doris Church (1940–) founded NZ's first battered women's support group and has since worked constantly to educate the public on domestic violence. As a teacher of disturbed adolescents, she surveyed 200 preschool day-care placements in 1974, publicising bad conditions then existing in many child care centres.

She was herself a battered wife; after she left her first husband, the *Christchurch Press* published her story, and many other battered women contacted the paper asking for help.

Dr John Church, an educational psychologist and her second husband, became involved through his work with battered children; after his marriage to Doris he wrote *How to Get Out of Your Marriage Alive*.

CHURCH, Hubert

Hubert Church (1857–1932) was born in Tasmania and educated in England and Blenheim, NZ. He was a Treasury official in the NZ public service for 33 years, and wrote and published verse: *West Wind* (1902), *Poems* (1904) and *Egmont Poems* (1908), which are seldom anthologised now, but the Hubert Church Memorial Prize, funded by his estate, was for 40 years NZ's most prestigious literary prize.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

Churches of Christ in NZ belong to two groups — the Associated Churches of Christ with about 2,500 adherents; and the much smaller Churches of Christ (Life and Advent). The ‘Associated Churches of Christ in NZ’, to give the denomination its full name, established its first congregation in this country in Nelson in 1844 among British immigrants. The movement had started in Britain early in the 19th century among Protestants who believed that the true guidance for church government and practices is contained in the New Testament, and that the various Protestant denominations would be able to unify under this philosophy. They believed — as does the NZ sect now — in baptism by immersion and the celebration of the Eucharist weekly with each congregation having the right to choose from among its own members those who should officiate, rather than have only ordained ministers do so.

The Churches of Christ (Life and Advent) have no association at all with the Associated Churches of Christ. There are eight congregations — five of them in and around Auckland, and the others all within Auckland province. Total membership is about 500.

The denomination was founded in NZ by a break-away Baptist minister from England, G A Brown, and it has remained a distinctively NZ sect. Elders for spiritual leadership and deacons to administer the congregations’ affairs are elected annually. Each congregation is autonomous and chooses its own pastor.

The sect believes that eternal life is only possible for those who accept God’s salvation and those who reject salvation will be condemned after the Second Coming of Christ and cease to exist.

Quite separate from both the Associated Churches of Christ and the Churches of Christ (Life and Advent) is an independent Church of Christ (NZ) congregation at Mt Roskill, Auckland.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

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Church Missionary Society (CMS) was the instrument through which most of the earliest missionaries came to NZ to christianise the Maori. The association itself was at first opposed to the colonisation of NZ. The Rev Samuel Marsden secured the support of the CMS early in the 19th century and CMS missionaries arrived in the Bay of Islands in 1814 with Marsden. The CMS paved the way for the substantial influence of the Anglican Church in the early period of settlement.

The CMS was founded in 1799 within the Anglican Church and was dedicated to Christian evangelism round the world. The movement was at its peak until midway through the 19th century, during which period it had powerful support from all sections of British public life. In 1838 a report to the House of Lords said CMS stations in NZ were staffed with five ordained ministers, 20 catechists, a farmer, a surgeon, an editor, a printer, a wheelwright, a stonemason, two assistant teachers and two female teachers. Among them they had more than a hundred children, and the report said the large, well-behaved families were a strong influence for good among the Maori. The report also said they were at the time ‘the only people there [NZ] of any consequence’. CMS ministers were influential in persuading Maori to sign the Treaty of Waitangi.

CHUTE, General Sir Trevor

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General Sir Trevor Chute (1816–86) succeeded Sir Duncan Cameron as the commander of the British Imperial forces in NZ at the end of 1865. He intervened with a swift and efficient campaign in the war between Maori and settler in Taranaki and Wanganui, marching his men 260 miles in six weeks, losing nine killed and 26 wounded, capturing seven fortified pa and 20 villages, and demonstrating that the troops could follow Maori into the bush.

He came to believe, as Cameron had before him, that the colonists in demanding the continuance of war were motivated by land greed, and accordingly he became involved in disputes between the British government and the colonial authorities on the control of local militia and regular troops. He moved to Melbourne from where he retained command of the regular troops in NZ until they were withdrawn in 1869.

Chute had previously served in India at the time of the mutiny there, and had served briefly in NZ in 1863 with the 70th (Surrey) Regiment. He married Ellen, the daughter of Samuel Browning of Auckland.

CICADAS

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Cicadas are represented by only five genera in NZ. The commonest species, *Kikihia muta*, is found throughout the North Island in open country and in coastal areas of the South Island. Its song is noted for its shrillness, with an initial accented note, followed by three or four unaccented notes, repeated continuously.

Other species of the approximately 36 present, somewhat more localised but altogether occupying almost all the available habitats in the country, are: *Rhodopsalta leptomera*, *R. cruentata*, *Kikihia ochrina*, *K. subalpina*, *K. cutora*, *K. scutellaris*, *Amphipsalta strepitans*, *A. cingulata*.

The species range from 1.4 cm to 2 cm in length although *Amphipsalta zelandica*, the largest cicada in NZ, often reaches 3 cm in length. This large species will gather on the trunks of trees in large numbers, especially at the end of a very dry summer, and set up a vibrant chorus that can be heard up to 800 m away. They also sing at night. *Notopsalta sericea* is the small grey-black cicada that commonly sings on concrete and asphalt driveways and pavements and holes in the North Island and suburban areas.

CINNABAR MOTH

Cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) was introduced from Europe in 1929 in an attempt to suppress ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), its sole food plant. This brightly coloured, day-flying, crimson and grey moth (wingspan 35 mm) is often mistaken for a butterfly. Its gregarious yellow and black banded caterpillars are a colourful addition to the NZ fauna but have had an insignificant impact on the ragwort which yields its toxin (an alkaloid) to the cinnabar moth caterpillars which, in turn, pass it on to the adult moth. Thus all stages of this insect are toxic to birds.

CITIES

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Cities in NZ were first created either by Letters Patent issued by Queen Victoria (in the case of Christchurch and Nelson) or by provincial ordinances (in the case of Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin).

These five cities, along with a number of other towns, were legally incorporated as boroughs by the Municipal Corporations Act, the Counties Act and the Rating Act, all passed in 1876. The Municipal Corporations Act of 1886 first provided for the status of city to be established by proclamation where a borough's population had exceeded 20,000, a criterion which still stands. There were only five cities by 1886, and 15 by 1955.

Christchurch is technically the oldest NZ city because of Letters Patent of 31 July 1856 issued, according to the city council handbook, 'by virtue of having become an English See'.

The council's handbook says: 'The first meeting of the Christchurch Municipal Council was held on 3 March 1862. In November of that year it became the Christchurch City Council by virtue of the Christchurch City Council Ordinance, but from June to October 1868, became known as the Christchurch Borough Council in compliance with the Municipal Corporations Act passed by the Parliament of NZ in November 1867. However, an amending Act of September 1868 enabled the corporation to reassume the name Christchurch City Council which it continues to bear.' Nelson's Letters Patent '... ordain and constitute the Town of Nelson in the Province of Nelson to be a Bishop's See and the seat of the said Bishop and do ordain that the said Town of Nelson shall be a City' — but the date is 1858.

But the Department of Internal affairs claimed in 1985: 'In terms of a city council as an administrating authority, the Municipal Corporations Act 1886 would make Dunedin the first city council. For an unknown reason the date of the formation of the Otago City Council was 4 July 1865 whereas the other four cities were incorporated under the Municipal Corporations Act 1876.

'Under the provincial system of government there was no universally agreed system of constituting local authorities. The intentions and results of what was enacted in one province could be different from other provinces. The Municipal Corporations Act applied a uniform standard to all authorities.'

The first provinces were set up in 1852 and they were all abolished in 1876. According to a schedule of boroughs in the Municipal Corporations Act 1876 and included also in the Municipal Corporations Act 1886, Christchurch was constituted on 28 May 1868, Wellington on 16 September 1870, Auckland on 24 April 1871, Nelson on 30 March 1874 and the 'City of Dunedin' (the only one named 'City of...') on 4 July 1865.

But Christchurch and Nelson both claim to be the country's oldest city.

There were 28 cities in NZ when the whole concept of local government was changed in 1989 and municipalities, regional councils and district councils were set up to reduce the number of small municipalities — 23 of them in the North Island and five in the South Island. But most of those in the North Island were satellites clustered around the main centres of Auckland and Wellington. The greater Auckland urban area included the following cities: Auckland, East Coast Bays, Takapuna, Birkenhead, Waitemata, Mt Albert, Papatoetoe, Manukau, Papakura and Tamaki. Within the Wellington region are the cities of Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua.

The other North Island cities are: Wanganui (since 1924), Palmerston North (1930), Hamilton (1936), New Plymouth (1949), Napier (1950), Gisborne (1955), Hastings (1956), Tauranga (1963) and Whangarei (1964).

Although Rotorua was declared a city in 1962, it lost this status when the Rotorua County and Rotorua City merged under the Rotorua District Council in 1979. Rotorua was then categorised in the official government *Yearbook* as an administrative district and is not included in the list of 'Cities and Boroughs'. The South Island cities were Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill (since 1930) and Timaru (1948).

The cities now, with their populations, are: North Shore (155,000), Waitakere (142,000), Auckland (321,000), Manukau (234,000), Hamilton (104,000), Napier (52,000), Palmerston North (74,000), Porirua (47,000), Upper Hutt (37,000), Lower Hutt (95,000), Wellington (151,000), Nelson (39,000), Christchurch (298,000), Dunedin (118,000) and Invercargill (56,000).

But a number of traditional cities have been submerged in administrative 'Districts' and their populations now include greater urban areas and some close-in rural districts: Whangarei (64,000), Tauranga (70,000), Rotorua (66,000), Gisborne (44,000), Hastings (65,000), New Plymouth (69,000), Wanganui (46,000), Masterton (23,000), Marlborough, containing Blenheim (38,000), Timaru (43,000).

Local authorities have elections for their mayors and councils every three years.

The councils are subject to investigation by Ombudsmen, and their financial operations come under the scrutiny of the Controller and Auditor-General.

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship of NZ was first conferred on the people of this country by the NZ Citizenship Act of 1948. Previously NZers had been British subjects, although from time to time over the years the legislative requirements here had been at variance with those prevailing in Britain.

In the early days of settlement here, British law did not permit aliens to own or inherit land in a British country without specific permission through an act of Parliament. This posed a serious problem for a young country with aliens actually being brought out as migrants — for example, Germans brought out by the NZ Company. There was also the case of the French settlement at Akaroa. The problem was dealt with by a series of acts passed at almost every session of Parliament for many years after 1844.

Ironically there was debate at one time over whether Maori were British subjects and, therefore, legally citizens of their own country. This question was sometimes raised in regard to those Maori groups who had not signed the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Colonial Office firmly maintained Maori were British subjects but some of the colonists argued that this could not be possible because of the different system of land tenure. This reveals yet again how the land question and the colonists' acquisitive attitude dominated almost every relationship between Maori and Pakeha in the early days. Any doubts were erased by the Native Rights Act of 1865 which stated that every NZ Maori was in fact a subject of the Queen.

The status of 'NZ citizen' was created for the first time by the act of 1948, although NZers were still British nationals and under a reciprocal agreement any adult British subject who was a citizen of any Commonwealth country or of the Republic of Ireland could register as a NZ citizen after a year's residence in this country.

The 1948 act was amended three times during the 1950s and 1960s and the legislation currently governing NZ nationality is the Citizenship Act of 1977. Under this act, citizenship belongs to those born in NZ, or those born to NZ parents while out of the country, or those granted citizenship by naturalisation.

To become naturalised, a person must qualify as follows (except where a person is a spouse of a NZ citizen, or under the age of 18):

- Have resided in NZ for the three years immediately preceding the date of application.
- Be entitled under the terms of the Immigration Act of 1964 to reside in NZ permanently.
- Have full health.
- Be of good character.
- Have a knowledge of the English language and of the responsibilities and privileges attaching to NZ citizenship.
- Intend to continue to live in NZ, or to work for the government or a NZ-based organisation.

The 1977 law abandoned a previous requirement that aliens be officially registered but new citizens from other British countries must affirm their allegiance to the Monarch of NZ and those from non-Commonwealth countries must swear allegiance at an official ceremony

which may be public or private.

NZ citizenship can be withdrawn under certain circumstances — for example, if foreign nationality is acquired by any formal action other than by marriage; if a person has acted voluntarily in a manner contrary to the interests of NZ; or if citizenship was obtained in the first place by fraud or by false representation.

The Citizenship Act of 1977 confirmed citizenship for all those who had held it under the 1948 legislation and this was the crux of a Privy Council ruling that all Western Samoans who were NZ citizens before 1948 could not be debarred from citizenship later.

This matter was confronted by the Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act 1982 which primarily grants NZ citizenship to any citizen of Western Samoa who was eligible for NZ citizenship on or before 14 September 1982, or who was in NZ at any time on 14 September 1982; or who lawfully entered NZ on or after 15 September 1982 under the terms of the Immigration Act of 1964.

CITRUS FRUITS

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Citrus fruits are grown commercially along the coastal strip on the east coast of the North Island, from Northland down to Poverty Bay, covering a total of 2,300 ha. The main crops are: sweet oranges, about 800 ha mostly in Northland and Poverty Bay; tangelos, about 500 ha in Northland and the Bay of Plenty; mandarins, about 544 ha mostly Northland; grapefruit, 170 ha, and lemons, 344 ha, mostly in the Bay of Plenty. Citrus exports are minimal (about 500 tonnes annually).

NZ oranges are especially sweet and juicy but do not have the evenly oval shape and glossy orange skins that give the plantation grown oranges from Australia and the US their shop gloss. Substantial imports of sweet oranges come mainly from the Cook Islands and Australia.

Central authorities to market and distribute citrus locally and overseas were disbanded during the 1980s. The importing of citrus, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruit was also opened to private operators.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Civil Defence is administered under the Civil Defence Act 1983 by the Ministry of Civil Defence. A National Civil Defence Committee — with the responsibility of advising and assisting the Minister and the Director — is composed of the permanent heads of the government departments most closely involved in disaster relief measures, the Chief of Defence Staff and the Chairman of the Fire Service Commission. Each city and regional council has an obligation to prepare a civil defence plan, and to have a local organisation with a controller.

CLAIRMONT, Philip

Philip Clairmont (1949–84) was born in Nelson and studied at the University of Canterbury School of Fine Arts under Rudi Gopas, graduating with honours in 1970. His first one-man exhibition was in 1969 at the Several Arts Gallery.

He was elected a member and contributed regularly to exhibitions of the Christchurch Group, but in 1973 moved to Wellington, still only painting part time. In 1978 he was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council grant, which enabled him to paint full time.

CLARENCE RIVER

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Clarence River, 209 km long, is one of the longest rivers in NZ. It rises in the Spenser Mountains, runs south almost to Hanmer Springs, and then north between the Inland Kaikoura Range and the Seaward Kaikouras, and enters the ocean at Clarence, 50 km north of the township of Kaikoura.

The huge Molesworth Station lies inside the U-shape of the Upper Clarence where it runs down towards Hanmer Springs and back up to the Kaikouras.

CLARK, Archibald

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Archibald Clark (1805–75) was born in Scotland and emigrated to Auckland with his family in 1849. He founded the firm of Archibald Clark and Sons and became the first mayor of Auckland in 1851, later serving on the Provincial Council and in the House of Representatives.

A son, **James McCosh Clark** (1833–98), became a partner in the business and was mayor of Auckland from 1880 to 1883.

James's wife, **Kate Emma Clark**, was a painter and author of *A Southern Cross Fairy Tale* (1891), *Persephone and Other Poems* (1894), and *Maori Tales and Legends* (1896).

CLARK, Russell Stuart

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Russell Stuart Clark (1905–66) was born in Christchurch, studied at the Canterbury College of Art, and after some years as a commercial artist, illustrator and teacher, served in World War Two as official war artist in the Pacific. From 1946 Clark taught art at the Canterbury University School of Art. He enjoyed great popularity and considerable commercial success because his paintings were realistic and romantic in tone. The imaginative quality of his paintings and his sculpture, however, was high enough to advance the cause of the visual arts in NZ during the immediate post-war period.

CLARKE, Donald Barrie

Donald Barrie Clarke (1933–) is one of the great figures of rugby, the greatest goal-kicker of his time. He played 89 matches (including 31 internationals) at fullback between 1956 and 1964, scoring 781 points. He first played for Waikato at the age of 17 and in that season kicked two penalty goals to help Waikato take the Ranfurly Shield from North Auckland, and thus launch the greatest era in Waikato rugby. Bigger than most forwards, Clarke could kick goals from anywhere inside the opposition's half of the field and even put them over from outside the half on occasions. He was also a prodigious punter of the ball.

Clarke was also a fine medium-pace bowler, representing Auckland or Northern Districts at cricket during the 1950s and the North Island in the 1952–53 season. Clarke emigrated to South Africa some years after retirement.

Four of his brothers — Ian, Doug, Brian and Graeme — also represented Waikato at rugby and all five played together in one first-class match against Thames Valley in 1961. Older brother, **Ian Clarke** (born 1931), played 83 matches for the All Blacks, including 24 internationals, from 1953 to 1964, establishing a reputation as a strong and exceptionally fast front-row prop.

CLASSIC MAORI CULTURE

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Classic Maori culture is the term given to a late phase in the development of pre-European Maori culture. It evolved in the north of the North Island as a result of increased leisure time, following advances in the growing and particularly the storage of the kumara, and the processing of the fernroot. Thus, the expansion of staple food sources led to increasing artistic and cultural sophistication which spread southwards, replacing earlier modifications of the East Polynesian culture brought by the original immigrants.

A theory once held that the cultural evolution was sparked by a new wave of immigration from East Polynesia is now largely discounted. It occurred spontaneously in Northland among Maori who had nursed their tropical plants for centuries in the temperate climate. Possibly as other food sources declined, slightly hardier strains of kumara developed and that overall climatic improvements occurred in the 14th and 15th centuries. Storage pits were developed to insulate the kumara seed tubers from cold weather. Fires were lit in these pits each year to control bacteria, fungi and insect pests. The northerners had discovered also that the fern rhizomes grown in the ash-rich, burnt-over ground were fatter and less stringy. So fernroot became at least partly cultivated.

From the 14th century on, Classic Maori Culture produced magnificent works of art — wood and bone carvings and delicately worked ornaments in stone and shell. Poetry and chants also richly ornamented their religious and political ceremony.

CLEARY, Henry William

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Henry William Cleary (1859–1929), born in Ireland and educated in Ireland and Rome, was ordained a Catholic priest in 1885. He became professor of modern languages at St Peter's College in Wexford, Ireland, and worked in Australia before assuming control of *The NZ Tablet* in Dunedin in 1898. He had a distinguished career as a Catholic journalist and also wrote fairy stories for children. In 1911 Father Cleary became Bishop of Auckland and was a zealous builder of Catholic schools within his see. He was also mainly responsible for establishing St Peter's College for Maori Boys in Auckland. He found during a visit to England in 1916 that the NZ troops serving with the Second Brigade in France had no Catholic chaplain, so he volunteered and spent the next three months at the front with them.

CLEAVIN, Barry

Barry Cleavin (1939–) was born in Dunedin and graduated from the University of Canterbury School of Fine Arts with honours in 1966. His work aroused controversy on many occasions, and one work was removed from a public exhibition at an Auckland art gallery. Although initially intent on painting, he established himself as a printmaker following the European tradition of printmaking. His sense of humour dominates his work and makes more acceptable the most unpalatable of messages. He has exhibited extensively both in NZ and abroad.

CLEMATIS

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Clematis has about ten species native to NZ, although the genus is common in temperate regions and there is a total of about 250 species now growing in the country. Perhaps the best-known local species is *C. paniculata* whose large panicles of white flowers appear in the crowns of forest trees throughout the country in late winter and during the spring. The second most common species is *C. foetida*, also found throughout the country, particularly in the south, with yellow flowers which are strongly and beautifully fragrant. The variation in leaf size and shape is so great among the various native species that it is often difficult to identify them. The Maori name for the plant is puawhananga.

Several of the introduced *Clematis* species, finding the climate here congenial, have thrived, specially traveller's joy, *C. vitalba*.

CLENDON, James Reddy

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James Reddy Clendon (1801–72) was the first American consul in NZ, holding office from 1839 to 1841. He was born in England and went into business as a merchant and shipowner in London. He began trading with NZ in 1828, visited the Bay of Islands in 1830, and bought land in the region and settled there in 1832. Clendon became influential among the Maori in Northland, encouraged James Busby's attempt to confederate the northern tribes, helped negotiate a peaceful settlement to the war of 1837, and was one of the witnesses to the Treaty of Waitangi. Clendon's appointment as consul was in response to the frequency with which American as well as British and French whalers and traders visited the Bay of Islands. He later held a number of official posts in the north, among them, justice of the peace, police inspector and collector of customs. From 1861 he was in business in Rawene.

CLICK BEETLES

Click beetles belong to the Elateridae family. Their larvae, known as wireworms, are among the most common inhabitants of surface soil and humus and feed destructively on seeds and fine grass and crop roots. The beetle's common name is derived from its tendency to click as it rights itself after landing on its back. The common name of the larva, wireworm, is because some species look like short sections of wire lying on or in the ground. Although these larvae vary greatly in size, the most usual length of common soil-inhabiting species would be about 20 to 25 mm.

CLIFFORD, Sir Charles

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Sir Charles Clifford (1813–93) was born in England, educated at Stonyhurst College and came to NZ in the *George Fyfe* in 1842. With members of other well-to-do English Catholic families — notably his cousins Vavasour and Weld — he was a pioneer of sheep farming. Clifford and his group was immediately behind Charles Bidwill in getting sheep into the Wairarapa, following his track round the south coast and over the Mukamuka Rocks in 1844. Two years later Clifford and his partners bought property in Marlborough, and in the 1850s disposed of the station in the Wairarapa.

Clifford was elected to the Wellington Provincial Council under the 1852 Constitution, and later became the first Speaker in the House of Representatives. He was knighted in 1858, retired from politics in 1859, returned to live in England in 1860, and was created a baronet in 1887. The second baronet, **George Hugh Clifford**, was the eldest son of Sir Charles. He assumed control of his father's estates at Flaxbourne and Stonyhurst in Marlborough and took little part in public life.

CLIMATE

Winds

Rainfall

Temperature

Sunshine

Snow

Frosts

Climate is influenced by NZ's latitude, shape, geographical isolation and topography, resulting in mild temperatures and year-round wind and rainfall. Only Central Otago experiences the type of climatic extremes characteristic of large continental land masses. Several climatic features favour a high level of production from grassland farming. Rainfall is generally adequate and reliable, with few extremes, and sunshine is abundant. Winters are mild enough for sheep and cattle to be kept outside all year and, in the North Island, pasture growth is year-round. The mountain chains running down the length of the South Island and diagonally across the North Island from Wellington to the Bay of Plenty form a barrier in the path of the prevailing winds. This barrier causes sharper climatic contrasts from east to west than from north to south, though this effect is much less pronounced in the North Island.

CLIMATE - Winds

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Westerly winds prevail in all seasons. However, the mountainous terrain causes local variations in wind flow, especially in the Cook Strait area. The axial ranges force approaching air masses to rise and cool, causing precipitation. Thus, rainfall is generally higher in the west and in the mountains. The 'rain shadow' area to the east of the mountains is correspondingly drier in both islands. This is especially so in the South Island where the mountain chain is higher.

CLIMATE - Rainfall

The average rainfall throughout the country is high. It is usually between 640 and 1,500 mm, a favourable range for plant growth. There are, however, distinct regional differences, mainly from east to west. The wettest areas in the South Island are the West Coast and Southern Alps; Otago, Canterbury, Marlborough and Nelson experience the lowest rainfall. In the North Island, Northland, North Taranaki, Coromandel and the Bay of Plenty are the wettest regions; parts of the Manawatu, Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay and Poverty Bay are the driest. The wetter areas in both islands favour dairying; in the drier regions, horticulture, arable cropping, and extensive pastoralism feature.

Rainfall is generally spread evenly throughout the year, though its effectiveness in summer is reduced by loss of soil moisture through evaporation and transpiration. Vigorous pasture growth cannot continue during summer unless at least 100–125 mm of rain fall each month. Summer rainfall in most farming districts is less than this. Seasonal rainfall varies little from year to year — its reliability in spring is especially important to farming. It is least dependable in summer and early autumn when abnormally dry conditions may develop east of the main ranges.

CLIMATE - Temperature

Mean temperatures at sea level decrease steadily southward, from 15°C in the far north to 12°C around Cook Strait and 9°C at the bottom of the South Island. January and February are the warmest months, and July the coldest. Highest temperatures are recorded east of the main ranges in both islands. Maximum temperatures vary little from north to south, although minimum extremes tend to be lower in the south. The annual temperature range (difference between the mean temperatures of the warmest and coldest months) varies from 8°C in the north of the North Island to 14°C in Central Otago.

CLIMATE - Sunshine

Over much of the country there is bright sunshine for at least 2,000 hours a year. The sunniest areas (Tauranga, Napier, Blenheim and Nelson) receive more than 2350 hours of sun annually. Fruitgrowing, viticulture and specialist crops such as tobacco and hops feature in these areas.

CLIMATE - Snow

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During severe winters, inland Canterbury and Otago suffer heavy snowfalls which sometimes cause serious stock losses. The most severe winter conditions, apart from in the mountains themselves, occur in the Mackenzie Basin and Central Otago in the South Island, and on the volcanic plateau in the North Island.

CLIMATE - Frosts

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In the South Island, especially, the risk of frosts in late spring can endanger horticulture. In Central Otago frost protection methods (water spraying or smog burners) are used during the critical October-November period.

CLOVERS

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Clovers are creeping herbs of the genus *Trifolium* in the legume or pea family Papilionaceae (Leguminosae). Many members of the family are important as food plants — peas, beans, peanuts. But in NZ the most important role of clovers is as forage plants. They form a major component of our pastureland in association with grasses (often ryegrass species).

The most common clover pasture is white clover (*Trifolium repens*). The other species used are red clover (*T. pratense*), subterranean clover (*T. subterraneum*), strawberry clover (*T. fragiferum*) and alsike clover (*T. hybridum*). Because all clovers fix nitrogen, and because their foliage contains more of some nutrients than grasses do, they provide valuable forage for stock and encourage pasture growth even without the addition of nitrogenous fertilisers.

The value of clovers in NZ pasture has been recognized for many years and there has been continuing research into new varieties with emphasis on yields under various conditions, seed treatments, activity of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the nodules and the problems of pests and diseases. Clovers are insect pollinated and to a large extent the production of honey also relies on the clover plants, again especially white clover.

Other related plants are important for similar reasons, particularly the birdsfoot trefoils, *Lotus* species, and lucerne and related species, *Medicago* sp. In addition to those cultivated, a number of other species in these genera have become adventive, that is, have been imported and now occur commonly.

CLUTHA RIVER

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Clutha River discharges the largest volume of water of any river in NZ (650 m³ per second), and is the country's second longest river (338 km). The river issues from Lake Wanaka and its mouth is at Port Molyneux. On its journey across Central Otago, the Clutha is fed by the Hawea River, and the Kawarau and the Shotover Rivers. The river and its tributaries were the centre of the Otago gold rush last century.

Clutha is old Gaelic for Clyde, and the name was used by the earliest settlers who were from the Clyde in Scotland. There was some confusion resulting from the use of the name 'Port Molyneux' for the mouth of the river. (It had been bestowed on the bay by James Cook in honour of his sailing master, Robert Molineux.) For a time the lower reaches of the river were called Molyneux. The Maori name for the Clutha is Matau-au, meaning a current in a stretch of water.

The Roxburgh hydro-electric power station is on the Clutha River, 165 km west of Dunedin. When it was first commissioned in 1956, it was the biggest power station in NZ but it is smaller than the new Clyde Dam and power station which has a capacity of 432 MW.

The Clyde Dam caused the government long-term political anguish. Work on the dam project began in 1977 and the dam itself was completed in 1989. However, the hillsides around Cromwell gorge needed to be stabilised before Lake Dunstan could be filled. The scheme was originally devised to support a second aluminium smelter at Aramoana near the mouth of Otago Harbour and, when the smelter scheme failed in the face of vociferous local protest, challenges through the courts for water rights to support the Upper Clutha project were successful and the government was forced to pass legislation to enable a smaller than planned hydro development to proceed. The Clyde is the third biggest hydro-electric plant.

CLYDE

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Clyde is a township on the eastern bank of the Clutha River, at the eastern entrance to the Cromwell Gorge, in Central Otago, 230 km north-east of Dunedin, 21 km south-east from Cromwell and 10 km north-west from Alexandra. It was a centre with more than 3,000 people at the time of the gold rush in the 1860s when it was known as The Dunstan. Clyde is believed to have been named not after the Clyde River in Glasgow but after the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India during the Indian Mutiny, General Colin Campbell, First Baron of Clyde. Otago Provincial Engineer, John Turnbull Thomson, gave a number of places in the area names with Indian Mutiny associations.

A **Clyde River** rises on the eastern slopes of the Southern Alps and flows into the Rangitata River, in Ashburton County, Central Canterbury. It is also named after Lord Clyde.

According to L S Rickard in *Historic Place Names of NZ*, the northern Hawke's Bay township of Wairoa 'was for long known as Clyde and a North Clyde still survives about a mile away.'

COAL

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Coal Reserves

Coal is the most abundant fossil energy resource in NZ. The extent of reserves and their high quality has only been researched and fully appreciated since the mid-1970s. Bituminous deposits are predominantly on the West Coast, and lignite is confined almost entirely to eastern Southland and Central Otago. Sub-bituminous coals are found in the Waikato, Southland, the West Coast, Taranaki, and Nelson. Generally NZ coals are very low in ash and in sulphur and are highly reactive. Properly prepared for modern combustion systems, they rank among the best coals in the world.

Bituminous coal on the West Coast was the first to be mined, from the 1850s, mainly because they were so similar to coal early settlers had known in Britain. Over recent decades the emphasis has shifted to North Island sub-bituminous coals which are currently of the greatest economic significance. But it is likely that, in the long term, the lignites of Southland and Otago, comprising more than two-thirds of the total estimated coal reserves, will be far more economically important than any other. They have a wide range of properties and a strong potential for producing liquid fuels to replace imported oil.

Coal consumption over the past 40 years has averaged around 2.5 million tonnes annually — about 25 per cent for power generation, 8 per cent for steel manufacture, 30 per cent for industrial energy, 10 per cent for heating government buildings, schools and hospitals, 10 per cent for domestic heating and 14 per cent for export. In most major coal-producing countries, power generation and steel manufacture would absorb 80 or even 90 per cent of total production. NZ's abundant hydro-electric power resources, however, have reduced the need for coal-burning stations, although this end-use of coal is sure to increase in the future.

COAL - Coal Reserves

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The government launched a major investigation into coal reserves immediately following the oil crisis in 1973. This has led to an estimate that recoverable reserves total 6,356 million tonnes. Estimates of ‘measured’, ‘indicated’ and ‘inferred’ deposits have been made for each of the three main coal types: bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.

‘Measured’ reserves are computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings and drill holes, and the sites and samples are so closely spaced that the size, shape and content of the deposits are well established; ‘indicated’ reserves are calculated from specific measurements, samples or production data and also from projection for a reasonable distance on geological evidence; ‘inferred’ reserves are based on broad knowledge of the geological character of a deposit and an assumed continuity or repetition for which there is geological evidence. The estimates are:

- Bituminous: Measured, 39 million tonnes; indicated 27.7 million tonnes; inferred, 98 million tonnes.
- Sub-bituminous: Measured, 204.8 million tonnes; indicated, 265.9 million tonnes; inferred, 189.4 million tonnes.
- Lignite: Measured, 54 million tonnes; indicated 5,408.7 million tonnes; inferred, 68.8 million tonnes.

COASTER

(see Westland)

COATES, Joseph Gordon

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Joseph Gordon Coates (1878–1943) was Prime Minister from 1925 until 1928 as leader of the Reform Party. He was born and educated in Northland, became a farmer in the region as his father had been and, after service on the Otamatea County Council, was elected MP for Kaipara in 1911. During the Massey and succeeding administrations (including his own), Coates was at different times Postmaster-General, Minister of Public Works, Justice, Native Affairs, Transport, Railways, Finance, Customs and Unemployment. He served as a major during World War One and won the Military Cross and Bar.

He became Prime Minister following the death of long-time Reform leader William Massey in 1925, but was ousted following the failure of the Reform Party in the 1928 general election. He remained an effective and influential member of the House of Representatives within the coalition of 1931–35, and in the war cabinet a few years later.

Coates lacked quick political instincts but he was admired as much by his opponents as by his associates for his sense of duty, genuine compassion and great courage. Because of his large-minded, states-manlike approach to political and economic problems, history has treated him more generously than it has treated almost all his contemporaries.

COATS OF ARMS

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Coats of arms have twice been designed, the first in 1911, followed by a revision in 1956. Before 1911 NZ had simply adopted the British coat of arms.

The Royal Warrant, issued on 26 August 1911, formally authorised the following armorial bearings (necessarily using the heraldic jargon almost impenetrable to the layman).

Arms: quarterly, Azure and Gules on a Pale Argent three Lymphads (sailing vessels) Sable. In the first quarter four Mulletts in cross of the last each surmounted by a Mullet of the second (representing the Constellation of the Southern Cross); in the second quarter a Fleece; in the third a Garb (wheat sheaf); and in the fourth two Mining Hammers in Saltire all Or.

Crest: On a Wreath of the Colours a demi-Lion rampant guardant Or supporting a Flag-staff erect proper thereon flying to the sinister the Union Flag.

Supporters: On the dexter side, a female figure proper vested Argent supporting in the dexter hand a Flag-staff proper, hoisted thereon the Ensign of the Dominion of NZ, and on the sinister side a Maori Rangatira vested proper holding in his dexter hand a Taiaha all proper.

Motto: 'Onward.'

During the 1956 revision the crest was changed to the Crown of St Edward, the quarterings were redrawn, and the supporters, instead of facing the front, now faced each other. The motto became 'NZ'.

NZ cities have their own coats of arms, and many smaller communities have adopted coats of arms on the occasion of their centenary celebrations.

COBB AND CO

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Cobb and Co was the name of the firm which ran the first coach transport in the South Island. It started in 1861, and ran between Dunedin and the goldfields at Gabriel's Gully. Services were expanded throughout Otago, Canterbury and the West Coast, and the company came to epitomise coaching until it was forced out of existence by the railways in 1907. The company in NZ was operated on a franchise from Australia, where the first Cobb and Co coaching service had been started by an American, Freeman Cobb, in 1854 on a route between Melbourne and Castlemaine. The operation expanded rapidly in Victoria, but Cobb actually retired in 1856. Thereafter Cobb and Co coaching services spread through New South Wales and Queensland on a franchise basis under separate ownership. The last Cobb and Co coach ran in Queensland in 1924.

The name was adopted for a chain of hotel restaurants.

COBB RIVER

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Cobb River flows from Lake Cobb in the Tasman Mountains near Mt Cobb (1,707 m), and flows south-eastwards through Cobb Valley, between the Peel and Lockett Ranges, to join the Takaka River. At this junction, 112 km north-west of Nelson, is situated the 32 MW Cobb River hydro-electric station. In the 1930s the Hume Pipe Company (Australia) Ltd was authorised to develop the area's hydro-electric potential and it set up the Hume (Cobb River) Power Company Ltd, registered in NZ, to carry out the work to provide power for the region and especially to develop the iron, asbestos and other minerals found there. Because the company had difficulties, the government took over the work in 1940 and the dam was commissioned in 1944 with an output of 12 MW. A higher dam was built at the end of the decade and the capacity increased to its present level.

Cobb River and the locality were named after J W Cobb, the first European to discover the area, and subsequently a local mill-owner.

COBHAM, Lord

Lord Cobham (1909–77), born Charles John Lyttelton, was the ninth Governor-General of NZ from September 1957 until September 1962. The tenth Viscount Cobham, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge. As the Hon Charles Lyttelton he captained the Worcester County cricket team and was vice-captain of the MCC team which toured NZ in the 1935–36 season.

Cobham had an old family association with NZ. The fourth Baron Lyttelton (1817–76) was chairman of the Canterbury Association, the organisation which founded the Canterbury settlement in 1850, and not only was the Port of Lyttelton named after the family but Hagley Park in Christchurch echoes the name of the family seat, Hagley Hall.

Lord Cobham was a literate man whose speeches made such an enormous impact on the NZ public that they were collected and published in book form. His speaking kept him in the public eye and gave him a high season of popularity as his term of office closed. He was less popular than some other governors-general among those more closely associated with him because of a personal aloofness.

COCKAYNE, Leonard

Leonard Cockayne (1855–1934) was born and educated in England, emigrated to Australia as a teacher in 1876 and came to NZ in 1880. He taught in Otago for four years before taking up farming in Canterbury. As a natural history student and botanist, he became interested in the flora of NZ and explored the mainland and also the Auckland, Bounty, Antipodes, Campbell and Chatham Islands. By the turn of the century his work had attracted international attention, and honours were heaped on him at home and abroad during the rest of his life (including an honorary doctorate of philosophy from Munich University in 1903).

From 1906 he worked as a consultant for the Lands Department, preparing reports on sand dune reclamation, the Waipoua Forest, Kapiti Island, Stewart Island, and Tongariro National Park.

He was a provocative and colourful lecturer and his account of the vegetation of this country remains the most complete. His publications include *NZ Plants and Their Story* (1910), *The Vegetation of NZ* (1921), *The Cultivation of NZ Plants* (1923), more than 100 papers on botany and related subjects, and, with E Phillips Turner, *NZ Trees* (1928).

COCKLE

Cockle (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*) is a bivalve mollusc occurring in dense beds in intertidal sand-mud flats. The shell (50 to 60 mm) is greyish white, heart-shaped in section and sculptured with prominent growth lines as well as radial ribs. It burrows to a depth of about 2 cm and feeds on suspended material via its short conical siphons. Like the true cockle of Europe, it is edible.

COCKROACHES

Cockroaches are a type of beetle, winged, with low, flat bodies and long legs for running. They can move in very small spaces and are mostly nocturnal. Although cockroaches are not as prevalent in NZ as in some countries, there are three exotic species which are troublesome because they invade dwellings.

They are the American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), the biggest at about 40 mm long; the Australian cockroach (*P. australasiae*) up to 25 mm; and the German cockroach (*Battella germanica*), the smallest at about 16 mm.

These insects have been here since the very earliest European arrivals and have no doubt continued to arrive since. The big light-brown American species is from tropical regions and infests warm places where there is food available. The Australian species has yellow markings and the German type has dark stripes. Their excreta gives a peculiar and offensive smell, and this and the saliva they spit out to moisten food attracts bacteria.

The native species keep to their outdoor habitats. By far the best known is *Platyzosteria novaeseelandiae*, which used to be called the Maori bug or the black beetle but is more properly the black cockroach. It is about 40 mm long and lives in wood or rotting material on the ground. The poetic Maori name for the insect is kekerengu. It emits a powerful and repugnant smell when in danger.

The other native species are smaller than any of the exotic species and are relatively unnoticed in the bush or on the beaches.

COD, Red, Rock and Blue

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Red, rock and blue cod are favourite eating fish. The more common is red cod (*Pseudophycis baccus*), called hoka by the Maori, with the mark of the true cod, a feeler beneath the lower jaw. Red cod is pink in colour tinged with grey, is found all round the coast, but much more commonly in the south, in moderately deep water over a sandy or muddy sea floor, or in water less than 50 m deep in rocky areas. Southern hake, rock cod or Cloudy Bay cod (*Lotella* sp.) is a browner colour, and what is known as the bastard red cod (*Pseudophycis barbatus*) is a darker red in colour and has a rounded tail fin.

The blue cod (*Parapercis colias*) is not a true cod, nor even related to the species, but is a much sought-after delicacy. The Maori name is rawaru. The fish is a turquoise colour, marbled with brown, and the average weight is around 500 g, although some are much larger than that. Because it prefers a rocky sea floor, it is difficult to catch except by long line, and is most common in the South Island and the Chatham Islands. Smoked blue cod is a gourmet's delight.

COINAGE

(see Currency)

COLE, John Reece

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John Reece Cole (1916–89) was an important figure in literature for a series of short stories he wrote during and immediately after World War Two in which he served as an airman. The stories were first published in magazines in NZ, Australia and the US, and were collected for publication by Caxton Press in 1949 under the title, *It Was So Late and Other Stories*. Cole was born in Palmerston North and spent only a few weeks at secondary school before getting a job as a clerk, but after returning from the war began a distinguished career as a librarian, rising to Director of the National Library of Singapore and then Chief Librarian at the Alexander Turnbull library. Critic Cherry Hankin has written of his stories: ‘In handling some of the less publicised issues of war service honestly, realistically, and with an undertone of irony, John Reece Cole has penetrated the myth in a manner unlike any other NZ writer.’

COLENZO, William

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William Colenso (1811–99) was born in England, trained as a printer and book-binder and arrived at Paihia in 1834 as catechist and printer to the Church Missionary Society. He produced the first book printed in this country in 1835 — *The Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians* in Maori, and in 1837 the *New Testament* was also published in Maori. Colenso also printed the Treaty of Waitangi in Maori for Governor Hobson. (No English version was printed at the time.) After two years at St John's Theological College, Colenso was ordained deacon and early in 1845 took up his post in a mission station in Hawke's Bay. He was a restless man with a scholar's curiosity and he became an authority on the Maori language and NZ's natural history. In 1852 the Church Missionary Society sacked him because of a sexual association with a Maori woman, and he was not readmitted to the church until a few years before his death.

A forceful, energetic man, often obdurate, Colenso continued to live in Hawke's Bay, served several terms on the Provincial Council, one term in Parliament and was an inspector of schools during the 1870s. Among his published works are *NZ Exhibition Essays* (1865), *The Botany of the North Island* (1865) and *The Maori Races of NZ; Fifty Years Ago in NZ* (1886) and *Ancient Tide Lore and Tales of the Sea* (1889). His journals and correspondence are a rich repository of historical information and comment.

COLLIER, James

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James Collier (1847–1925) was born in Scotland, educated in Edinburgh and worked with Herbert Spencer on descriptive sociology before emigrating to NZ in 1881. In 1885 he was appointed parliamentary librarian and in 1889 published the first major NZ bibliography, *The Literature Relating to NZ*. He published a biography of Sir George Grey and during the last 30 years of his life, in Australia, wrote a history of the English colony in New South Wales, published in 1910, and *The Pastoral Age in Australia* (1911).

COLLINGWOOD

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Collingwood in Golden Bay County, Nelson, 30 km north-west from Takaka and 135 km north-west from Nelson, was originally called Gibbstown, after settler William Gibbs, at a time when it was used as a coastal port. Hundreds of prospectors poured into the area in the late 1850s, following the discovery of gold, so the Nelson Provincial Government laid out a new town site, called it Collingwood, and even suggested it would be a desirable national capital because of its central situation. It was named after Baron Collingwood, second-in-command to Nelson at Trafalgar, who took over on his commander's death.

Gold was discovered in 1856, five years before the more lucrative Otago find, and, between 1858 and 1860, 2,500 diggers worked in the Aorere Valley and later in other valleys such as the Baton, Cobb, Waingarō and Anatoki. As the alluvial deposits were worked out the miners turned their attention to the reefs in the underlying rocks. The most lucrative discovery was that on the Golden Ridge in the Wakamarama Range, where quartz reefs with massive gold-bearing impregnations were mined, yielding 35,000 ounces of gold. One mine, the Aorangi, operated until the early part of this century.

COMMERCE COMMISSION

Commerce Commission was set up and defined by the Commerce Act of 1975, restructured by the Commerce Act of 1986 and amended in 1990. It is a corporate body with investigative and administrative powers to promote effective competition in markets and control restrictive trade practices, mergers and takeovers. The commission may be called upon to examine and decide whether the public interest is at risk in the application of certain commercial practices such as collective pricing agreements, individual resale price maintenance arrangements, pyramid selling schemes, refusal by a manufacturer or wholesaler to supply a retailer to protect the interests of competing retailers.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

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Hamilton, Ontario 1930

London 1934

Sydney 1938

Auckland 1950

Vancouver 1954

Cardiff 1958

Perth 1962

Kingston 1966

Edinburgh 1970

Christchurch 1974

Edmonton 1978

Brisbane 1982

Edinburgh 1986

Auckland 1990

Victoria 1994

Commonwealth Games meetings had a forerunner in the Festival of Empire in 1911, in London. The first full meet, however, was the Empire Games held at Hamilton in Ontario, Canada, in 1930.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Hamilton, Ontario 1930

NZ won three gold medals: J Savidan in the six miles (9.654 km); S Lay in the javelin; and Brough, Olsson, MacDonald, Sandos, and Eastwood, in the rowing four with cox. The team also won four silver medals in swimming, rowing and bowls, and two bronze medals.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - London 1934

At the second Empire Games in London in 1934, the great Jack Lovelock won the gold medal for the one mile (1.609 km). NZ also won two bronze medals in athletics and swimming.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Sydney 1938

NZ won a total of 24 medals at the 1938 Empire Games in Sydney — five gold, seven silver and 12 bronze.

The golds were won by V P Boot in the 880 yards (792 m); C H Matthews in the three miles (4.827 km) and again in the six miles (9.654 km); and Whittaker, Robertson, Jury, and Bremner in the bowling fours; and Macey and Dennison in the bowling pairs. The silver medals were won by competitors in track and field, bowls, boxing, cycling, rowing and wrestling; and bronze medals in athletics, boxing, cycling, rowing, swimming and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Auckland 1950

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After a break of twelve years caused by World War Two, the Empire Games of 1950 were held at Auckland and the NZ team won a total of 51 medals: ten gold, 21 silver, and 20 bronze.

Winners of the gold medals were W Nelson in the six miles (9.654 km); Yvette Williams in the long jump; J. Pirret in the lawn bowls singles; R Henry and E Exelby in the lawn bowling pairs; F Creagh in the heavyweight boxing; Johnson, O'Brien, James, Carroll, and Johnstone in the coxed four rowing; Barry, Lucas, Chambers and Amos in the 880 yards (792 m) relay swimming; R Cleghorn in the heavyweight weightlifting; J. Armit in the featherweight wrestling; and D. Mudgeway in the bantam-weight wrestling. Silver and bronze medals were won in almost every category of event.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Vancouver 1954

With the name change to British Empire and Commonwealth Games, the next festival was held at Vancouver in Canada in 1954, and the NZ team won 19 medals — seven gold, seven silver and five bronze.

Golds went to Yvette Williams in the shotput, the long jump, and the discus; Donald Jowett in the 220 yards (201 m); D Rowlands in the single sculls; Parker and Douglas in the coxless pairs; and J Doms in the 220 yards (201 m) breaststroke swimming. Silvers went to competitors in athletics, bowls, cycling, rowing, and swimming; and bronze medals to competitors in swimming, weightlifting and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Cardiff 1958

The British Commonwealth Games, as they then became known, were held in Cardiff in 1958, and NZ won 19 medals — four gold, six silver and nine bronze.

The gold went to Murray Halberg in the three miles (4.827 km); Valerie Sloper in the women's shotput; R Douglas and R Parker in the coxless pairs; and J Morris and R Pilkington in the lawn bowls pairs. Silver medals were won by competitors in athletics, rowing, cycling and swimming, and bronze medals in athletics, rowing, cycling, boxing and swimming.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Perth 1962

The games were held in Perth in 1962 and NZ won 32 medals — ten gold, 12 silver and ten bronze.

The gold medals went to Murray Halberg in the three miles (4.827 km); Peter Snell in the 880 yards (792 m) and one mile (1.609 km); Valerie Young in the shotput and discus; W Coe in the welterweight boxing; M Coleman in the individual foil, fencing; H Robson and R McDonald in the lawn bowls pairs; J Hill in the single sculls; and G Paterson, K Heselwood, H Smedley, W Stephens and D Pulman in the coxed fours. Silver medals were won by competitors in athletics, boxing, cycling, rowing, swimming and weightlifting; and bronze medals by competitors in athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, swimming and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Kingston 1966

NZ won 26 medals at the British Commonwealth Games in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1966 — eight gold, five silver and 13 bronze.

Gold medals went to Leslie Mills in the discus; R Welsh in the 3,000 m steeplechase; Roy Williams in the decathlon; and Valerie Young (née Sloper) in the shotput and discus; W Kini in heavyweight boxing; David Gerrard in the 220 yards (201 m) butterfly; and Donald Oliver in heavyweight weightlifting. Silvers were won by competitors in athletics, cycling, shooting and swimming; and bronze medals by competitors in athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, shooting, swimming and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Edinburgh 1970

NZ won 14 medals — two gold, six silver and six bronze. The gold went to B Biddle in the cycling road race; and H Kent in the 1000 m cycling time trial. Silvers were won by competitors in athletics, bowls and weightlifting; and bronze medals in athletics, cycling, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Christchurch 1974

In 1974 Christchurch was the host for what are now called the Commonwealth Games. NZ won 35 medals — nine gold, eight silver and 18 bronze.

The golds went to Robin Tait in the discus; Richard Tayler in the 10,000 m; D Baldwin, P Clark, D Jolly and J Somerville in the lawn bowls fours; M Gordon in rifle shooting; J Parkhouse in the 800 m freestyle swimming; M Treffers in the 400 m individual swimming medley; A Ebert in the middleweight weightlifting; G May in the super-heavyweight weightlifting; and D Aspin in the 82 kg wrestling class. Silvers were won by competitors in athletics, boxing, swimming and weightlifting; and bronze medals were won by competitors in athletics, bowls, boxing, cycling, shooting, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Edmonton 1978

The 1978 Commonwealth Games were held at Edmonton, Canada, and NZ won 19 medals — five gold, six silver and eight bronze.

The golds were won by Michael Richards for the individual pursuit cycling; John Woolley for skeet shooting; Gary Hurring in the 200 m backstroke; Rebecca Perrott in the 200 m freestyle; and Precious McKenzie in the 56 kg weightlifting division.

Silvers were won by competitors in bowls, cycling, swimming and athletics; and bronzes in weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing, swimming, cycling, badminton and women's gymnastics.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Brisbane 1982

The 1982 Games were held at Brisbane, Queensland, in Australia, and NZ won 26 medals — five gold, eight silver and 13 bronze. The gold medal winners were Anne Audain in the 3,000 m; Mike O'Rourke in the javelin; Neroli Fairhall in the archery; Craig Adair in the 1,000 m cycling time trial; and John Woolley in the skeet shooting.

Silvers were won by competitors in athletics, bowls, cycling, shooting and wrestling; and bronzes in athletics, badminton, bowls, boxing, cycling, diving, swimming and wrestling.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Edinburgh 1986

At the 13th Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh (which were boycotted by 31 of the 58 teams originally entered) NZ won 38 medals — eight gold, 16 silver and 14 bronze.

The gold medal winners were I Dickison in the bowls, Stephanie Foster in the single sculls, Stephanie Foster and Robin Clarke in the double sculls, G Yelavich for both free pistol and air pistol shooting, Anthony Mosse in the 200 m butterfly, Sylvia Hume in the 100 m back-stroke, and J Peau in the heavyweight boxing.

Silvers were won by competitors in athletics, cycling, rowing, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling; and bronzes in athletics, cycling, rowing, shooting, swimming, badminton, wrestling and boxing.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Auckland 1990

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The 14th Commonwealth Games were held in Auckland as part of the 1990 sesqui-centennial celebrations, and NZ won 17 gold medals, 14 silvers, and 27 bronzes, the fourth highest tally. Australia easily won the most medals from England and Canada.

The NZ gold medal winners were: Tania Murray in the high jump; Judy Howat and P Watson in the lawn bowls women's pairs; Michael Kenny in the boxing super-heavyweight; Ian Richards, Graeme Miller, Brian Fowler and Gavin Stevens in the men's cycling 100 km time trial; Graeme Miller for first individual in the cycling road race; Nigel Donnelly, Glenn McLeay, Stuart Williams and Gary Anderson in the men's cycling 400 m team pursuit; Gary Anderson in the men's cycling 400 m individual pursuit; Gary Anderson in the men's cycling ten miles scratch race; Madonna Harris in the women's cycling 3,000 m individual pursuit; A Walker in the women's rhythmic rope gymnastics; Nikki Jenkins in the women's vault gymnastics; B Cooper in the men's under 65 kg judo; R Harvey in the 50 m individual free rifle shooting (prone); S Patterson and R Harvey in the 50 m pairs free rifle prone; P Carmine and A Clarke in the 10 m pairs running target shooting; Anna Simcic in the women's 200 m backstroke; Anthony Mosse in the men's 200 m butterfly.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - Victoria 1994

The 15th Commonwealth Games were held in Canada, and NZ won five gold medals, 13 silver and 11 bronze.

Gold medal winners were: Danyon Loader (200 m butterfly); Mark Rendell (cycle road race); Stephen Petterson (individual smallbore); and Petterson and Lindsay Arthur (smallbore pair).

Silvers were won by competitors in other shooting events, cycling, field events and swimming; and bronze medals in badminton, cycling, javelin, swimming, 30 km walk and the wheelchair marathon.

COMMUNISM

Communism in NZ was first organised in 1912 with the formation of the Petone Marxian Club. A NZ Marxian Association was founded in 1919, two years before the first NZ Communist Party was established, with membership consisting mainly of West Coast miners.

The party tried to become affiliated to the NZ Labour Party but, although the origins of the two organisations were among similar people with similar views, the two parties grew steadily apart. There was a burst of interest in communism from the depression years of the 1930s through to the end of World War Two, when admiration for the Russian war effort was widespread. But the party membership was decimated by defections at the time of the Russian intrusion into Hungary in 1956, and another rift appeared as ideological differences gradually surfaced between Red China and Russia.

The NZ Communist Party was then controlled by the Chinese faction and the Russian group broke away to form the Socialist Unity Party, which became the stronger of the two and has the highest membership of any of the extreme left wing groups in NZ at present.

Communists held positions of importance within the trade union movement but have never been a force to be reckoned with at general election time. Despite this, communism was repeatedly held up as a bogey by conservative politicians, until the sudden demise of the Russian and Eastern Europe regimes in the late 1980s.

COMPANIES

Companies formally incorporated under the Companies Act of 1955 with limited liability provide the substance of commercial life. Generally, public companies operate in the area of large-scale industrial and commercial activities, and private companies are the form in which most small businesses conduct their business.

A public company must have at least seven members, and a private company between two and 25 members (up to 50 in special circumstances). Where there are seven or more members a private company may, if it meets certain conditions, qualify for registration as a public company. A registered company becomes a corporation which is a separate legal entity from the individual members of the company. The debts of the company are those of the company and not its members — that is, the shareholders.

The essential difference between a public and private company is in the way in which each acquires capital. A private company may not solicit public subscriptions for shares. A public company may raise capital by issuing a prospectus to the investing public and inviting subscriptions.

The Companies Act of 1955 (which came into effect at the beginning of 1957) was a comprehensive revision and consolidation of existing law. Amending acts in 1963 spelt out procedures for company takeovers and in 1964 for flat-owning companies. Amendments since 1973 have generally been to give effect to recommendations of the Macarthur Committee which was set up in 1968 to review the workings of the act.

The legislation is designed to protect share-holders, creditors and the general public by requiring of all companies certain standards of recording and reporting of their activities and regular disclosure of information. There are prescribed forms for annual returns of information to the Registrar of Companies and certain requirements relating to annual accounts.

The Securities Act of 1978 established the Securities Commission which has general oversight of the way in which securities are offered to the public and recommended appropriate reforms to the Minister of Justice. The act and the Securities Regulations of 1983 deal specifically with the content of registered prospectuses and advertisements for securities.

There are more than 157,000 registered companies in NZ. Public records of shareholding and other information liable for disclosure are held by the government in 12 centres and are accessible to the public on request.

COMPOSERS' ASSOCIATION

Composers' Association of NZ Inc (CANZ) is a professional organisation for composers, incorporated in Wellington in 1974. The activities of CANZ include the publishing of a journal of NZ composition, *Canzona*; the initiation of the Composer-in-Schools scheme (1976–82) with the Department of Education; the initiation of an archive of NZ music at the Alexander Turnbull Library; the institution of an annual Citation for Services to NZ Music; and a general advocacy for composers and contemporary music.

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Compositae (Asteraceae), the daisy family, is perhaps the largest of all the flowering plant families with 20,000 species and it is well represented in NZ.

Our daisies are unusual in that many of the species are woody trees of various sizes, some quite large (*see Tree Daisies*), with others forming miniature shrubs of bizarre form (*see Vegetable Sheep*). Some daisies that form creeping mats or are small or large herbs.

Many introduced species are well known as food plants — lettuce, globe artichoke — and garden ornamentals — *Chrysanthemum*, *Dahlia*. Others are infamous as weeds — the lawn daisy (*Bellis*), onehunga weed (*Soliva*), ragwort (*Senecio*) and thistles.

All species, both native and exotic, are characterised by their flower-like inflorescences, called heads (capitula), made up of groups of florets (flowers) with protective bracts.

Several of the nearly 30 genera native to NZ are found only here and some have many species: *Celmisia* (the mountain daisies) with conspicuous white ray florets around the yellow disc; *Cotula* (batchelors buttons) with only disc florets, much like other genera with fewer species such as *Craspedia* (woolly heads), *Helichrysum* (everlasting daisies) and *Leucogenes*, the NZ edelweiss (which has conspicuous furry bracts surrounding the flower head).

COMPUTERS

Computers began data processing in NZ after the importation of the first relatively cumbersome machine in 1960, but the computer revolution did not gain momentum until the 1970s. In 1968, the total number of computers in this country was 87 and by 1972 just on 200. By the mid-1980s no precise figure was available but it was in the tens of thousands, and now is hundreds of thousands.

International statistics contained in a 1968 report by the NZ Institute of Economic Research, showed that in comparison with other countries of roughly similar size and where agriculture was a significant sector of the economy, NZ was slow off the mark in changing to computers.

Putting NZ's computer rental expenditure in relation to national income on a base of 100, the figure for Australia was 140, for Denmark 180, Norway 135 and Finland 120. At that stage, computer applications to industry were not widespread. But some computer specialists claim NZ's computer-power per head of population is now second only to that of Japan.

The new age opened when an IBM Type 650 Data Processing Centre, approved by the government in the late 1950s, was installed at Treasury and officially opened for business in March 1961. Its first major task was to handle the payroll for the country's 34,000 government employees.

At first it served a number of departments in other ways but as the 1960s progressed, nine departments had their own computers installed. From quite early on, the then Department of Scientific and Industrial Research's physics and engineering laboratory provided a computer advisory service for commercial firms.

By 1970, government computers processed not only the central pay system but the public accounts, the accounting systems of trading departments and other systems. In that year, the government decided to set up the Government Computer Centre to centralise this public sector data processing. It became an independent unit within the Department of Internal Affairs. In 1972, it was placed under the responsibility of the State Services Commission as the Computer Services Division. It was privatised in 1994.

By the mid-1980s, more than 12,000 NZers were employed nationally in the computer industry, about a quarter of them in the public sector.

In the first computer decade or so, those small private firms adventurous and far-seeing enough to adapt some of their systems generally used independent bureaus and those run by some of the equipment suppliers. By the mid-1970s, computers had spread though most major industries and by the 1980s had become indispensable.

The microcomputer did not become available in NZ until the middle of the 1970s and within two years of their arrival the NZ Microcomputer Club (NZMC) was formed. An indication of the rapid spread of the technology is given by the spread of interest among the public. The first microcomputer exhibition was held in 1980 and attracted fewer than a thousand members of the public. Four years later, nearly nine thousand visited the exhibition on just one day to see the exhibits at 58 commercial stands.

As the technology developed and data processing hardware (that is, the machinery itself) became smaller and less costly, NZers moved quickly into computers until today many of the smallest businesses have all their administrative systems on computer. Many families have

invested in small personal machines.

Perhaps because NZers had to adapt imported software (that is, the programmes run within the hardware) to small business and short-run manufacturing, many people in the industry here have become brilliantly successful programmers, and today some specialised companies are exporting software packages.

The expansion of interest in the computer through the community has been helped over the past few years by their use in primary and secondary schools. Universities had opened computer science departments as soon as the equipment became available in this country but high costs prohibited school use until the microcomputer arrived. At first, many schools held back because they were unsure of the type of equipment to get and how to use the new technology educationally. By 1980, there were fewer than 100 computers in secondary schools, but by the middle of the decade, the number was approaching 3,000 and more than 95 per cent of secondary schools had at least one microcomputer for educational uses. By the 1990s, almost every school, secondary and primary, used computers as an essential part of the educational process. The NZ Computer Society will be 40 years old at the turn of the century.

CONDLIFFE, John Bell

John Bell Condliffe (1891–1983) was born in Melbourne and educated at the University of Canterbury and Cambridge. He served with the NZEF in World War One, was Professor of Economics at Canterbury from 1920 to 1926, and spent the rest of his professional career in academic posts in the US, except for five years with the Secretariat of the League of Nations and two years on the staff of the London School of Economics. He is remembered in this country for his *Short History of NZ* (1925), *NZ in the Making* (1930), *The Welfare State in NZ* (1959), *The Economic Outlook for NZ* (1969) and *Te Rangihiroa: The Life of Sir Peter Buck* (1971).

CONEY, Sandra

Sandra Coney (1944–), at the forefront of radical feminist action since the early 1970s, is best known for her involvement in the 1987 Cervical Cancer Inquiry which changed social attitudes towards health care in NZ. Coney's father was Tom Pearce, a famous rugby player, administrator and chairman of the Auckland Regional Authority. She married at 18, and combined housework and rearing two sons with university study, graduating BA in English and Anthropology in 1970. She helped organise the Auckland University creche from 1968 to 1971. In 1972 she was a co-founder of *Broadsheet*, and worked on it mainly as editor, until 1985.

In 1987 Coney and Phillida Bunkle published an article outlining a long-standing research programme at Auckland's National Women's Hospital (NWH) which had resulted in the deaths of some women. The Minister of Health established an inquiry, headed by Judge Silvia Cartwright, to investigate the two women's claims. In 1988, the Cartwright Report vindicated the stand taken by the women, and it led to a significant overhaul of medical ethical standards and the promise of a national cervical cancer screening programme, as well as the recall of 139 NWH patients still considered to be at risk.

CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND TRIBES

Confederation of Chiefs and Tribes was formed in the Bay of Islands in 1835 by the British Resident, James Busby. He had urged Maori chiefs to assemble at Waitangi where 35 signed a Declaration of Independence in the name of such a confederation. This action was mostly a response by Busby to claims to land and sovereignty by Baron de Thierry, who had announced he was coming to NZ to settle. Busby's plan was to erect a government by a confederation of the Maori tribes with a legislature at Waitangi. He felt this would preserve the nation's independence, but place it under a protectorate relationship, with Britain giving the confederation support and direction. This would favour British interests and at the same time restrain other nations that might have designs on NZ.

The Confederation Chiefs represented a significant proportion of the Maori population (probably about one-fifth), although the tribes represented were mainly from the Thames to North Auckland area. The flag they adopted, chosen in 1834 and approved by King William IV, became the official NZ flag until the adoption of the Union Jack in 1840. The flag was described at the time as: 'A red St George's cross on a white ground. In the first quarter, a red St George's cross on a blue ground, pierced with four white stars.'

CONGDON, Bevan Ernest

Bevan Ernest Congdon (1938–) established a NZ record for cricket test appearances and for the total runs scored during an international career that began in the 1964–65 season and ended in 1978 when he was aged 40.

A gutsy right-hand batsman, Congdon was born at Motueka and played most of his cricket for Central Districts between 1960–61 and 1970–71. He later played for Otago.

He played 114 innings for NZ in 61 tests, amassing 3,448 runs at an average of 32.2. As a right-arm medium pace bowler he also took 59 test wickets. In all first-class matches he scored 13,101 runs, including 23 centuries, at an average of 34.84.

CONNON, Helen

Helen Connon (Macmillan Brown) (1858–1903) was a leading promoter of education for girls. Her family came from Melbourne, Australia, to Dunedin when she was five, then moved to Hokitika. In 1875, she was the first student to enrol at the new Canterbury College, and in 1880 became the first woman in the British Dominions to graduate MA (with first-class honours). She became principal of Christchurch Girls' High School at the age of 22 and ensured girls learnt languages, literature, science, history and maths, as well as doing drill and playing sports. Helen Connon married Professor Macmillan Brown in 1886, but continued as principal of her growing school. Through her impressive academic record and her distinguished teaching career, she greatly advanced the progress of women's education in NZ.

She was the mother of Millicent Baxter and the grandmother of poet James K Baxter.

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Conscription in NZ for training or active service in the armed forces began last century when two ordinances (1845 and 1858) imposed certain legal obligations on men between the ages of 18 and 60 to serve in the militia.

The 1845 law provided for service only in the area in which the man lived. The later legislation provided for the topping up of volunteer strength by ballot. The militia was disbanded in 1872. The Defence Act of 1909 made it compulsory for males between 12 and 25 to train as cadets or territorials. There was provision for members to serve within NZ but not overseas.

In 1915, during World War One, the government passed legislation that required all males from 17 through 60 to give an indication of their willingness to serve in the armed forces and in the middle of the following year passed the Military Service Act which conscripted men from 19 through 45 to serve overseas. Only four MPs opposed the legislation but there was widespread opposition to the measure, particularly among the labour unions. A major national conference at the beginning of the year had unanimously opposed conscription unless accompanied by conscription of wealth, particularly war profits.

But the government, at the end of 1916, made it seditious to oppose conscription and a number of Labour movement leaders were put in jail, including future Prime Minister, Peter Fraser. When the war ended, those who had refused active service on the grounds of conscientious objection were banned for ten years from voting and from government and local body employment. Compulsory military training in the territorials continued after World War One, until it was abandoned in the economic retrenchment of the Depression of the 1930s.

In both world wars, those who were called up and refused to serve were interned until released by a magistrate after the end of hostilities.

Conscription was reinstated during World War Two, in July 1940, with all males between 18 and 45 liable to be called up by ballot, but no soldier under 21 was allowed to serve overseas.

But conscription again became a major issue at the height of the Cold War when the Compulsory Military Training Act of 1949 forced all males to undergo 14 weeks of training at age 18. The Labour government — led by Peter Fraser, jailed for opposing conscription in 1916 — forced the issue with a referendum after the annual conference of the Labour Party had rejected the plan. CMT began with the first intake in May 1950 and was abolished by the next Labour government from early in 1958. The territorial service became voluntary again — until 1962 when the newly elected National government introduced a selective compulsory scheme.

Under this scheme, all males had to register with the Department of Labour on their 20th birthdays. A ballot was held and all those whose birthdays coincided with the balloted birthday dates were required to undergo three months of fulltime military training followed by three years of part-time service of at least 60 days. The aim was to maintain the territorial force at operational strength. The scheme ended in 1972 when the territorials became voluntary again.

CONSUMERISM

Consumerism has mainly been channelled through the Consumers' Institute and the media with general news stories highlighting readers' complaints and some specialist projects actually testing complaints, as in television's *Fair Go* programme. A Consumer Council was set up in 1959 but was largely ineffective because it was perceived as being an instrument of the government bureaucracy. The council was reconstructed under the Consumer Council Act of 1966 into a more independent body with 16 government-appointed members.

The Fair Trading Act 1986 replaced several acts relating to consumer law covering false trade description, unfair practices, service and product safety standards and consumer information. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, whose activities are governed by the Fair Trading Act and the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993, promotes consumer awareness and advises government on policy. The independent Consumers' Institute with about 100,000 members is a watchdog organisation which conducts tests and surveys and publishes results in a number of magazines.

CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX

Consumers Price Index (CPI) measures the impact on private households of changes in the retail prices of goods and services. It is the most publicised of a large number of economic indicators because it is used as a gauge of how inflation in the economy most directly affects the general standard of living.

The CPI is prepared from prices in nine groups and 31 subgroups. It is monitored and brought up to date in response to changing consumer spending patterns. In the 1993 revision, credit services were added. Each group is statistically weighted according to the assessed pattern of expenditure on goods and services of private households. Price-level changes in the CPI are expressed as percentage changes from an index base. Indexes are also available for each region. Retail price indexes were first compiled in NZ in 1891.

COOK, James

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James Cook (1728–79), the second European discoverer of NZ, is the greatest figure among Pacific explorers. He was born in Yorkshire, son of a Scottish farm labourer and a Yorkshire mother. He was educated at a village school and worked as a farm labourer until, at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to a storekeeper at Staithes, a small Yorkshire seaport. In 1746 he was apprenticed as a seaman for three years, and sailed on colliers and in the Baltic trade. In 1755 he enrolled in the Royal Navy as an able seaman at a time of hostilities between Britain and France, and within a year he had become progressively master's mate and boatswain and then was given the command of a small cutter operating off the French coast.

Cook helped survey the dangerous channels of the St Lawrence River in preparation for Wolfe's attack on Quebec. After the fall of Quebec, Cook became master of the *Northumberland*, Admiral Lord Colville's flagship, and for three years in this post carried out outstanding work as a navigator and surveyor, and in action against the French. In 1762 Cook was discharged from the *Northumberland*, following the end of the Seven Years War, married Elizabeth Batts, and settled down for a few months near London.

Then for five years Cook spent the winters at home in England and the summers surveying the coasts of Newfoundland and the North American mainland, aboard the *Grenville*, for the Governor of Newfoundland, Commodore Thomas Graves. Cook's work drew the attention of the Royal Society when he observed an eclipse of the sun and used this to form a precise calculation of the longitude of Newfoundland.

In 1768, Cook was given command of the sturdy Whitby-class bark, Endeavour, with the rank of lieutenant and assigned by the Admiralty, in association with the Royal Society, to make observations of the transit of Venus in the South Pacific. Just before his departure, Wallis arrived back in England to announce his discovery of Tahiti and to report sightings of what he supposed were continental mountain peaks to the south. Cook was given secret orders to investigate the presence of any continental land mass in the southern Pacific Ocean.

Having observed the transit of Venus, Cook then set out to explore the seas south of Tahiti and more than a year after sailing from Plymouth he came in sight of the east coast of the North Island of NZ, on 7 October 1769. The first encounters between the Britons and the Maori were difficult and led to skirmishing, despite the presence of two Tahitians on board as interpreters. Cook and his crew, however, eventually managed close associations with some groups.

During the next six months Cook circumnavigated both the North and South Islands and charted the coastline with extraordinary accuracy, noting in his meticulous journals details of the Maori and their culture as he observed them.

Natural historians Joseph Banks and D C Solander, and artist Sydney Parkinson, also

contributed a rare (for that time) body of information about a newly discovered country. On his way home, Cook discovered the east coast of Australia.

In 1773 Cook, now a captain, returned to NZ aboard the *Resolution*, accompanied by a second ship, *Adventure*, commanded by Tobias Furneaux. They approached this time from the west into Dusky Sound. After two months in NZ, Cook visited some of the Cook Island group and Tonga and Niue, and established that there was no major continent and no major groups of islands east of NZ in the southern Pacific Ocean.

In 1777 Cook returned for a third visit to NZ, with two ships *Resolution* and *Discovery*. This time he spent a month in NZ waters, and called at Tonga, islands in the southern Cooks and Tahiti. It was later on this voyage that he was killed in Kealakekua Bay on the 'big Island' in Hawaii.

Cook was one of the great men of his time with a reserved yet powerful personality that enabled him to give and receive the fullest loyalty from his crew and, although he died at the hands of Polynesians, his ability to control the Polynesian people with very limited use of violence was extraordinary. He was a navigator of genius.

The major geographical features named after James Cook are Cook Strait, Mt Cook (in Mt Cook National Park) and the Cook Islands. Lesser place names are Cook Channel and Cook Stream in Dusky Sound; Cook County, on the east coast of the North Island, the region which the navigator first visited, and inside which is Cook's Cove, on the southern side of Tolaga Bay; Cook's Beach, within Mercury Bay, where he watched the transit of Mercury on 10 November 1769; Cook's Lookout, at the south-west end of Arapawa Island, in the Marlborough Sounds, from which he first sighted Cook Strait; Cook River which flows from the La Perouse Glacier into the Tasman, in South Westland; and Mt Cook, a hill and inner suburb in Wellington.

COOK ISLANDS

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Cook Islands form an independent nation comprising a total of 15 islands far flung throughout the south-west Pacific. The total land area of the 15 islands is about 240 km² but they are spread over about 2.2 million km² of ocean. Nine of the islands are in a southern group: Palmerston, Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Manuae and Taku-tea. The other six islands fall into a more remote and more dispersed northern group: Penrhyn, Manihiki, Pukapuka, Rakahanga, Suvarrow and Nassau.

Many of the islands in the group, especially those to the south, have a long, historic association with NZ. The native Polynesians are closely related to those in NZ and are also called Maori. Legend has it that at least one migration group left for NZ from Rarotonga. The first European discoverer of most of the islands was James Cook, after whom the country was named, but the first outsider to live there for any length of time was the Reverend John Williams in 1823. The Cooks were declared a British Protectorate in 1888, came officially under NZ control in 1891 and formally part of NZ ten years later. In 1965 the Cooks were given independence but retained citizenship rights in NZ, and are still dependent on NZ economic aid.

Rarotonga, 1,630 nautical miles north-east of Auckland, is the seat of government, holds more than half the total population of the group, and has an international airport able to take modern wide-bodied passenger jets. A population drift has taken place since the 1960s, accelerated by the construction of the airport. The islanders tend to move first to Rarotonga, leaving some of the other islands now uninhabited, and then on to NZ. There are about 21,000 Cook Islanders living in the group (about half of them in Rarotonga) and a similar number in NZ.

Economically the islanders have been traditionally dependent on fruit and vegetable growing (oranges, pineapples, copra, tomatoes) and, more recently, on tourism and light industry (clothing manufacture). In 1982 the government passed legislation to make the country an international tax haven, and in 1994/95 a commissioner of inquiry was set up by the NZ Government to investigate alleged abuse of the haven for taxation purpose by some NZ corporations.

COOK STRAIT

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Cook Strait separates the North Island from the South Island and connects the Tasman Sea with the Pacific Ocean, runs across Lat 41°20' S, and is traversed by ferries between Wellington and Picton. Because Cook Strait lies in a break between the Main Divide of the South Island and the mountain chain running from Wellington through to East Cape, and because it is in the 'Roaring Forties', it is subject to unpredictable weather, including severe gales and powerful surging currents, that make it as dangerous a stretch of water as any in the world.

Maori recount crossings by swimmers over many years, one as recently as the 1830s, but the first crossing since European settlement was in 1962 by Barrie Davenport, in 11 hrs 13 mins, a time which has been beaten many times since. The strait is about 20 km across at its narrowest, between Perano Head in the South Island and Cape Terawhiti in the North Island.

The first known European to sail near Cook Strait was Dutchman Abel Tasman in December 1642. He marked it on his chart as a bight, calling it Zeehaens Bocht after one of his ships, but noted that current flow suggested a passage through. James Cook charted it accurately and it is named after him.

The Maori name for the strait is raukawa, which means 'a chief wearing leaves in mourning'.

COOK'S TURBAN SHELL

Cook's Turban Shell (*Cookia sulcata*) was known by Maori as either karaka, toitoi or ngaruru, and was widely used by them for making fish-hooks. It is a common NZ shellfish with a dull encrusted outer layer and a pearly, attractive under layer.

COOKE, Albert Edward

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Albert Edward Cooke (1901–77) was a legendary midfield back who played 44 matches for the All Blacks from 1924 to 1930. He was the most brilliant attacking back in the 1924 ‘Invincibles’ team which toured Britain and his career tally of 38 tries in 44 matches remains proportionately among the highest ever. He represented Auckland, Hawke’s Bay, Wairarapa and Wellington in provincial matches, and played rugby league for NZ in 1932 and 1935.

COOKE, Thomas

Thomas Cooke (1881–1916) was born in Kaikoura and served as a private in the 8th Infantry Battalion of the Australian Army in World War One. He was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for extreme valour under fire as a machine-gunner in the Battle of the Somme, on 24 July 1916.

COOPER, Dame Whina

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Dame Whina Cooper (1895–1994) was a much revered leader of the Maori people, by whom she was known as Whaea o te Moru (‘Mother of the Nation’).

She was born in Hokianga, daughter of Heremia Te Wake, a chief of the Ngati-Manawa, a hapu of the Te Rarawa. Her mother was Kare Pauro. She was educated at St Joseph’s Maori Girls College in Napier, became a teacher, postmistress and farmer.

For many years Dame Whina was a commanding presence in Northland, leading farmers’ organisations, and was once even president of the Hokianga Rugby Union. She first became nationally prominent as the founding president of the Maori Women’s Welfare League in 1951. She held office until 1957.

It was, however, in 1975, that she strode across the NZ conscience as leader of the Maori land march from Northland to Parliament. Her vigour, charisma and remarkable sense of humour lost nothing as she advanced into old age.

Whina — A Biography of Whina Cooper, written by Michael King, was published in 1983 and re-issued in 1990.

COOPWORTH

Coopworth is a breed of sheep developed in the 1960s from Border Leicester and Romney, and named after Professor Ian Coop of Lincoln College in Canterbury. He initiated the research on which the Coopworth Society bases its strict breeding requirements. The aim is high lambing rates, heavy fleece weights, rapid weight gains, easy care and mothering ability. The breed is dual-purpose with equal emphasis on meat and wool. Coopworth is a medium-to-large sheep with white face and legs clear of wool, weighing between 50 and 60 kg. The wool has a fibre diameter of between 35 and 39 microns, is a lustrous fleece noted for its good length, colour and spinning quality, and is used in carpets and heavy clothing.

COPLAND PASS

Copland Pass, 2,149 m high, is a saddle across the Southern Alps from the Hooker Valley in the east to the head of the Copland Valley on the west. The Copland Glacier descends southwest from the Banks Range and feeds the headwaters of the Copland River which runs down Copland Valley into Karangarua River in South Westland.

COPPER

Copper was part of the first export cargo shipped direct from Auckland to England by Brown, Campbell and Company Ltd (see Sir John Logan Campbell) in December 1844. The deposit was discovered on Kawau Island, off the east coast of Auckland, in the very early days of European settlement, during the mining of manganese on the island. Before the mines were closed in the 1860s at least 3,000 tonnes, worth £60,000, were extracted. Copper ore is known to be present in the Nelson Province and on Coppermine Island, one of the Hen and Chickens group. In more recent years, copper has been taken from the Tui mine, near Te Aroha, in the Thames Valley, and from small mines in the Northland region, at Parakao and Pupuke. The Tui mine was closed in the early 1970s. Prospecting for economic copper deposits has not revived in recent years.

A deficiency of copper as a trace element has been evident in some animals in NZ rather than in pastoral crops. This is because of an excessively high concentration of molybdenum in pastures with copper concentrations, which are known to be adequate for stock health when molybdenum levels are lower.

There is evidence of copper deficiency in pastures, however, in some northern Hawke's Bay and North Auckland soils and in some parts of the Waikato, so 'copperised fertilisers' are quite often used, mainly to improve stock health but in some areas to improve pasture nutrition.

COPPERMINE ISLAND

Coppermine Island is the easternmost of the Hen and Chickens Islands, which are a flora and fauna reserve within the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park, about 25 km offshore from Bream Bay on the east coast of Northland. Coppermine is about 1,500 m long, 73 ha in area, with an isthmus almost dividing it in two. It is so named because of copper deposits which were identified last century and have actually been assessed within the last decade as worth more than \$100 million. Any suggestions that the deposits be mined have drawn fierce response from environmentalists.

COPROSMA

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Coprosma is a genus with about 45 native species in NZ. The commonest species are *C. lucida* and *C. robusta*, both known as karamu, and both occurring throughout the country. The largest species is *C. arborea*, known as mamangi, which grows to between 4 and 10 m high, and is common in lowland forest areas in the northern half of the North Island. *C. grandifolia* grows to about 6 m high throughout the North Island and the northern part of the South Island. *C. repens*, known as taupata, is known throughout the North Island, particularly in coastal areas, for its value as a hedge plant, and has been introduced to other countries for this use.

Throughout the world there are about 90 species of the *Coprosma* genus which in turn belongs to the Rubiaceae, a cosmopolitan family with more than 5,000 species (including the coffee tree). The NZ species range down in size to small matted plants. Male and female flowers which are small and arranged in fascicles are mostly borne on separate plants. The round, succulent fruit varies widely in colour.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright is governed by the Copyright Act 1994, and protects any original literary, dramatic, musical, photographic or other artistic work from the time of its creation until 50 years after the author's death, if it is published in his or her lifetime, or until 50 years after publication. Copyright also covers sound recordings, cinematographic films, broadcasts and computer software for 50 years after they have been made.

NZ is a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Copyright Union) and to the Universal Copyright Convention, which give protection to NZ literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, movies and some types of sound recordings and broadcasts in all those countries which also accept the conventions.

In 1976 NZ also became a party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms. This obliges signatories to protect producers of records and cassettes from piracy of their work.

The previous copyright legislation had been in force for more than 30 years and the government was forced to renew the legislation to comply with its obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The major changes gave copyright ownership of newspaper and magazine articles written by salaried staff to the media proprietor whereas it had previously stayed with the journalist, and it put limits on electrographic copying of copyright works by educational institutions, clearing the way for a licensing system under which educators could contract to use certain proportions of works for a fee.

CORNWALLIS

Cornwallis, on the northern coast of the Manukau Harbour, near Auckland, was the site of a township planned in 1839 for Scottish settlers who arrived in 1841. They did not stay there, however, because no development had been made in anticipation of their arrival by the organisation acting on their behalf, the Manukau Land Company.

COROMANDEL

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Coromandel is the name of a harbour, township and mountain range all situated on the Coromandel Peninsula which juts its rugged, bush-clad length northwards from the Hauraki Plain and northern Bay of Plenty. It encloses the Hauraki Gulf on the eastern side, and faces the South Auckland coast which runs parallel on the west side of the Gulf.

The name, Coromandel, comes from HMS *Coromandel* which sailed into the harbour (about 45 km north of Thames which is at the base of the peninsula) in 1820 to take on kauri spars for the Royal Navy, and to take Samuel Marsden to Thames for an overland trip to Tauranga. The peninsula was spectacularly covered with the tall, straight kauris and because of the long coastline, they were especially accessible by sea. The township of Coromandel, 5 km north of Coromandel harbour, the mountain range and the peninsula itself subsequently took on the name of the ship, first bestowed on the harbour.

The township is situated on a fertile flat area — the only one of any extent on the western side of the peninsula. It services small fishing and farming industries, is a favourite summer holiday resort for Aucklanders and in recent years has become an alternative lifestyle haven for craft people, notably potters.

The mountain range is the backbone of the peninsula running virtually its full length north from its highest peak, Mt Te Aroha (953 m). The range has known deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc and an argument has been simmering for years between the residents of the peninsula (mostly there because of the bucolic quiet) and mining companies who want to exploit the mineral resources. The history of European settlement of the region is dominated by gold mining. Thames and Waihi both grew up as mining towns.

The bays on the western side of the peninsula are small and backed by steep hills and narrow valleys; but the eastern side is famous for its littoral strip of sandy beaches backed by small areas of fertile land. This eastern side was noted for its well-kept gardens before European settlement, and now supports big-game fishing centred on Mercury Bay, which was named after James Cook's observations there in 1769 of the transit of Mercury, and where he took possession of NZ for the British Crown.

Coromandel Forest Park, established in 1971, covers an area of 73,000 ha and stretches for 100 km along the interior of the Coromandel Peninsula. Because it is within easy reach of a number of urban centres, the park is popular, and the most-visited part of it is the Kauaeranga Valley with picnic spots, camp sites, swimming holes, and pleasant walks leading to the remains of dams, tramways, and other reminders of the kauri logging days. Apart from the 50 km of walking tracks within the Kauaeranga Valley, there are about a further 60 km of marked tracks throughout the park. Kauri stands (including some very large trees) are a feature of

many of the walks. A variety of gemstones may be found in the river beds.

CORONET PEAK

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Coronet Peak (1,650 m), 15 km north-east of Queenstown, is a popular ski-field, with some lodges on its slopes, a restaurant, and a large carpark for the majority of visitors who make the trip daily while staying in Queenstown.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Correspondence School provides courses for early childhood and fulltime students obtaining all their education because they are unable for practical reasons to attend a school. The total student number is 20,000; more than two-thirds are adult part-time students and secondary students taking extra subjects.

The school was originally established to provide lessons by mail for children at primary and secondary level in rural districts too isolated to attend primary or secondary schools. Other significant groups include pupils living in institutions or overseas, those with physical or psychological difficulties which prevent them from attending school, and those with special education needs.

CORRIEDALE

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Corriedale was the first sheep breed developed in NZ, the result of work by James Little, manager of Corriedale Station in North Otago. He used mainly Lincoln and English Leicester rams over Merino ewes, interbreeding the progeny. He fixed the breed in 1868. The Corriedale is a medium-sized sheep weighing between 45 and 55 kg, with white face and legs and black nose, and wool on the face. The wool, with a fibre diameter between 28 and 33 microns, is used for medium-weight outer garments, worsteds and light tweeds.

Flocks in South America, Australia and China have been founded on stock from NZ.

COUNTRY QUOTA

Country quota was a percentage added to the population of rural electorates to give them what was seen as a fairer balance with urban electorates in general elections. The country quota was first granted in 1881 and was equivalent to one-third of the population added to the actual population of rural constituencies. This was reduced to 18 per cent in 1887 and then increased to 28 per cent in 1889, the figure at which it remained until the country quota was abolished by the Labour Government in 1945. For the purposes of the Electoral Act, the country quota applied in any area other than a city or borough of more than 2,000 people, or within five miles (8 km) of the chief post offices of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

COURAGE, James Francis

James Francis Courage (1903–63), a novelist with a growing reputation, lived an expatriate life in London from when he was a young man. He was the grandson of Frank Courage, an early Canterbury runholder (Seadown Station near Amberley), who arrived in NZ with his wife in 1861. The wife of Frank Courage, Sarah, wrote a hilarious, often scathing book about her pioneer experiences and neighbours. James was born in Christchurch, educated at Christ's College, and at St Johns' College, Oxford, where he took a degree in English literature.

Almost all Courage's novels are set in the Canterbury of his boyhood which he left in 1922 and visited for 18 months from 1933 to convalesce from tuberculosis. His works include *One House* (1933), *Desire Without Content* (1950), *Fires in the Distance* (1952), *The Young Have Secrets* (1954), *The Call Home* (1956), *A Way of Love* (1959), a homosexual novel banned for many years in NZ, and *The Visit to Penmorton* (1961).

Following his death in 1963, his ashes, at his own request, were returned to Amberley and scattered by his family near the mouth of the Waipara River which he had loved when young.

COWAN, James

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James Cowan (1870–1943) lived as a boy in the King Country where his father had a landholding including part of the battlefield of Orakau Pa. He became one of NZ's best-known journalists and authors on subjects concerning Maoritanga, and the Maori language and mythology. Cowan's father, from County Down in Ireland, had fought in the land wars in the Waikato, and even though the family lived in an atmosphere of racial tension on the edge of the King Country, James came to be closely interested in the language of his Maori neighbours. He became a journalist with the *Auckland Sun* and later with the Tourist Department in Wellington, and his specialty was Maori place names, customs and legends. He was an accomplished writer and popular historian, and for many years the most prestigious prize for journalism in NZ was the Cowan prize.

He wrote more than 30 books in his lifetime, including *Settlers and Pioneers*, one of the Centennial Surveys series published by the Internal Affairs Department to mark the centennial of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1940. But perhaps his best-known works are *The History of the NZ Wars and the Pioneering Period* (1923), and *The Old Frontier*, recounting the history of the region of his youth, the Waipa Valley.

COWLEY, Cassia Joy

Cassia Joy Cowley (1936–) has been a much-admired writer of fiction for adults and children since her first novel, *Nest in a Falling Tree*, was published in 1967. She was born at Levin, educated at Palmerston North Girls High School and qualified as a pharmacist. She was 30 when she wrote *Nest in a Falling Tree* which was published in the US and favourably reviewed there. She has concentrated in recent years on children's fiction and in 1981 *The Silent One* was Children's Book of the Year and was later made into a feature film.

COX, Alfred

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Alfred Cox (1825–1911) was born in New South Wales, the son of a prosperous grazier, spent time in England training to be a farmer, settled first in Victoria and then came to NZ aboard the *Admiral Grenfell* in 1854. He brought sheep, cattle and horses in partnership with others to stock a sheep run called Raukapuka in South Canterbury. He returned to Australia, then visited England and, three years after stocking the run in Canterbury, returned and decided to settle there. He became an outstanding sheep breeder aggregating about 1,418 ha of land.

After serving on the Provincial Council, Cox was elected to Parliament for Heathcote in 1863 and for Timaru in 1866. He resigned the Timaru seat in 1869, sold his land and settled in the Waikato, investing large sums in land there and in the Thames district. He became MP for Waipa from 1876 to 1878. His land ventures in the North Island failed, however, and he returned to Canterbury. In 1884 Cox published his memoirs entitled *Recollections* and in 1886 the first biographical dictionary, *Men of Mark in NZ*.

CRABS

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Crabs are abundantly represented in the NZ fauna. The following are the most common species.

- One of several swimming crabs (*Ovalipes punctatus*) is common on open, sandy beaches at low tide, burrowing quickly into the sand with its pincer-legs when disturbed.
- The large shore crab (*Leptograpsus variegatus*) is prevalent on rockier beaches. It can grow to about 150 mm across (with legs outstretched), and will fight with its powerful pincers if cornered. It is a mottled purplish colour.
- The camouflaged spider crab (*Paramithrax peronii*), so-called because of a marine growth which attaches itself to the crab's hairy body, is triangular in shape, with slender legs. It is widespread in shallow water.
- The half crab (*Petrolisthes elongatus*), a greenish-coloured animal with long antennae, is particularly common between tides on northern NZ beaches.
- A small, freshwater crab (*Hymenosoma lacustris*) is found in the north of the North Island.

CRAIGIEBURN

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Craigieburn is the name of a mountain range in Malvern County, Central Canterbury, running from the southern end of Lake Coleridge northwards to Baldy Hill (1,733 m), which is to the west of Lake Grasmere. The highest mountain in the range is Mt Enys (2,195 m).

Craigieburn is also the name of a state forest park, established in 1967, covering 44,000 ha in the northern part of the Craigieburn Range, including some beautiful beech stands. The whole area is a popular hunting, tramping and skiing resort.

CRAWFORD, James Coutts

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James Coutts Crawford (1817–89) was born in England, resigned from the Royal Navy as a sub-lieutenant in 1837 and migrated to Australia and then NZ, where he arrived in 1839 and bought land on the Miramar Peninsula, Wellington. He travelled widely over the years, explored many parts of NZ, became an expert geologist and was involved in a number of business enterprises. To drain a lake on his Miramar property, he drove a tunnel 100 m long through to Evans Bay, said to be the first tunnel made in NZ and still being used for drainage, sewage and oil pipelines more than a century later. In 1880 his *Recollections of Travel in NZ and Australia* was published in London.

CRAYFISH

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Crayfish abound in coastal waters although there are only two species — the spiny crayfish (*Jasus edwardsii*) and the packhorse or green crayfish (*J. verreauxi*).

- The spiny crayfish is the more common, living below tide level in rocky areas, lurking in crevices among the rocks. Mature males may grow to 500 mm in length and females mature at about 200 mm. Eggs are laid in great numbers during the autumn and they are attached to the silk-like hairs under the tail by a clear fluid secreted by glands at the base of the swimmerets. They hatch about six months after being laid and, after a larval stage lasting about two years, reach about 75 mm in length, and from then on grow by about 25 mm a year.
- The packhorse crayfish, much less abundant, is found mostly in the Northland, Coromandel and Bay of Plenty regions. It is a darker colour, ranging from dark brown to deep green, and has a smooth surface on its tail segments. It can grow to more than 600 mm in length.

During the 1960s a boom period of export to the US of crayfish tails resulted in an alarming decline in the size of the rich population of these creatures around the rocky coast of the Chatham Islands. The peak year in the catch from NZ and Chatham Islands waters was 1968. The annual catch varies from as low as 3,800 tonnes to just over 5,000.

There are freshwater crayfish in NZ (*Paranephrops planifrons*) which are deep green in colour, grow to about 150 mm in length, and are found mainly in lakes and small streams.

CREED, Charles

Charles Creed (1812–79) was born in England, entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1837, and arrived at Hokianga early in 1839. He stayed at Hokianga for almost two years before moving to New Plymouth in 1841 as a member of its first missionary party to settle there, immediately ahead of the first permanent European settlers. Mrs Creed was the first white woman settler in Taranaki. Charles Creed next settled in Dunedin, where he was the first white preacher of any denomination to conduct a service and then to baptise a child. He then served in the Hutt Valley. He walked huge distances on journeys of exploration through both islands and became a noted student of the Maori language.

CRESSWELL, Walter D'Arcy

Walter D'Arcy Cresswell (1896–1960) was a colourful, highly individualistic NZ poet, whose fame peaked between the two world wars but who has been condemned to mediocrity by critical opinion since World War Two. Cresswell was born in Christchurch, the son of a prominent barrister and solicitor, and trained as an architect in both Christchurch and London. In World War One he served with a British regiment, and then with the NZ Engineers. He travelled through Europe before settling in London, and proclaiming his profession to be that of a poet. The only work he left which is now regarded as having any merit is a sequence of 39 sonnets called *Lyttelton Harbour* (1936), and two volumes of autobiography, *The Poet's Progress* (1930) and *Present Without Leave* (1939).

CRETE

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Crete was the scene of a bitter and tragic World War Two battle involving the Second NZ Division. The force defending the island from a massive German airborne invasion during the last week of May 1941 was commanded by General Freyberg and of the 40,000 troops who took part about one-fifth were NZers. Well over one-third of them were killed or taken prisoner.

The NZ Division was in Greece as part of the British Expeditionary Force when on 6 April, 1941, the Germans invaded both Greece and Yugoslavia. Within a fortnight, after the inadequately prepared and equipped Yugoslav and Greek armies had been routed leaving the left flank open, the Allied troops, including NZers and Australians, were fighting a series of rearguard actions on the way to the beaches for evacuation. Most went to Crete and with General Freyberg had less than a month to prepare.

The Battle of Crete began on 20 May when thousands of German troops landed by parachute or glider, the first airborne invasion in history. Although the Germans eventually captured the island, their losses were so great, they never again attempted an airborne assault without ground support.

Controversy still pursues the campaign, based on whether Freyberg kept too many troops near the beaches to fight off an invasion by sea, instead of using them to bolster the defence of the airport at Malerme, where the Germans eventually got a foothold and were able to bring in enough troops to win.

CRICHTON, James

James Crichton (1879–1961) was born in Ireland, and served in the South African War with the Cameron Highland Regiment. In World War One, after serving with the First Field Bakery in Gallipoli and France and later with the Third Engineering Company, Crichton relinquished his rank of Warrant Officer to join a frontline regiment as private, and at the age of 39 was posted to the Auckland Regiment. Four weeks from the end of World War One, at Crevecoeur, France, he several times swam a river and ran through enemy fire to communicate between company headquarters and a group of isolated comrades, and then under fire dismantled German explosive charges from a bridge to enable reinforcements to move forward. He was awarded the Victoria Cross.

CRICKET

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Cricket has been played in NZ ever since the 1830s, and is certainly the oldest organised sport in this country. Regular matches were played among friendly teams during the late 1830s and early 1840s, but the first recorded match was between a Nelson team and the NZ Company surveyors at Nelson in 1844. The first provincial match was played at Wellington, between Auckland and Wellington in 1860. In 1862 the second inter-provincial contest was held, when a Wellington team travelled to Nelson to play a match there, travelled to Auckland for a match there, and then played Nelson again on its return journey. In 1864 a cricket carnival was held in Dunedin among four teams — Otago, Southland, Canterbury and the first overseas team to visit NZ, George Parr's All England Eleven. The NZ Cricket Council was formed in Christchurch in December 1894, and for the first time the game was organised on a national basis. Canterbury dominated the administration of cricket from that time until the 1980s.

The first overseas tour was in the 1898–99 summer, when a NZ Eleven travelled to Australia. Although the game was widespread in NZ and had a large following, the country's teams were notably unsuccessful during the first 100 years or so. NZ's first test win was against the West Indies at Auckland in 1956, when John Reid, one of the great NZ all-rounders, led the team to victory by 190 runs. In 1960 and 1961 NZ won an unofficial test against the MCC at Wellington, and twice beat South Africa to draw a series there. NZ first beat India at Christchurch in 1968, and in 1969 NZ won its first test series, against Pakistan, winning one test and drawing two. The first win against Australia came in 1974, in the second test at Christchurch.

Since then NZ has become more of a force in world cricket, especially in the international one-day matches which have been developed as television spectacles since the second half of the 1970s. In the 1980s NZ cricket teams continued to be successful in both test matches and one-day games led by players such as Richard Hadlee, Geoffrey Howarth, Lance Cairns, Martin Crowe, Jeremy Coney, Ewan Chatfield, Jeff Crowe, Ian Smith and John Wright.

The major inter-provincial trophy for cricket was originally for the Plunket Shield, donated by the then Governor-General, Lord Plunket, in the early years of the 20th century. Until the summer of 1921–22 it was played on a challenge basis, the same as the Ranfurly Shield for rugby, but in that season it was changed to a regular competition among Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago teams. The provincial competition has been expanded to include Central Districts and Northern Districts, and the premier trophy nowadays is the Shell Trophy.

The game celebrated the centenary of the organised game here in the summer of 1994/1995 with one-day and test matches against Pakistan, South Africa, Australia, Sri Lanka and India;

but because of a series of scandals involving players and consistently bad performances, the centenary almost became a farce.

CROMWELL

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Cromwell is a town situated on the flats at the junction of two arms of Lake Dunstan, in Central Otago, 31 km north-west from Alexandra, 64 km east of Queenstown, and 249 km north-west of Dunedin. It is a servicing town for a large area of sheep country, an intensive horticulture district and a popular tourism region (mainly for domestic holidaymakers).

The township sprang up in 1862 when Hartley and Reilly discovered gold nearby and it was called The Junction before it was constituted a borough in 1866 and formally named after Oliver Cromwell. Gold-dredging continued into the early years of this century, but for the past 60 years fruitgrowing on irrigated land to the west of the town has been its mainstay, together with sheep farming on sparsely pastured hills. In 1985 a new commercial town centre was built as in 1992 the old town centre was flooded by Lake Dunstan, a artificial lake feeding the Clyde Dam.

CROSS, Ian Robert

Ian Robert Cross (1925–), journalist, broadcasting administrator and an outstanding novelist, was born in Masterton and educated at Wanganui Technical College. He worked in journalism and public relations before becoming editor of the *NZ Listener* and then chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation of NZ (BCNZ). Cross worked in Panama for a period as a young man and in 1954–55 studied at Harvard University as a Nieman Fellow. In 1957 his first novel, *The God Boy*, was published in the US and won critical acclaim both there and later when it was published in NZ — the same year as Janet Frame's *Owls do Cry* and the year before Ashton-Warner's *Spinster*, making the period perhaps the richest for NZ literature since World War Two. In the early 1960s critic Joan Stevens described *The God Boy* as 'authentically moving' and 'a remarkable feat'. The novel has gained rather than diminished in stature in the intervening three decades. Cross wrote *The Backward Sex* (1960) and *After Anzac Day* (1961) but did not have a novel published in 30 years until *The Family Man* (1993).

CROW

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Crow (Corvidae) is represented in NZ by the English rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), introduced between 1862 and 1873 and now found mostly in Hawke's Bay and Southern Wairarapa in the North Island, and Christchurch, Banks Peninsula and Peel Forest in the South Island. A programme of poisoning was used to control the rook in many regions because of the damage caused to crops.

The rook is almost entirely black with a white face and greyish-black bill. Nesting starts around August, mainly in tall eucalypts and exotic pines, occasionally in Lombardy poplars and Norfolk Island pines. Up to five pale bluish-green eggs with even blotches of dark and light-brown, are laid in September and October. The incubation period is 16 to 18 days.

An extinct crow (*Palaeocorax moriorum*), once widespread, is known from sub-fossil bones.

CROWDED HOUSE

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Crowded House is a NZ pop band which has achieved an international reputation under the leadership of Neil Finn. (See Split Enz.)

CROWN RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Crown Research Institutes came into existence on 1 July 1992 replacing the various research divisions which previously came under the aegis of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

The DSIR was established in 1926 as an arm of government to co-ordinate and apply scientific research in the interests of developing primary and secondary industries.

The department was always involved in agricultural research and on occasions over the years was in conflict with the Department of Agriculture (now the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). But it tended to focus on the selection, breeding and management of improved pasture varieties; on fertiliser efficiency; on the control of pests and weeds; and on crop and horticultural research. It was also heavily involved in the development of processing and manufacturing of pastoral products such as dairy produce, meat, wool and leather.

Almost all the research for secondary industry was either organised or undertaken by the DSIR which often also took responsibility for channelling funds through to private research organisations, or organisations working in association with agencies like the Wool Board.

The Crown Research Institutes are owned by the government but each is an autonomous registered company with its own board of directors appointed by the government, its own chairman, chief executive and staff. The companies are: AgResearch (National Institute for Pastoral Research Ltd); Institute of Environmental Health and Forensic Sciences Ltd; Landcare Research NZ Ltd (Manaaki Whenua); NZ Institute of Crop and Food Research (Mana KaiRangahau); NZ Forest Research Institute Ltd; Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Ltd; Horticulture and Food Research Institute of NZ Ltd; Industrial Research Ltd; National Institute of Water and Atmosphere Research Ltd (Taihoro Nukurangi); NZ Institute for Social Research and Development Ltd (Te Kura Kokiri, Rangahau-a-Iwi o Aotearoa).

CRUISE, Richard Alexander

Richard Alexander Cruise (1784–1832), born in Ireland, was a career soldier who served in NZ in 1820 as a captain in the 84th Foot. He wrote a book published in London in 1823 called *Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in NZ*, one of the very best of the early works on this country.

CRUMP, Barry John

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Barry John Crump (1935–1996) became a cult figure in the 1960s as a symbol of the self-reliant country man, following the publication of his first novel, *A Good Keen Man* (1960). He followed this with a string of humorous novels and short stories including *Hang on a Minute Mate* (1961), *One of Us* (1962), *There and Back* (1963), *Gulf* (1964), *Scrapwaggon* (1965), *The Odd Spot of Bother* (1967), *A Good Keen Girl* (1970), *No Reference Intended* (1971), *Fred* (1972) and a dwindling number of lesser works since. *A Good Keen Man* was an excellent and highly amusing first novel although some critics regard *Hang on a Minute Mate* as his best. Although Crump has written many broadly funny stories since, none of them has matched the quality of writing and characterisation of the first two. He was born at Papatoetoe, educated at Otahuhu College and became a farm worker, timber worker and professional deer-culler before his first book, and there-after an actor and television reporter as well as professional hunter and guide. During his last ten years, he remained a familiar face as he featured in celebrated television commercials for Toyota vehicles. In 1992, he wrote an autobiography, *The Life and Times of a Good Keen Man*. His last book was *Crumpy's Campfire Companion*, published in 1996. That year, he returned from the South Island to settle in the Bay of Plenty and died there of a heart attack a few months later. The nation seemed suddenly to become aware that he was a national icon and his funeral and wake and memorial services were covered by the national media.

CUCKOOS

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Cuckoos (Cuculidae) visit NZ regularly. The shining cuckoo and the long-tailed cuckoo are NZ's most common members of the Cuculidae family.

- The shining cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*) arrives from the Solomon Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago in mid-August through to October. They lay their eggs mainly in the nests of the grey warbler, but sometimes the eggs are found in fantail, silvereve and tomtit nests. The shining cuckoo eats insects, particularly the caterpillar of the maggie moth. They migrate in February.
- The long-tailed cuckoo (*Eudynamys taitensis*) arrives in October from a vast number of islands throughout the Pacific including the Marshall, Caroline, Austral and Marquesas groups. Population distribution in NZ is entirely dependent on the availability of suitable foster-parents — whitehead, yellowhead and brown creeper being the most typical. Other birds are used by the cuckoo as foster-parents, but some birds, particularly the tui and bellbird, are hostile to the cuckoo's attempts to lay eggs in their nests.
- The oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus saturatus*), pallid cuckoo (*Cuculus pallidus*), fan-tailed cuckoo (*Cacomantis pyrrhophanus*) and the channel-billed cuckoo (*Scythrops novae-hollandiae*) are all infrequent visitors.

CUNNINGHAM, Gordon Herriot

Gordon Herriot Cunningham (1892–1962) was an outstanding plant pathologist who, in eight years while working full time for the Department of Agriculture in Wellington, passed the University Entrance examination and graduated BSc, MSc and PhD. Cunningham was born in Central Otago, where his father managed a sheep station. After working on farms in Australia and NZ, he served with the NZ forces during World War One, until he was invalided home from Gallipoli in 1917 and joined the Department of Agriculture as an orchard instructor. In 1936 he became Director of the Plant Diseases Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in Auckland.

Cunningham's output during his life was immense: 220 scientific papers and six books — *Fungous Diseases of Fruit Trees in NZ* (1925), *The Rust Fungi* (1931), *Plant Protection by the Aid of Therapeutants* (1935), *The Gasteromycetes of Australia and NZ* (1944), *The Thelephoraceae of Australia and NZ* (1963) and *The Polyporaceae of Australia and NZ* (1964).

He was awarded a DSc for his book on rust fungi and, during his career, was awarded many honours and fellowships, including that of the Royal Society and the Australian and NZ Association for the Advancement of Science.

CUNNINGTON, Eveline Willett

Eveline Willett Cunnington (1849–1916) was born in Wales, educated at Queen's College, London, emigrated to NZ in 1875 and became an outstanding early crusader for women's rights in this country. Her first husband, Cabel Baines, died in 1883 and she married Herbert James Cunnington, a Christchurch engineer. She helped found the National Council of Women in 1896, crusaded for the introduction of women police and the right of women to serve as justices and as jurors. As a sincere Christian Socialist, she founded the first Fabian Society in NZ in 1896, at Christchurch. She was a major force behind the foundation of the Workers' Educational Association in 1915.

CURIO BAY

Curio Bay is a remote cove near the mouth of the Waikawa Harbour, about 60 km south-west from Owaka, in Southland. It is famous for its fossilised forest, dating back to the middle Jurassic Period (about 160 million years ago). Some of the silica-impregnated trees appear to be ancestors of the modern kauri and Norfolk pine.

CURLING

Curling, a Scottish game introduced by gold-miners in the Otago gold-rush days of the 1860s, is still played during the height of the winter season, mainly in Central Otago. The game is like lawn bowls on ice, played with smoothed pieces of granite shaped like the base of a cottage loaf. The stone has a handle which can be changed from the top to the bottom in order that the different surfaces of the stone may be used according to the ice-surface conditions. The stones weigh about 12 kg. The idea is for the curler to slide the stone as close as possible to a jack. Team associates may sweep the ice clear of impediments immediately ahead of the stone as it slides across the ice.

CURNOW, Thomas Allen Monro

Thomas Allen Monro Curnow (1911–) published his first collection of poetry, *Valley of Decision*, in 1933 and the body of his work since then distinguishes him as NZ's most consistent and influential poet. Curnow was born in Timaru, the son of a clergyman, was educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, St John's College in Auckland, Auckland and Canterbury universities and worked as a journalist in Christchurch and London before he joined the staff of the English department at Auckland University in 1951.

He has been an effective anthologist of NZ verse with *A Book of NZ Verse, 1923–45*, and *The Penguin Book of NZ Verse*, both carrying introductions which appraised the work from a large-minded historical perspective. Curnow has also written plays and his 'Whim Wham' pieces in the *NZ Herald* and *Christchurch Press* for many years underlined his brilliance as a satirist and versifier. Nineteen volumes of Curnow's verse have been published since his first, *Valley of Decision* (1933), including *Collected Poems 1933–73*, *Selected Poems* and *Continuum, New and Later Poems 1972–88*.

Fleur Adcock wrote in the introduction to her *Contemporary NZ Poetry* anthology in 1982: 'Among the living contributors the oldest, Allen Curnow, is the most distinguished of his generation, a poet of rare technical virtuosity and power.... He has always been alert to technical experiment but has retained a recognisable individual voice, sharply intelligent, ironic, and tending to pessimism.'

CURRENCY

Currency in the form of coins or notes was first used on shore in NZ in 1770 by James Cook when he presented a silver threepence dated 1763 to Maori in Queen Charlotte Sound. For a long time after that trade between Maori and Europeans was managed through barter and one of the earliest forms of currency was tobacco. However, Maori in areas of European trade and settlement rapidly became accustomed to both coinage and barter in transactions from the 1830s onwards.

Coins and notes from other countries, mostly Britain, and private currency notes issued by banks and traders, were in use for many years in NZ. Despite shortages of coins, especially those of small denominations, and quite serious counterfeiting during the 19th century, legislation to give the sole right to the Reserve Bank to issue banknotes was not adopted until 1934.

Nowadays coinage is the responsibility of Treasury but distribution is undertaken by the Reserve Bank. Until decimalisation in 1967, currency was similar to Britain's imperial system.

When decimalisation was introduced, the dollar note became the equivalent of the ten-shilling note and notes were issued for \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100; and coins for 1 cent, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c. Bank notes are legal tender for any amount; coins of 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c for an amount not exceeding \$5. In 1990, the 1c and 2c coins were withdrawn, and the \$1 and \$2 notes were replaced by coins.

CUTFIELD, George

George Cutfield (1799–1879) was born in England, trained as a naval architect and was leader of the Plymouth Company expedition aboard the *William Bryan* which settled in New Plymouth in 1841. He was Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki (1857–61) when war broke out with the Maori over the Waitara land purchase. For some years he served on the Legislative Council.

CYCLING

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Cycling, on a competitive basis, was controlled by the NZ Amateur Athletic Association until 1932 and, even after that date, many clubs continued to be called amateur athletic and cycling clubs and held cycle races on grass tracks during club running programmes. The NZ Amateur Cycling Association was formed in 1932 and affiliated to the world governing organisation.

Track and road cycling did not come into its own until after World War Two, although G Giles represented NZ at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and won a bronze medal at the 1938 Empire Games in Sydney. NZ cyclists have been among the regular medal winners at Commonwealth Games, with only Bruce Biddle qualifying for an Olympic medal. He finished fourth in the road race at the Munich Olympics in 1972, but the third place-getter was disqualified after a positive drug test. He was never awarded an official bronze medal but the citizens of Munich gave him one of their own.

The most successful NZ cycling team won six of a possible 11 gold medals at the 1990 Commonwealth Games in Auckland. Gary Anderson won three of them — in the 400 metres individual pursuit, the ten miles scratch race, and as a member of the 400 metres team pursuit.

CARKEEK, Sergeant Arthur Wakefield

Sergeant Arthur Wakefield Carkeek (1843-97) won the New Zealand Cross at Ohinemutu while serving with the Armed Constabulary on 8 February 1870. Carkeek was born in Nelson, son of Welsh-born Stephen Carkeek, the first NZ Inspector of Customs. A part- Maori, Carkeek won his medal for travelling 30 miles (48 km) from Ohinemutu, when Te Kooti attacked, to get help for the beleaguered force.

CORNISH, Bronwynne

Bronwynne Cornish (1945-) was born in Wellington, educated in Napier and Hawera, studied at the Wellington School of Design for one year, and then studied for two years under Helen Mason. She works with ceramics, and is quoted as saying 'I like clay to speak for itself... I'm using it to portray what I would call domestic objects, irons, toasters, brushes, etc. Reminding the view of what our lives are as well as a new experience in viewing.' One exhibition, 'Home is where the heart is', depicted bizarre sphinx-like creatures, and had a wonderful quality about it.

COWIE, William Garden

William Garden Cowie (1831-1902) was born in London, the son of a Scot from Aberdeenshire, and was educated at Cambridge. After serving as a military chaplain in India and Afghanistan, he was appointed Anglican Bishop of Auckland in 1869, a post he held for 32 years. He was elected primate of NZ by the general synod in 1895. His books included A visit to Norfolk Island and Our last year in New Zealand (1888). He was a member of the New Zealand University Senate from 1879 and the Auckland University College council from 1883.

DABCHICKS

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Dabchicks are so called because they dabble or bob in the water when feeding. They belong to the family of grebes (Podicipedidae), highly specialised aquatic birds with rounded bodies, strong legs set well back, and lobed feet.

The NZ dabchick (*Podiceps rufopectus*) is easily distinguishable from a duck, not only by its smaller size (28 cm), but also by its pointed bill and virtually tail-less body. The head and back of the neck are black, faintly streaked and glossed with green; the upperparts are blackish-brown, the foreneck and breast reddish; and underparts silver with dusky brown flanks. Dark silky feathers which replace a tail appear fluffy and whitish from the back. White round the eye is conspicuous. The sexes are alike.

The Maori name of weweia is an imitation of its rather shrill call. An alternative local name, diver, refers to its habit of diving from the surface and swimming under water to feed on small aquatic creatures. Although there are similarities, it is not related to the true diver of the northern hemisphere.

Dabchicks spend most of their lives in the water — the position of the legs at the back of the body makes walking difficult — and, although they can fly well, the wings are relatively small and used infrequently. The dabchick is now very scarce in the South Island, but relatively common in the North, particularly on the lakes of the Volcanic Plateau up to 900 m, and in pools among the sand dunes of the Kaipara district.

The long breeding season runs from July to May, and large and rather untidy nests are built of vegetation among reeds or overhanging branches. Two or three chalky white eggs are laid, soon stained yellow-brown. The downy nestlings, somewhat variegated in colour, take to the water soon after hatching, often resting on the back of a parent. (*See also Grebes.*)

DAGG, Fred

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Fred Dagg is the enduring name of a comic character created in NZ by the Palmerston North-born (in 1948) entertainer John Morrison Clarke who has established himself as a top scriptwriter and comedian in Australia since he went there to live in the late 1970s. Clarke first appeared in the Victoria University revue of 1969 and followed with a revue at Downstage Theatre in Wellington before working briefly in London in the early 1970s.

He first appeared on television in a satirical sequence on a current affairs programme, *Gallery*, in 1973. Over the following five years, Fred Dagg — a farmer-figure in black working singlet, tattered shorts and gumboots — became the best-known character in NZ comedy. He appeared regularly on television, toured the country with a stage show, appeared in a movie, *Dagg Day Afternoon*, and made records, including *Fred Dagg's Greatest Hits* (1975).

Clarke's prolific talent was also used on radio, a medium on which he was particularly successful when he first moved to Australia. Since then, he has discarded the Fred Dagg image and become a leading writer for film and television as well as a television performer.

DAIRY BOARD

History

Export Role

Artificial Insemination

Dairy Board, NZ, is a producer organisation responsible by law for the progress and development of the dairy industry. It has total responsibility for export marketing, being the sole purchaser of produce for export. The board members are predominantly from the co-operative dairy companies, which means the producers control marketing and distribution.

DAIRY BOARD - History

The board has been in existence in one form or another since 1924. The NZ Dairy Control Board, set up by legislation in 1923, held its first meeting in 1924, with 12 members, nine representing producers, two the government and one merchant and proprietary interests. In 1935 the board was reconstituted under the Agriculture (Emergency Powers) Act 1934, with seven members, four from dairy companies and three from the government. For the first time it was called simply the NZ Dairy Board.

An organisation called the Dairy Products Marketing Commission was established in 1947 with three government and three industry representatives and an independent chairman appointed by the government, and in 1956 the commission was changed to allow four industry and three government representatives with a chairman elected from among the members of the commission. The following year price-fixing powers were transferred to a Dairy Products Prices Authority.

In 1961 legislation formally amalgamated the NZ Dairy Board and the Dairy Products Marketing Commission into the NZ Dairy Production and Marketing Board. The Dairy Board Amendment Act 1965 changed the name of the authority to the NZ Dairy Board once more.

DAIRY BOARD - Export Role

As the purchaser of all dairy products for export, the Dairy Board has been able to co-ordinate manufacturing to ensure that the various milk products are available in quantities appropriate to the international demand. Milk powders, cheese, butter and caseins are the main products.

In the early post-war period, the biggest market was still Britain by a huge margin and the board adopted a policy of supplying products in bulk to countries in which it helped local companies to set up processing factories. It was seen to be the most politically sensible way of dealing with political barriers often built up against imports in those countries. More recently the board has taken the posture of a multi-national, setting up its own companies in other countries and doing its own processing within individual markets as well as at home.

DAIRY BOARD - Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination of dairy cattle (later changed euphemistically to ‘artificial breeding’) was practised in European countries before World War Two. The Dairy Board took over responsibility for the service here in 1946 after a field service technique suitable for NZ’s large herd industry and applicable on a wide commercial scale had been developed by scientists at Ruakura’s agriculture research centre. The herd improvement service provided for the mass insemination of commercial dairy herds with semen from the very highest-quality bulls whose ability to produce high-producing daughters had been proven by testing. The board has since placed the responsibility for herd improvement on a national basis with a subsidiary, the Livestock Improvement Corporation Limited. (*See also Dairying and Agriculture.*)

DAIRYING

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The Herd

Production

Dairying began when Samuel Marsden brought the first Durham cows here and no pioneering community chose to do without the variety that milk, butter and cheese could bring to its diet. Probably the earliest dairying on a commercial basis, beyond the selling of milk and butter on a day-to-day basis, was on Banks Peninsula where butter and cheese were made in the 1840s for shipment to Wellington and various whaling stations and, by the 1850s, to Australia. Cheese was shipped within NZ and across to Australia from quite early times because of its relative durability, and butter was also exported in this period to Australia in brine tanks.

Shorthorns (or Durhams) arrived in the earliest days of settlement and were used for both milking and beef. The first Ayrshires arrived in 1848, Jerseys in 1862, and the first Friesians in 1864 (now called Holstein-Friesians). These four breeds have since formed the basis of the national dairy herd, with Jerseys for a long time and now Holstein-Friesians pre-eminent. As late as 1963, Jerseys comprised more than 70 per cent of the national herd with Holstein-Friesians 12 per cent and Ayrshires nearly five per cent and Milking Shorthorns just over two per cent. Holstein-Friesians now make up 54 per cent, Jerseys 19 per cent, Holstein-Friesian-Jersey cross 16 per cent, Ayrshire two per cent and ‘others’, including Milking Shorthorns, Guernseys and Brown Swiss make up the balance.

Technological advances gave enormous impetus to dairying — the centrifugal separator in 1880, refrigeration two years later, milking-machines in the 1890s (although it was not until well into this century that the vastly improved machine had its full effect). By 1919 nearly half the herds in NZ were milked by machines, and by the beginning of the 1950s virtually all were. The early milking plants (once nationally known as ‘cow sheds’) were of a simple design. Cows were driven into one of a number of bails in a shed, their outside legs tied with a leather thong, and even after machine milking they were hand ‘stripped’ for a few minutes before being released through a head race back into the paddock. Because milking even by primitive machines was such a protracted and arduous job, requiring constant stooping, farmers were often forced economically to use wives and children as cheap labour.

Technological development was led by the agricultural research station at Ruakura, Hamilton, and led to greatly improved milking machines, and improved plant design — with pits enabling milkers to stand as they changed machines that were so efficient ‘stripping’ was ceased long ago, and eventually to rotary plants in which machines are changed automatically and the animals are moved from their point of arrival to their departure as other cows move through the entrance. This, and the economics of scale, have enabled herd sizes to grow from

an average of around 50 or 60 cows in the period immediately after World War Two to approaching 300.

The early dairy farmers held much smaller properties than sheep farmers, were much less affluent and, of necessity, more hardworking, especially in the days before technology came to the rescue. Whereas sheep farmers moved first on to natural grasslands, most dairy farms were hewn from the heavily bushed regions of the North Island. The early dairy factories were often privately owned but one of the earliest and certainly the first co-operative was formed by eight men on Otago Peninsula in the home of John Mathieson. The factory was opened on Mathieson's property in 1872.

The co-operative movement which swept through the industry in the 1890s still provides the basic organisational structure for dairy manufacturing. Milk processing has become a highly sophisticated, technological process and since Britain joined the European Union, the NZ Dairy Board has had to develop international marketing skills to expand markets in Asia and the Middle East.

DAIRYING - The Herd

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By 1897 there were 300,000 dairy cows in the country, 185,000 in the North Island and 115,000 in the South Island. By 1950 the total herd was 2.8 million with more cows in most regions of the North Island than the 210,699 in the whole of the South Island. Dairy cow numbers peaked at 3.7 million in 1970. The South Auckland/Waikato region now carries almost one million or one-third of the cows in milk in the country with the other great dairying province, Taranaki, next with about 350,000. The national herd is now 2.7 million cows, 2.4 million in the North Island and 340,000 in the South. Dairying has experienced growth, though, in South-land, Westland and Canterbury, bringing the dairy cow population up from 200,000 a decade ago. The price of land is attracting dairy farmers to the southern regions with hot competition for land in traditional dairying areas in the North Island from entrepreneurs interested in horticultural products.

DAIRYING - Production

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With rainfall spread evenly throughout the year and moderate temperatures in winter, grass grows luxuriantly through a long season and this makes NZ perhaps the most efficient milk producing country in the world. This means dairy products can be freighted across the world and still beat local production on price and quality. Increased average herd size, better performance per cow and improved pasture management have led to production increases. Total dairy production now sees about 7.5 million tonnes of milk converted into 900,000 tonnes of products, of which around 800,000 tonnes is exported.

Butter production has declined gradually and hovers around 200,000 tonnes a year, compared with 230,000 at the beginning of the 1990s, but cheese production has increased over the same period from 118,000 to 145,000; wholemilk powder from 158,000 to 300,000; and anhydrous milkfat, infant foods, casein products, lactose and whey powders have shown steady production growth. Butter products still go mostly to the UK and cheese mostly to Japan. Other milk products in their various forms are exported to a wide variety of countries including Asia and the Middle East.

DALDY, Amey and William Crush

Amey Daldy (1829–1920) and William Crush Daldy (1816–1903) had a pervasive influence on the social development of Auckland from its earliest days.

William Daldy was born in England, became a seaman and arrived at Auckland in 1841 on the day the first customs house was opened. He commanded the *Bolina* for Brown, Campbell and Company (see John Logan Campbell), and took the first cargo of NZ produce to Britain. In 1847 he bought land at Auckland and two years later established a business as a wholesaler and shipping agent. He was elected to Parliament for the city of Auckland from 1855 to 1860, was the first chairman of the harbour board in Auckland (for seven years), the captain of the fire brigade and contributed much of his time to public life in the city. He was a sponsor of the NZ Insurance Company when it began, became chairman of the South British Company, was an auditor of the Bank of NZ and a trustee of the Auckland Savings Bank.

He was twice married, the second time, in 1880, to Amey Daldy (née Hammerton) who had also been married previously (to a William Smith). She was a leading feminist. She campaigned for women's suffrage with the Women's Christian Temperance League, of which she was president in 1892. As president of the Women's Political Association, she was a founder member of the National Council of Women in 1896.

DALGETY NZ LTD

Dalgety NZ Ltd traded for 125 years, involved in agricultural merchandising, meat processing and exporting, agricultural advisory services, timber treatment, farm machinery assembly, sales and servicing, shipping, travel, insurance, real estate sales, liquor wholesaling and retailing, wool handling, grain drying and storage, seed processing and road haulage. The company was a member of the London-based Dalgety International Group which had extensive operations in Britain, the US, Canada and Australia. The whole international operation was started by a Canadian, F G Dalgety, who arrived in Australia in 1833 to go into business there. After 20 years he settled as a wealthy merchant in London, but travelled frequently to Australia and later to NZ to control his commercial operations. The first NZ branch opened in Lyttelton in 1858, trading as Dalgety-Buckley and Company, and two years later Dalgety Rattray and Company opened in Dunedin.

The NZ Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Ltd, with which Dalgety merged in 1962, was incorporated in London in 1865 with the purpose of providing finance for settlers who required longer terms than the Bank of NZ would allow. The company and the bank had a common board for many years, and until 1884 were virtually two branches of the same operation with bank branch managers acting as loan company agents. During the last decade of the 19th century and until the merger with Dalgety in 1962, 'Loan and Merc', as it was widely known, acted as a stock and station agency throughout NZ and in Australia.

Dalgety became Dalgety Crown and after merging with Wrightson NMA was taken over by Fletcher Challenge.

DALMATIANS

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Dalmatians, known colloquially as Dallies, were among the first immigrants from central or southern Europe. Some arrived as early as 1858 as members of the Austrian Navy and others a few years later, mainly from Australia, in response to the gold rushes in this country. But the biggest waves of migrants came in the last decade of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century when most of them settled in Northland and became gumdiggers in the land where kauri forests had once flourished. At first they were called Austrians because their country was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and during World War One they suffered from Anglo-Saxon jingoism in this country. Earlier than that they had been condemned by many, including Richard Seddon, for their clannishness which, however, enabled them to exploit the gumfields more successfully than other diggers. Royal Commissions were set up in 1893 and 1898 to investigate claims that the Dalmatians were having a negative economic and social effect on the country but in both cases the investigators found more to admire than denigrate in the work and behaviour of the migrants.

Early this century some Dalmatians began to move into horticulture and particularly viticulture, and the development of wine-making in this country rested entirely on the skills of these men and some Lebanese migrants.

Few Dalmatians are now immediately recognisable as such, apart from the spelling of their names, and as a group they have won a large measure of goodwill in the Northland and Auckland regions in which they have mostly remained.

Dalmatia was part of the modern state of Yugoslavia after World War Two and immigrants from the area were then referred to as Yugoslavs. However, Dalmatia's future status was obscure following the break up of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s.

DALRYMPLE, Learmonth Whyte

Learmonth Whyte Dalrymple (1827–1906) was the driving force behind the first public high school for girls in the southern hemisphere. Born in Scotland, she was dissatisfied with her own boarding school education, speaking of her ‘hopeless yearnings for mental culture’ and the lack of mathematics. Her mother died in 1840 and in 1853 the father and five children came to NZ, moving in 1857 to a south Otago sheep run, where Miss Dalrymple helped start the district’s first Sunday School. When Otago Boys’ High was established in 1863, she began her long campaign for a girls’ school with a petition, which met much opposition; but finally, in 1870, Otago Girls’ High was established.

Moving to the North Island, she became Superintendent of the Wellington department of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.

DANNEVIRKE

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Dannevirke is a town with approaching 6,000 people, in southern Hawke's Bay. It is 55 km south-west of Waipukurau and 55 km north-east of Palmerston North. It is a prosperous service and marketing centre for dairy and sheep farmers on the surrounding, rolling hill country, running up to the foothills of the Ruahine Range. The area was originally covered by the Seventy Mile Bush which was predominantly totara. It was settled in 1872 by assisted immigrants from Denmark, who arrived in the *Hovding* and the *Ballarat* at Napier. The name, Dannevirke, means 'Danes Work'. It became a town district in 1885, and a borough in 1892, and is now administered by the Tararua District Council whose headquarters are in the town.

DARGAVILLE

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Dargaville is a town with 4,500 people in Northland. It is 58 km south-west of Whangarei and 186 km north-west of Auckland. The area was once covered by dense kauri forest and the country's two remaining large stands of kauri in their original state are nearby — Waipoua Forest Sanctuary, 51 km from the township, and Trounson Kauri Park, 39 km away.

Dargaville was founded in 1872 by Joseph McMullen Dargaville. He had emigrated from Ireland to Australia where he became a bank clerk, and came on to NZ as a bank inspector and manager, before resigning to enter the timber and kauri gum trade in the north. He bought the land on which Dargaville now stands. It became a borough in 1908 but has been administered by the Northland Regional Council since 1989.

DARK GHOST SHARK

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Dark Ghost Shark (*Hydrolagus novaezelandiae*) is not a true shark but a chimaerid, having the cartilaginous skeleton of the sharks but the single gill opening and operculum of the bony fishes. It is also distinct in having the upper jaw fused to the skull and in its lack of scales. It is a long tapering fish with the body ending in a filamentous tail which may be a third as long as the body. It weighs 1 to 1.5 kg and averages 50 to 60 cm in length. Dark brown or grey above with distinct white stripes and mottlings and silver-grey below, it lives on the continental slope at depths of 200 to 600 m. A close relative, the pale ghost shark, occurs at slightly greater depths. Both are caught commercially in small quantities, as a by-catch by trawlers and longliners.

DAVIDSON, William Saltau

William Saltau Davidson (1846–1924) was a dedicated, enterprising farmer and businessman of great ability and vision. He organised and sailed with the first export shipment of frozen meat from NZ in 1882, and inspired the large-scale production of butter and cheese; and yet he lived in NZ for only 12 years.

Davidson was born in Edinburgh, the son of a senior officer of the National Bank of Scotland, and a cousin of Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. He arrived in Dunedin in 1865 to take up a position as cadet at The Levels station, Timaru, owned then by the Canterbury and Otago Land Association and later by the NZ and Australia Land Company. He became a shepherd, then assistant superintendent (to Donald Mclean) and, in 1875, superintendent. Using imported Lincoln stud rams and Merino ewes he fixed the first new breed of sheep to be developed in NZ — the Corriedale.

He returned to Scotland in 1878 while still the general manager of the NZ and Australia Land Company (NZALC) and, after noting successful deliveries of frozen meat from Australia to Britain, he arranged through the Albion Company for the refrigerated ship, the *Dunedin*, to sail for Port Chalmers in 1881 to pick up frozen carcasses from the NZALC. Davidson himself sailed on both the outward and return voyages of the *Dunedin*. His interest in dairying led to the construction of Edendale Dairy Factory on NZALC property in Southland following study visits to Canada and Denmark. He sent out detailed factory and plant plans and also an expert Danish butter maker.

Davidson's contribution to the economies of NZ and Australia while occupying the senior management post of his company in Scotland was extraordinary. He was an imaginative planner and a persistent and tireless administrator.

DAVIES, Sonja

Sonja Davies (1923–), trade unionist and politician, was the daughter of a nurse, and lived with her maternal grandparents, first in Oamaru and later in Woodville, and then with her mother in Dunedin. At 17 she began nursing training, and her daughter Penny was born in 1943. After winning her first battle with tuberculosis, she married Charlie Davies, a landscape gardener, in 1947, and settled in Nelson, becoming involved with the pacifist Riverside Community and the Workers' Union and holding various offices in the Labour Party.

In 1955, Davies and other women were arrested for sitting on the tracks to save the Nelson railway. Elected to the Nelson City Council in 1961, she became secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and chaired the Nelson campaign for the Maori Education Foundation. In 1963 she founded the NZ Child Care Association, of which she was President for 13 years.

She was elected to the national executive of the Labour Party and spent the 1970s and much of the 1980s as a top-level union organiser. She was the first woman elected to the FOL executive (1978), and in 1981 became FOL vice-president. In 1986 she chaired the United Nations International Year for Peace.

In 1987, Davies realised her long-held ambition when she was elected Labour MP for Pencarrow. In recognition of her outstanding contributions towards peace, the union movement and women's rights, Victoria University conferred on her an Honorary Doctorate of Law and she was given the country's paramount civil award, the Order of NZ.

Bread and Roses, Davies' 1980 autobiography, has run to six editions, been read by Davies herself on radio, and was made into an award-winning television play.

DAVIN, Daniel Marcus

Daniel Marcus Davin (1913–90) was one of NZ's best-known novelists and short story writers although he did not live in the country after he left for England as a Rhodes Scholar in 1935. He was born in Invercargill and educated at Marist Brothers' School in Invercargill, Sacred Heart, in Auckland, Otago University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He served with the Second NZEF from 1940 to 1945. He was a senior executive with Oxford University Press until his retirement in 1979.

His fiction includes the following novels: *Cliffs of Fall* (1945), *For the Rest of Our Lives* (1947), *Roads from Home* (1949), *The Sullen Bell* (1956), *No Remittance* (1959), *Not Here Not Now* (1970), *Brides of Price* (1972), and two collections of short stories, *The Gorse Blooms Pale* (1947) and *Breathing Spaces* (1975). He also wrote *Crete*, an official war history of the NZ Division.

Although Davin lived most of his life in England, the critic E H McCormick wrote of him: 'He rarely ventures north of Dunedin (as a writer) and confines himself for the most part to a spiritual enclave of the Southland province inhabited by Catholic families of Irish origin.'

For the Rest of Our Lives is regarded by some as the best war book by a NZ writer.

DAVIS, Charles Oliver Bond

Charles Oliver Bond Davis (1816–87) was born and educated in Sydney, arrived in NZ about 1830 and taught himself Maori while acting as a tutor to the Wesleyan Missionary children in North Auckland. Davis became a chief translator in the government's employment, and a trusted confidant of Maori chiefs. It is possible he was influential in encouraging Wiremu Tamihana Te Waharoa's support for the King Movement, specifically the establishment of an assembly whereby Maori could manage their own affairs. Among his books were *Maori Mementoes* (1855), *The Renowned Chief Kawiti and other NZ Warriors* (1855), *Temperance Songs in the Maori Language* (1873), *Maori Lesson Book* (1874) and *The Life and Times of Patuone* (1876). He was for a period editor of the *Maori Messenger*, the government-sponsored Maori newspaper.

DAVIS, Moss and Sir Ernest Hyam

Moss Davis (1847–1933) and Sir Ernest Hyam Davis (1872–1962) were father and son, both brewers, businessmen and philanthropists.

Moss Davis was born in England, brought up in Australia, and arrived in NZ in 1861 where he worked first for his uncle at Lyttelton and then for his father, a merchant, in Nelson. While still in his thirties, he retired from the business in Nelson, which he had taken over from his father, and joined the Auckland brewing firm of Hancock and Company, of which he eventually became sole owner. He retired to London in 1908 and made valuable gifts to the Auckland Art Gallery and the Auckland Public Library.

Ernest Davis took over at Hancock and Company from his father and over the years built up the largest brewing and liquor empire in the country with a controlling interest in NZ Breweries Ltd (now Lion) and the NZ Distillery Company. Davis became one of the richest men in NZ with wide-ranging commercial interests, particularly in shipping, road transport, food processing and manufacturing. Politician/author John A Lee made Sir Ernest Davis the thinly-disguised subject of a book published during the 1970s called *For Mine is the Kingdom*.

During a long career in public life Davis was chairman of the Auckland Savings Bank, a councillor and mayor of the borough of Newmarket, a councillor and mayor (1935–41) of Auckland, and a member of the Auckland Hospital Board, Auckland Harbour Board, Auckland Fire Board and Auckland and Suburban Drainage Board. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and thoroughbred owner and one estimate is that during his lifetime he held office of some rank in 94 community and sporting organisations, including 11 national bodies.

He gave Brown's Island to the city of Auckland, donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to various charities and at different times commissioned the English portrait artist, Edward Halliday, to paint the Queen, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Freyberg and Sir Edmund Hillary, for presentation to the city.

Sir Ernest Davis was known not only for his generosity but also for his shrewd political manipulation, through financial support, against the powerful forces of temperance and prohibition. He was also powerfully attracted to women and his will left substantial bequests to the actress Vivien Leigh.

DAY CARE

(see Pre-school Education)

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Daylight Saving Time gives NZers an extra hour of daylight at the end of the working day during the summer months by advancing our time against Greenwich Mean Time (*see Standard Time*).

DE COSTA, Ethel Rebecca

Ethel Rebecca de Costa (1875–1958) was NZ's first woman lawyer. She was born in Dunedin as Ethel Benjamin, educated at Otago Girls' High School and Otago University, where she graduated LLB in 1897, and was admitted as a barrister and solicitor by Mr Justice Williams. In 1897 she was the first woman to respond on behalf of graduates at the conferring of degrees by the University of NZ. She settled in Gisborne.

DE QUINCEY, Paul Frederick

Paul Frederick de Quincey (1828–94), the son of Thomas De Quincey, the famous English writer, arrived in NZ in 1861 from India with the 70th Regiment and decided to settle here. After fighting in the Waikato war, he became a member of the Provincial Council from 1865 to 1869, and Parliament during 1866–67. In 1889 he was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

DE SURVILLE, Jean-Francois Marie

Jean-Francois Marie de Surville (d. 1770) was a French navigator who arrived aboard the *St Jean Baptiste* only weeks after Cook's discovery of the country. During December 1769 he anchored in Mangonui Harbour and in Doubtless Bay and, after mistakenly attributing the disappearance of a longboat to Maori, destroyed their village and captured their chief who later died on board the ship. It is believed that the great violence inflicted on Marion du Fresne's party two years later may have been in revenge for de Surville's savagery.

DE THIERRY, Charles Philip Hippolytus

Charles Philip Hippolytus de Thierry (1793–1864), known as Baron de Thierry, the self-styled ‘sovereign chief of NZ, King of Nukuheva’, was an eccentric and colourful early settler whose life has been the subject of much study by writers and historians, including novelist Robin Hyde whose brilliant impressionistic *Check to Your King* is one of the country’s best-known novels.

De Thierry, the son of a French emigrant, was probably born in England. He eloped with a music pupil who was the daughter of an archdeacon, and then failed in an attempt at ordination because the Bishop of Norwich was dissatisfied with him.

An early interest in Captain Cook and the Pacific was rekindled by a meeting with the Maori chiefs, Hongi Hika and Waikato, at Cambridge in England. Through Thomas Kendall, a missionary from the Bay of Islands who was accompanying the chiefs, de Thierry arranged the purchase of land in NZ. In 1822, it was alleged that Kendall made the purchase of 40,000 acres (16,200 ha). De Thierry then planned to establish a colony in NZ and, immediately after his arrival some 15 years later in 1837, he alarmed the British Resident, James Busby, by sending a message claiming bogus rights of sovereignty in NZ.

De Thierry arrived at Hokianga with 93 ‘subjects’ aboard the vessel *Nimrod* and issued an announcement that he would establish a stable government with free trade and no taxation. Houses were built and a road begun to the Bay of Islands but when the money ran out the settlement foundered. He and his family lived for a time in isolation and discomfort on 300 acres (121.5 ha) given to them by Maori, but later he settled in Auckland where he taught music for a time.

DEAFNESS

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Deafness severely affects 71,000 NZers, according to the National Foundation for the Deaf, and about 7,000 people are profoundly deaf. The number with some degree of impaired hearing is put at more than 200,000.

The foundation, based in Auckland, lobbies on behalf of the deaf to promote their welfare, to promote research into the causes, prevention and treatment of deafness.

The foundation was set up in 1979 from a group known then as the Combined NZ Societies for the Deaf, and it now represents five organisations — the Hearing Association, the Federation for Deaf Children, the Association of the Deaf, the Deafness Research Foundation and the Deaf Amateur Sports Association.

The Hearing Association represents those who have acquired a hearing loss during adult life. It provides tuition in lip reading and generally caters for the welfare and rehabilitation of people to help them cope with the disability in the community, at home and at work.

The Federation for Deaf Children is involved with the education and welfare of about 2,200 young NZers who have severe hearing disability. There are three schools catering for deaf children — at Kelston in Auckland, Van Asch in Christchurch and St Dominics at Feilding. They offer both day and residential schooling for 300. Other children attend special deaf units within ordinary schools or attend their local schools and get varying degrees of specialist help.

The Deafness Research Foundation has 700 members and sponsors research into the causes of deafness.

The NZ Association of the Deaf, formed in 1977, serves the general interests of the profoundly deaf people in this country. Field officers provide counselling services and guidance, and interpreters are also available where necessary.

Caring for the deaf in this country began in 1880 when the government, concerned about the education of deaf children, set up a School for the Deaf. But it was not until 1922 that any attempt was made to provide help for adults. That year, lip reading classes for adults were started in Wellington and spread to the other three main centres.

In 1926, a Hamilton woman, Mrs G A Hurd-Wood, began a movement which led to the establishment in 1932 of the NZ League for the Hard of Hearing. The league expanded gradually, had ten branches by 1945 and 20 branches 15 years later. It was this league — with its aim to help adults partially or completely deaf to cope with their disability and stay in the workforce — that led to the present organisational structure.

DEAN, Williamina

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Williamina Dean (1847–95) was the first and only woman to be executed in NZ, on 12 August 1895, after being found guilty in Invercargill of the murder of a baby. Minnie, as she was called, was born in Edinburgh, the daughter of a clergyman, and was married young to a man called McCulloch. In 1868 Minnie and the two daughters by this marriage migrated to Invercargill to join an aunt, Mrs Kelly, who had been the first white woman to settle in the area. In 1872 Minnie married Charles Dean, a well-known accommodation house keeper near Riverton. Later they moved to near Winton where Minnie began taking in illegitimate babies before finding foster parents for them. Two babies were known to have died at the property over the following two years and the coroners' court verdicts were natural causes.

Early in 1895 the bodies of two babies and the skeleton of a third were found in the Deans' flower garden. Minnie was arrested and charged with murdering one of these children and, though she protested her innocence to the end, was found guilty, condemned to death and hanged. The case caused a sensation at the time. Minnie Dean was known as the 'Winton baby farmer'. A book about her by Lynley Hood was published in 1994.

DEANS, Robert George

Robert George Deans (1884–1908) was an All Black from 1905 to 1908. He was famous for a disputed 'try' in the test match against Wales during the 1905 tour of Britain. What Deans and other NZers insisted was a try was disallowed by the referee and the All Blacks suffered the only loss (by three-nil) of their tour. Deans played 23 matches for NZ as a wing three-quarter. He died of complications following an appendectomy two months after playing an international against the touring Anglo-Welsh rugby team in 1908.

DEANS, William and John

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William Deans (1817–51) and John Deans (1820–54) were two of the most dedicated and enterprising of NZ's early settlers. Born and educated in the parish of Riccarton, Ayrshire, they made up their minds as young boys to emigrate to NZ rather than follow their father into law as he had planned. William bought land at Wellington and John bought land at Nelson through the NZ Company as soon as it became available. William arrived on the *Aurora* in January 1840. He found that the country sections had not been allocated, so joined Edward Jerningham Wakefield in the official exploration overland to Taranaki, then visited the Wairarapa and worked for a while cutting survey lines. He was disappointed in the land available and after visiting the South Island decided to settle on the Canterbury Plains.

John was persuaded to leave his Nelson land and join William and the Manson and Gebbie families. By the middle of 1843 they were settled at Riccarton with 61 cattle, 43 sheep and three horses which John had purchased in Sydney. By the following year they were exporting butter and cheese to Sydney and had built two solid homes on the property. In 1845 they sold 130 lbs (59 kg) of wool for 10d a pound and in 1846 harvested about 70 bushels of wheat to the acre (0.4 ha) and dug 30 tonnes of potatoes from about 1 ha of land.

The brothers twice went to Australia, in 1847 and 1850, to buy more stock for their thriving estate. William set off again in 1851 aboard the schooner, *Maria*, but it was wrecked at Terawhiti and he was drowned. John visited Scotland to see his father in 1852 and married while he was there but died within 18 months of his return in 1854. He left a widow and one son.

DECIMAL

Conversion Table

Decimal is a fraction in which the denominator is the power of ten, written with a 'point' separating the figures in the appropriate place. For example: $1/100$ or one-hundredth is expressed as 0.01. The decimal is the basis of the metric system founded by the French during the French Revolution and modernised into the International System of Units (Système International d'Unités and universally abbreviated as SI) at an international conference in 1960.

The Imperial System — based on pounds, shillings and pence for currency, the yard for length and the pound for weight — was used in Britain for centuries and imported to NZ by the earliest European settlers. Calculations can be handled more easily, however, using decimals and because almost all other countries in the world had adopted the International System of Units, or related metric systems, NZ gradually introduced decimals starting with the decimalisation of the currency in 1967. The expansion of NZ trade with new countries outside the Commonwealth following the entry of Britain into the EEC in 1970 was an added, powerful incentive for this country to adopt metric units. A Metric Advisory Board was set up in 1969 to organise the progressive metrication of weights and measures, and the changeover was completed by 1976.

DECIMAL - Conversion Table

CONVERSION OF IMPERIAL AND SI UNITS

Length

1 in	= 25.4 mm	1 mm	= 0.039 in
1 in	= 2.54 cm	1 cm	= 0.394 in
1 ft	= 30.48 cm	1 dm	= 3.937 in
1 ft	= 0.305 m	1 m	= 39.37 in
1 yd	= 0.914 m	1 m	= 1.094 yds
1 mile	= 1.609 km	1 km	= 0.621 miles

Area

1 sq ft	= 0.093 m ²	1 m ²	= 10.764 sq ft
1 sq ft	= 929.03 cm ²	1 m ²	= 1.196 sq yds
1 sq yd	= 0.836 m ²	1 da	= 0.247 acres
1 acre	= 0.405 hectare (ha)	1 ha	= 2.471 acres
1 sq mile	= 2.590 km ²	1 km ²	= 247.1 acres
1 sq mile	= 259 ha	1 km ²	= 0.386 sq miles

Volume

1 cu in.	= 16.387 cm ³	1 cm ³	= 0.061 cu in
1 cu ft	= 0.028 m ³	1 m ³	= 35.315 cu ft
1 cu yd	= 0.765 m ³	1 m ³	= 1.308 cu yds

Capacity

1 pt	= 0.568 litres (l)	1 litre	= 1.760 pts
1 qt	= 1.137 l	1 litre	= 0.880 qts
1 gal	= 4.546 l	1 litre	= 0.220 gal

Weight

1 oz	= 28.35 grams (g)	1 g	= 0.035 oz
1 lb	= 0.454 kilograms (kg)	1 kg	= 2.205 lb
1 cwt	= 50.802 kg	1 t	= 2 204.62 lb
1 long ton	= 1016 kg	1 t	= 0.984 long tons
1 long ton	= 1.016 tonnes (t)	1 t	= 1.102 short tons

Velocity

1 mile per hour (mph)	= 1.61 kilometres per hour (km/h)
1 kilometre per hour (km/h)	= 0.621 miles per hour (mph)

Pressure

1 pound per sq in (psi)	= 6.89 kilopascals (kPa)
1 kilopascal (kPa)	= 0.145 pounds per sq in (psi)
1 ton per sq in (ton/in ²)	= 15.4 megapascals (MPa)
1 megapascal (MPa)	= 0.0647 tons per sq in (ton/in ²)

Temperature

Degree Fahrenheit (°F)	= (9 x °C) / 5 + 32
Degree Celsius (°C)	= 5/9 (°F-32)

DEEP COVE

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Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound, Fiordland, is where the ship *Wanganella* was berthed in the early 1960s to act as a floating hostel for the workers on the tailrace tunnel bored under the mountains between Deep Cove and the West Arm of Manapouri, as part of the Manapouri hydro-electric power scheme.

DEER

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Deer Hunting

Deer Farming

Deer were first introduced into NZ in 1851 for sport, and more than 100 liberations were made in the following 70 years. Breeds released included moose, wapiti, red deer, sika, whitetail, fallow, sambar and rusa. Apart from the deer which have become established in NZ, and the moose whose fate is not yet known for certain, three other species were released but have not survived.

- The mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) was released in 1877 and again in 1905 and, although a herd of increasing size was reported in Hawke's Bay during World War One, the species has not been seen for 60 years.
- The axis deer (*Cervus axis*) was first brought in from Melbourne in 1867 and liberated in Otago, and several other liberations were made later in the North Island, but this native of India and Ceylon is now extinct in this country.
- The guemal (*Hippocamelus bisulcus*), a native of the Chilean Andes, was brought in during 1870 but there are no reports of any survivors.

DEER - Deer Hunting

Although deer multiplied alarmingly and damaged back-country vegetation, thus encouraging erosion, the hunting of them did provide many NZers with great sport. The amateur hunting was done without organisation for 80 years until the first Deerstalkers' Association was formed in Invercargill in 1937. The organisation went into recess during World War Two, but afterwards branches opened in other provincial areas and a national federation was set up. The association devised a code of ethics and behaviour for hunters. In many cases the associations organise the ballots for shooting rights in national parks and forest parks. Before the gunship technique (using helicopters as a platform from which to shoot deer) was adopted by professional meat hunters, the amateur hunters were not taking enough deer to control the numbers and for years professional deer cullers were paid by the government to shoot in areas where populations got out of hand.

DEER - Deer Farming

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Deer Farming was the boom livestock industry of the 1970s and 1980s. The first deer farm was licensed in 1970 and by the middle of the 1990s, an estimated 1.1 million deer were held on 5,200 registered farms. About 6,500 deer are farmed in the North Island, mostly in the Waikato, Manawatu-Wanganui, Bay of Plenty and Hawke's Bay.

Canterbury, with 201,000 has, however, the largest herd of any region in the country and Southland the second highest. Venison is now being exported widely, mostly under approved brand names to Europe. Antler velvets and pizzles are exported to Asia where they are greatly prized as ingredients in aphrodisiacs. Deer has become a small — relative to sheep and cattle — livestock category in NZ, but a significant pastoral enterprise, in good years earning close to \$200 million from exports.

When overseas markets were first established in the 1960s, hunters took to the air, using the gunship technique of the Americans in the Vietnam War. They decimated the deer population in most reasonably accessible areas. Some of the companies involved in this operation began to think of farming the animals and after controlling legislation was in place (insisting, for example, that fences be at least 2 m high), farming began to flourish. Nowhere else in the world have deer been fitted into modern pastoral farming the way they have in NZ.

DEFENCE

The Army

The Navy

The Air Force

Defence Research

Defence Policy

Defence is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, and the NZ Defence Force (NZDF) comprising the army, navy and air force.

The Ministry's obligation is to advise the government, through the Minister of Defence, on defence issues, including the level of resources needed. The NZDF's mission statement requires it to protect the nation's sovereignty by maintaining a level of armed forces to cope with contingencies in the region and to contribute towards collective regional forces.

Executive head of the ministry is the Secretary of Defence. His five divisions are Policy and Planning, Audit and Assessment, Capability Procurement, Corporate Services and Corporate Finance.

The Chief of Defence Force heads the NZDF, above a Deputy Chief, a Chief of the General Staff (army) and Chiefs of Naval and Air Staffs.

The Secretary of Defence, the Chief of Defence Force and the Secretary of External Relations and Trade form the core of a Defence Policy Board. The heads of the ministry and the NZDF and three private sector appointees form a Procurement Advisory Board to help with commercial expertise in the purchasing of military equipment.

The Commander-in-Chief of the NZ Armed Forces is the Governor-General, the queen's representative, and this effectively places the services under the control of cabinet.

DEFENCE - The Army

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The NZ Army has evolved from the Volunteers set up by the Militia Act of 1858 which, as a citizens' force, supported both the Regular Force set up by the Colonial Defence Act of 1862 and the Armed Constabulary set up by the Armed Constabulary Act which superseded it in 1867. The Volunteers were re-organised during the 1880s in response to what came to be known as 'the Russian scares', and which led also to the fortifying of NZ's main ports. Ten contingents of mounted rifles (from the Volunteers) went to the South African War (Boer War) in 1899.

The Defence Act 1909 replaced the Volunteer Force with the Territorial Force recruited by compulsory military training. During World War One the compulsory Territorial Force continued to function but only volunteers were accepted for overseas service until the Military Service Act of 1916 made service compulsory for all males, between the ages of 20 and 46, who were called up. Throughout World War One, a total of 124,211 were mobilised for active service with the Expeditionary Force, representing 11.5 per cent of the total population and more than 50 per cent of the male population of military age (19–45 years). Of these, 100,444 embarked for overseas service. About another 1,500 NZers served overseas with British units or the nursing service. The official total of those who served with the Expeditionary Force and those who served within NZ with defence forces is 188,397. The official death toll on active service was 16,554.

During World War Two, NZ Army units — briefly on a volunteer basis and then compulsorily — served in the Middle East, Italy and the Pacific in substantial numbers, and with some as individuals in every theatre of the war. Surprisingly, service figures are much less reliable than during World War One. One official estimate is that 194,000 men entered the armed services during the war (about 67 per cent of the male population between 18 and 45), and that about 140,000 served overseas. But the maximum overseas at any one time was less than 75,000 and confusion in the records was caused by numbers of men who returned home on furlough and re-embarked for further service. The official figure for killed on active service was 11,625 with 46 declared 'missing'.

After the war, the Territorial Force, based on compulsory service for ten years from 1949, was integrated with the regular army. Since World War Two, NZ soldiers have served in Japan as an occupation force (Jayforce), in Korea as part of a UN force in the Korean War, in Malaya and Borneo as part of a British force against Communist insurgency, in Malaysia, and in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Units of all three services have been based in Singapore since the termination of active service in Malaysia in 1966.

DEFENCE - The Navy

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NZ had a close association with the Royal Navy from the earliest days of colonisation, with naval officers playing a major role in early colonial administration. The NZ government began contributing to the upkeep of Royal Navy ships protecting the South Pacific region from 1887, a move prompted mainly by fears of raids by Russian ships at the time of the Russian scares. An attempt to form a NZ navy was made in 1913. In 1921 the NZ Division of the Royal Navy was set up, and in 1941 this became the Royal NZ Navy (RNZN).

Since World War Two RNZN's role has pivoted round hydrographic and oceanographic research, fisheries protection, search and rescue, and the use of frigates for anti-submarine patrolling throughout the South Pacific and around Singapore.

DEFENCE - The Air Force

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In 1923 there was a flurry of activity which saw the NZ Aviation Corps founded, and then consecutively the NZ Permanent Air Force and the NZ Air Force. The first bases were at Sockburn (bought from the Canterbury Aviation Company and renamed Wigram after the Hon Henry Wigram) and Hobsonville (for seaplanes).

Interest in military aviation lagged until World War Two loomed, and in 1937 the Royal NZ Air Force (RNZAF) was constituted as a separate armed force by the Air Force Act.

After the outbreak of war, the NZ government offered Wellington bombers, which it was to take possession of, and crews, for use in Britain, and the No 75 (NZ) Squadron was formed. In NZ the RNZAF was mainly occupied early in the war with training air crews (usually with requisitioned local aircraft) for final training in Canada. Many of these men fought over Europe and Asia, and later in the war NZ squadrons fought in the Pacific war zone.

Since the war RNZAF squadrons have been stationed in Japan (as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force) in 1946, Cyprus (as part of the RAF's Middle East Air Force) for a brief period in the 1960s, in Central Thailand, Fiji and Singapore.

The role of the RNZAF is to defend NZ's sea and air approaches and to provide transport and strike support for the other services. It is heavily involved in maritime surveillance and air and sea rescue operations.

DEFENCE - Defence Research

A Defence Science Establishment, based in Auckland, is involved in specialised studies related to the adaptation of military equipment to the NZ environment, and in other military research fields.

DEFENCE - Defence Policy

Because of its small population and the high cost of the military equipment which it must import, NZ has tended to rely on small professional military units backed by a citizens' army in times of crisis. Mutual defence treaties have forced governments to keep the armed forces' numerical strength and technological performance up at a basic level even in times of relative economic hardship.

NZ armed forces have fought no military actions at home since the land wars of last century but historically have responded immediately to British Commonwealth problems in Europe, the Middle East and Asia. It is probable that NZ's military commitment will be confined in future to the Pacific and South-East Asian region.

NZ forces have been involved in peace-keeping roles in recent years in the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

DEIGHTON, Samuel

Samuel Deighton (1822–1900) was born in England and came to NZ in 1840. He became clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate in Wanganui after learning the Maori language. He later served in the Chatham Islands as a magistrate, compiling the so-called Moriori vocabulary which was published in 1889.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Democratic Party is a component of the Alliance political party (*see* Social Credit).

DENTAL HEALTH

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Dental health services are provided by private practitioners, with some supplementary public services and a number of public subsidies available. The standard of dental health was once among the poorest in the world. It was found to be so bad among young men called up for service in World War One that a school dental service was established in 1918 by the Department of Education and in the early 1920s was transferred to the Department of Health. From 1989, it has been the responsibility of area health boards. The scheme was set up as a result of a campaign by Colonel Thomas A Hunter, who had been Director of the Army Dental Service during World War One. The scheme provided for the training of dental nurses, who could treat the teeth of young children in the schools to which their clinics were attached.

There has been an enormous improvement in the dental health of young people in the period since World War Two, and this is attributed not only to the school dental service, but also to the addition of fluoride to public water supplies. There was a long public controversy on whether the addition of fluoride was an infringement of the rights of some people who considered the chemical dangerous, but 54 per cent of the population were taking water from fluoridated supplies by the middle of the 1980s. Some local authorities have abandoned fluoridated water supplies on the grounds that fluoride is now available from other sources, notably toothpaste.

DEPORTATION

Deportation from NZ is provided for in the Immigration Act of 1964 where a person is convicted of certain offences against the act, is a permanent resident who has been convicted within a certain period of arrival in NZ for an offence punishable by imprisonment, is involved in terrorism or associated with an organisation involved in terrorism, or who is certified by the Minister of Immigration as a threat to national security.

DEPRESSION

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Depression, or a sustained period of economic recession, has seriously affected NZ on five occasions over the years:

- in the mid-1850s when a fall in agricultural prices hit small farmers hard
- in the 1880s when unemployment became so serious that workers unsuccessfully petitioned the governments of the US and Victoria in Australia to assist immigrants, and emigrants from NZ did in fact outnumber immigrants (mainly to Victoria) during what became known as 'The Exodus'
- during the early 1930s when unemployment again became serious enough to cause social unrest including a major riot in Auckland, and relief work was provided by the government because unemployment was so serious. The 1930s depression lifted a little late in the decade but prosperity did not return until World War Two stimulated the world economy.
- during the early 1980s when unemployment exceeded 100,000 and there was another exodus to Australia
- from 1987 until 1992 after the government restructured the economy and the slump became intractable with more than 200,000 unemployed at the end of 1991 and did not lift until 1994.

DESERT GOLD

Desert Gold was one of the outstanding gallopers, certainly the outstanding mare, of pre-1920 NZ racing. She set an Australasian record winning sequence of 19 which was equalled by Gloaming a few years later but, has not been surpassed or indeed equalled again.

After winning her last two-year-old start, she was unbeaten in 14 starts as a three-year-old including all the staying classics — the NZ Derby and Oaks and the Great Northern Derby, Oaks and St Leger. Resuming at four years with her winning sequence at 15, she reached 19 by beating top three-year-old Sasanof (later to win the Melbourne Cup) in the Challenge Stakes at Riccarton. Her winning march was halted when she was sensationally beaten by Kilflinn in the North Island Challenge Stakes at Trentham. Desert Gold won a further eight races in NZ and also made two successful trips to Australia, where she was just as great a public favourite and the bookmakers used to call the odds to ‘the mare’.

DEVANNY, Jean

Jean Devanny (Jane Crook) (1894–1962) is best known as the author of an early feminist/socialist novel *The Butcher Shop* (1926). The eighth of ten children born to a miner who had married a colonel's daughter, she married miner and unionist Hal Devanny in 1911. In 1922 the Devannys and their three children moved from Puponga to Wellington and became closely involved with left-wing politics. They moved to Sydney in 1929 where they were unemployed and joined the Communist Party, from which Jean was expelled in 1940. Readmitted in 1944, she resigned in 1950, but remained loyal to Communist beliefs. She lived in Queensland from the early 1950s till her death of leukaemia. In all she published 16 novels and an autobiography.

The Butcher Shop, which sold 15,000 copies, was instantly notorious, being banned in NZ (supposedly because of its frank portrayal of farm conditions, rather than its feminism and socialism) and also in Boston, Australia and Nazi Germany.

DEVINE, Edward

Edward Devine (1833–1908) was a famous Australian coach driver, born in Tasmania, who became celebrated as a ‘whip’ on the Ballarat-Geelong run in Victoria as an employee of Cobb and Company. Devine became equally famous in Otago as a driver for the Cobb and Company subsidiary, Hoyt and Company. He drove between Dunedin and The Dunstan, during the gold-rush years, from the early 1860s through to the 1880s when the railway reached through to Cromwell. He was then briefly a hotelkeeper in Otago before returning to Victoria. A memorial to ‘Cabbage Tree Ned’, as he became known from the distinctive hat he always wore, was erected in Ballarat in 1936 from money raised in both Australia and NZ.

DEVON Cattle

Devon cattle, the Red Devon and the South Devon, are distinctive breeds, neither of them new in NZ but interest in them grew in the 1980s. Characteristics similar in both breeds are a reddish colour and a docile nature. Both claim their origins belong with the red draught oxen the Romans used as draught animals for road building in Britain as well as other parts of the empire, but the herd book only began in the 18th century.

Red Devons were introduced to NZ by James Busby in the very earliest days of settlement. Like most cattle at that time they were used for meat and milk as well as hauling. They are now mainly terminal sires for crossbreeding and have had an influence on the dairy beef market. Both the polled and horned variety are available. Red Devons, a rich red as their name implies, are a medium sized traditional British beef animal, good foragers, hardy in extreme weather, and they reach maturity early.

South Devons are bigger animals, almost certainly brought in last century as dual-purpose beef and dairy animals but they died out in the face of competition from the developing specialist breeds. The first modern importation was in 1969 when both animals and semen were introduced, primarily to Hawke's Bay. South Devons are copper-coloured with hair thick and soft and lightly curled. They calve easily and their meat is lean.

DEVONPORT

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Devonport is a dormitory suburb on the northern side of the entrance to Waitemata Harbour, Auckland. It is linked to downtown Auckland city by road through Takapuna city and the Auckland harbour bridge (12 km), or across the harbour by passenger ferry service (3 km). Devonport is named after Britain's naval base and fortified port in Devon, and appropriately enough is the site of the RNZN's servicing centre. It was settled in the 1850s, became a borough in 1886 and in 1990 was absorbed by North Shore City. North Head is the hill in Devonport on the north side of the entrance to the harbour, and a slightly higher hill (70 m) near the business centre of Devonport is Mt Victoria.

DEVOY, Susan Elizabeth

Susan Elizabeth Devoy (1964–), the dominant figure in international women's squash during the 1980s and into the 1990s, was born in Rotorua, the daughter of John and Tui Devoy. She was a member of the NZ squash team in Canada in 1981 and entered the British Open the following year, losing in the second round. In 1983 she won the NZ title, reached the quarter-finals of the British Open and finished third in the world squash championships at Perth, Western Australia.

In 1984 she was ranked first in the world, at 20 years of age the youngest ever to achieve this distinction. From 1984 to 1990 she won the British Open and most other European titles. She was beaten at the world championships in 1989 but retained her top international ranking. She lost the British Open title in 1991 but remained the world's most formidable woman player; and in 1992 Devoy regained the British Open title. She retired to have a family in 1993.

DICK, John and Malcolm John

John Dick (1912–) and Malcolm John Dick (1941–) — a rare father and son combination who were both All Blacks and later became prominent rugby union administrators.

John played five matches for NZ as a wing three-quarter in 1937 and 1938, three of them tests. His matches were against the touring Springboks of 1937 and against Australian sides the following year. He later became a member of the ARFU management committee. Malcolm played 54 matches for NZ from 1963 through 1970, 15 of them tests. Malcolm was also a wing three-quarter.

He later became chairman of the ARFU management committee.

DICKINSON, George Ritchie

George Ritchie Dickinson (1903–78) was the first so-called ‘double All Black’. He represented NZ at rugby in five matches during 1922, retiring from first-class rugby at the age of 21. He then played for NZ at cricket as a fast bowler from 1924 to 1928.

DIEFFENBACH, Ernst

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Ernst Dieffenbach (1811–55) sailed for NZ aboard the *Tory* in 1839 as the NZ Company's surgeon and naturalist. He journeyed into the interior, notably around Taupo, Waikato and Tongariro and made the first successful ascent of Mt Taranaki (Egmont) by a European. He also visited the Chatham Islands. His reports and natural history specimen collections were given to the NZ Company and he published his own book, *Travel in NZ*, in 1843, providing valuable detail on life in the early days of NZ.

Dieffenbach was born in Germany, the son of a Lutheran clergyman and professor, but fled from Germany for political reasons and graduated as a doctor in Switzerland in 1835. He was forced to continue on to London almost immediately after graduation and, although he was told in 1837 that he was free to return to Germany, he stayed on in London and joined the NZ Company.

Dieffenbach Cliffs, on the north-eastern slopes of Mt Taranaki (Egmont), were named after him in honour of his successful climb of the mountain.

Dieffenbach Point, on the southern shore of Queen Charlotte Sound, on the western side of the entrance to Tory Channel, was also named after the surgeon/naturalist.

DILLON, Constantine Augustus

Constantine Augustus Dillon (1813–53), the fourth son of the 13th Viscount Dillon, served in the Royal Navy, the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 17th Lancers before emigrating to Nelson in 1842 where he became a magistrate and drilled the Nelson Volunteers after the Wairau Affray. Dillon had the first dairy farm in the Marlborough district — the Delta Dairy at Wairau — and he was one of the first sheep owners in the province, at Waimea. In 1848 he became military and civil secretary to Governor Sir George Grey. Three years later he returned to Nelson as Commissioner of Crown Lands and that same year was appointed to the Legislative Council.

DINGLE, Graeme

Graeme Dingle (1945–) is one of NZ's most accomplished mountaineers and has been involved in a number of books, films and television series on climbing expeditions and outdoor activities. He is a veteran of many Himalayan expeditions, including a 1985 bid to climb Everest without oxygen equipment.

Born at Gisborne and educated there and at Lower Hutt, he made a series of climbs in the later 1960s and early 1970s that established him as the country's top climber and won him international recognition.

Dingle was a member of the NZ Andean Expedition of 1968 and among a number of ascents, he became the first to conquer Mt Yerupaja Norte (6,553 m) and made the first traverse of the Yerupaja Massif. In 1969, he made a spectacular series of ascents in Europe that won him world attention. He was the first climber to conquer all the North Faces in Europe in one season. Two years later, back home, he made the first winter traverse of the Southern Alps.

In 1981, with Peter Hillary and Chewang Tashi, he made the first traverse of the Himalayas, a 5,000-km high-altitude journey from Sikkim to Pakistan.

He has featured in more than 30 other movies and television films. His books include *Rock Climbing* (1970), *Two Against the Alps* (1972), *Wall of Shadows* (1976), *The Seven Year Adventure* (1981), *First Across the Roof of the World* (1982), *The Outdoor World of Graeme Dingle* (1983) and *NZ Adventures* (1985).

DIPLOMATIC

Diplomatic representatives from NZ are resident in Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq , Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Spain, Tarawa, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, United Nations (New York), the United States, Russia, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe. These diplomats are in many cases accredited to other nearby countries. A number of honorary consuls represent NZ in other countries and in some cities which have diplomatic representatives in the capital.

DISABLED

Disabled people in NZ may get payments through the Accident Compensation Corporation if their disability is the result of an accident and other allowances are also available. The disabled may be eligible for allowances under the Social Security Act, and the following services and payments under the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act of 1975:

- Alternative care costs for four weeks a year for the parents of disabled children to enable them to have a holiday.
- Travel and accommodation expenses for seriously disabled people undergoing educational, vocational or psychological assessment, or a course of medical treatment. And costs of a travel companion may be met where justified.
- Suspensory or interest-free loans are available where physical environment in the home is altered to allow a disabled person to cope with a disability.
- Assistance may be given to the disabled towards the cost of appliances — such as walking frames — which will enhance mobility, and suspensory loans are available where a motor vehicle is essential for a person to gain vocational training or to gain employment.
- Benefits are available in specific cases for prostheses such as artificial eyes, wigs and wheelchairs.

The government decided in 1993 that the four Regional Health Authorities would take responsibility for support services for the disabled.

DISASTERS

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[1863 - HMS Orpheus strikes sand bar](#)

[1863 - Fierce winter in Central Otago](#)

[1879 - Kaitangata Mine explosion](#)

[1881 - Tararua strikes reef](#)

[1886 - Mt Tarawera eruption](#)

[1894 - Wairarapa rams Great Barrier Island](#)

[1896 - Brunner Mine fire](#)

[1902 - Elingamite hits rocks](#)

[1909 - Penguin strikes rocks off Cape Terawhiti](#)

[1914 - Ralph's Mine explosion](#)

[1929 - Murchison earthquake](#)

[1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake](#)

[1942 - Seacliff Mental Hospital fire](#)

[1943 - Train crash in Otago](#)

[1947 - Ballantyne's Fire](#)

[1949 - Kereru air crash](#)

[1953 - Tangiwai rail disaster](#)

[1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm](#)

[1979 - Air NZ DC10 crashes into Mt Erebus](#)

[1995 - Cave Creek viewing platform collapses](#)

Disasters which have claimed most lives since European settlement began have been shipwrecks, earthquakes, coal mine explosions and aircraft accidents. The greatest disaster to afflict NZers overseas was the Battle of Passchendale in 1917 when, on one day, 640 Kiwi soldiers died and 2,100 were wounded.

The greatest loss of life from a single accident in NZ occurred in the 1979 DC10 crash on Mt Erebus in Antarctica when a total of 257 passengers died — one more than in the 1931 Napier earthquake.

All but one of the serious earthquakes to hit NZ since the arrival of European settlers have occurred either in relatively remote areas or in the early days before population centres had developed.

Wellington was shaken by its first recorded quake in the year of its founding, 1840, and again during the third week of October in 1848, when a series of violent quakes shattered the town, killing a soldier and his two children who were buried in the street by bricks from a falling building. About 50 settlers fled the town for Sydney aboard a ship in Port Nicholson, the *Subraon*, only to be wrecked at the mouth of the harbour. The passengers were all saved and most of them resignedly settled back in the town.

On 13 January 1855, another catastrophic quake — believed to be the biggest in modern times — again hit Wellington, and its shock was felt in the Wairarapa, as far north as Wanganui and down through Marlborough to the West Coast. The town was severely damaged but the death toll was relatively light considering its violence. One resident of Wellington died — an hotelier who had built in brick — as well as an unspecified number of Maori outside the town area and four settlers in the Wairarapa.

The town was saved from total devastation because residents had been warned by the earlier quakes to build in timber. There was a heavy toll of chimneys and even some of the wooden buildings were severely damaged. The 1855 earthquake raised areas of land round Wellington by up to 3 m.

Major disasters which have shocked the nation over the years include:

1863: HMS *Orpheus* struck a sand bar at the entrance to Manukau Harbour on Auckland's west coast and was battered to pieces. The ship was carrying troops, ammunition and stores to the military camp at Drury during the land wars against the Maori. A total of 185 soldiers and sailors aboard perished.

1863: During the gold rush to Central Otago, many miners were inadequately clothed and housed and a fierce winter killed more than 100 of them in floods, landslips and snowstorms in the two months of July and August.

1879: An explosion in a coal mine at Kaitangata, near Balclutha in Central Otago killed 35 men. A boy was just entering the mine with a horse when the explosion occurred and they were blown 50 m from the mine entrance and killed. When the bodies were recovered from inside the mine it was apparent that most had not been in the area where the explosion occurred. They had attempted to flee but had been caught in a belt of black damp (carbonic acid gas) and died of suffocation.

1881: The *Tararua* struck a reef on the Southland coast on her way from Dunedin to Bluff en route to Melbourne. Of the 151 people aboard, 131 died, including 12 women and 14 children.

1886: Mt Tarawera erupted, killing an estimated 153 people, most of them the inhabitants of three Maori villages — Te Wairoa, Te Arika and Moura. The devastation covered a large area of the east-central North Island and the death toll would have been greater had the eruption occurred at the peak of the tourist season in the summer, rather than in June. It was easily the most spectacular eruption in NZ in the more than 200 years since Europeans began visiting regularly. It destroyed the pink and white terraces on the edge of Lake Tarawera which had already become an international tourist attraction.

1894: The steamer, *Wairarapa*, on her way from Sydney to Auckland rammed full-steam-ahead into the north-west coast of Great Barrier Island and then broke up in heavy seas. Of the 230 passengers and crew aboard, 135 died. The captain was blamed for navigational error by a subsequent court of inquiry.

1896: A fire in the Brunner mine on the West Coast killed 65 men who, among them, left 200 dependants. The Brunner was closed 10 years later. (Another explosion at the nearby Dobson mine exactly 30 years later killed nine miners, and in 1967 19 died in a disaster at the Strongman mine, also on the West Coast.)

1902: The steamer *Elingamite*, on her way from Sydney to Auckland, hit rocks off the Three Kings Island and broke up in heavy seas. Of the 195 passengers and crew aboard, 45 died.

1909: The *Penguin*, bound for Wellington from Picton with 105 passengers and crew was guided into Cook Strait by the famous dolphin, Pelorus Jack, but on the other side struck rocks off Cape Terawhiti. The weather was bad at the time and some of the lifeboats and rafts that were launched from the vessel were smashed or capsized. A total of 75 died.

1914: An explosion occurred in Ralph's Mine at Huntly with 61 men down the shaft. Twenty miners were pulled out by rescue parties after the fire but two of these died. The final death toll was 43.

1929: A massive earthquake centred on the South Island town of Murchison killed 17 people, ten in the town and others in the surrounding district. The quake demolished chimneys and some homes and caused some extraordinary changes to the topography of the surrounding countryside. One area about 80 km by 30 was lifted about half a metre. In some localised shifts, land jumped as high as 5 m and cracks opened up in the ground. The quake was felt as far north as Dargaville and as far south as Dunedin.

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1942: A fire at Seacliff Mental Hospital, 36 km north of Dunedin on the night of 8 December trapped 39 women patients inside. The doors were locked and the bedroom windows shuttered. By the time the fire brigade arrived, only two of the women could be pulled to safety. The other 37 died.

1943: The train from Central Otago to Dunedin was about 5 km past the town of Hyde early on the afternoon of 4 June when the engine jumped the tracks and the following carriages telescoped, killing 21 passengers.

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resulted in the deaths of 41 members of the staff.

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DISASTERS - 1863 - HMS Orpheus strikes sand bar

1863: HMS *Orpheus* struck a sand bar at the entrance to Manukau Harbour on Auckland's west coast and was battered to pieces. The ship was carrying troops, ammunition and stores to the military camp at Drury during the land wars against the Maori. A total of 185 soldiers and sailors aboard perished.

DISASTERS - 1863 - Fierce winter in Central Otago

1863: During the gold rush to Central Otago, many miners were inadequately clothed and housed and a fierce winter killed more than 100 of them in floods, landslips and snowstorms in the two months of July and August.

DISASTERS - 1879 - Kaitangata Mine explosion

1879: An explosion in a coal mine at Kaitangata, near Balclutha in Central Otago killed 35 men. A boy was just entering the mine with a horse when the explosion occurred and they were blown 50 m from the mine entrance and killed. When the bodies were recovered from inside the mine it was apparent that most had not been in the area where the explosion occurred. They had attempted to flee but had been caught in a belt of black damp (carbonic acid gas) and died of suffocation.

DISASTERS - 1881 - Tararua strikes reef

1881: The *Tararua* struck a reef on the Southland coast on her way from Dunedin to Bluff en route to Melbourne. Of the 151 people aboard, 131 died, including 12 women and 14 children.

DISASTERS - 1886 - Mt Tarawera eruption

1886: Mt Tarawera erupted, killing an estimated 153 people, most of them the inhabitants of three Maori villages — Te Wairoa, Te Arika and Moura. The devastation covered a large area of the east-central North Island and the death toll would have been greater had the eruption occurred at the peak of the tourist season in the summer, rather than in June. It was easily the most spectacular eruption in NZ in the more than 200 years since Europeans began visiting regularly. It destroyed the pink and white terraces on the edge of Lake Tarawera which had already become an international tourist attraction.

DISASTERS - 1894 - Wairarapa rams Great Barrier Island

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1894: The steamer, *Wairarapa*, on her way from Sydney to Auckland rammed full-steam-ahead into the north-west coast of Great Barrier Island and then broke up in heavy seas. Of the 230 passengers and crew aboard, 135 died. The captain was blamed for navigational error by a subsequent court of inquiry.

DISASTERS - 1896 - Brunner Mine fire

1896: A fire in the Brunner mine on the West Coast killed 65 men who, among them, left 200 dependants. The Brunner was closed 10 years later. (Another explosion at the nearby Dobson mine exactly 30 years later killed nine miners, and in 1967 19 died in a disaster at the Strongman mine, also on the West Coast.)

DISASTERS - 1902 - Elingamite hits rocks

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1902: The steamer *Elingamite*, on her way from Sydney to Auckland, hit rocks off the Three Kings Island and broke up in heavy seas. Of the 195 passengers and crew aboard, 45 died.

DISASTERS - 1909 - Penguin strikes rocks off Cape Terawhiti

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"TOPIC")] !
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1909: The *Penguin*, bound for Wellington from Picton with 105 passengers and crew was guided into Cook Strait by the famous dolphin, Pelorus Jack, but on the other side struck rocks off Cape Terawhiti. The weather was bad at the time and some of the lifeboats and rafts that were launched from the vessel were smashed or capsized. A total of 75 died.

DISASTERS - 1914 - Ralph's Mine explosion

1914: An explosion occurred in Ralph's Mine at Huntly with 61 men down the shaft. Twenty miners were pulled out by rescue parties after the fire but two of these died. The final death toll was 43.

DISASTERS - 1929 - Murchison earthquake

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1929: A massive earthquake centred on the South Island town of Murchison killed 17 people, ten in the town and others in the surrounding district. The quake demolished chimneys and some homes and caused some extraordinary changes to the topography of the surrounding countryside. One area about 80 km by 30 was lifted about half a metre. In some localised shifts, land jumped as high as 5 m and cracks opened up in the ground. The quake was felt as far north as Dargaville and as far south as Dunedin.

DISASTERS - 1931 - Napier and Hastings earthquake

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1931: The Napier earthquake was the first major jolt to hit a built up area in NZ and for 47 years its death toll of 256 was the highest of any disaster the country had experienced. The 3 February quake rocked the whole of the Hawke's Bay region from Wairoa to Dannevirke and was felt in varying degrees of severity far beyond that. In Napier, 161 people died, in Hastings 93 and in Wairoa two. One description was that Napier and Hastings looked afterwards as though they had been subjected to a heavy military bombardment. A Royal Navy sloop, *Veronica*, was berthed at Napier and after their ship survived a severe buffeting in a boiling sea, the men aboard were able to help local residents cope with the death, serious injury and fire that were the immediate aftermath. The ship's radio was for a time the only contact between Napier and the outside world. Property damage in Napier alone was estimated as worth £5 million.

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1942: A fire at Seacliff Mental Hospital, 36 km north of Dunedin on the night of 8 December trapped 39 women patients inside. The doors were locked and the bedroom windows shuttered. By the time the fire brigade arrived, only two of the women could be pulled to safety. The other 37 died.

DISASTERS - 1943 - Train crash in Otago

1943: The train from Central Otago to Dunedin was about 5 km past the town of Hyde early on the afternoon of 4 June when the engine jumped the tracks and the following carriages telescoped, killing 21 passengers.

DISASTERS - 1947 - Ballantyne's Fire

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"TOPIC")] ! , "TOPIC")] !
b0140pas.dib cassette.dib}
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1947: A fire at J Ballantyne and Company's store in Colombo Street, Christchurch, resulted in the deaths of 41 members of the staff.

DISASTERS - 1949 - Kereru air crash

1949: A National Airways Corporation Lodestar aircraft, *Kereru*, en route from Auckland to Wellington, was descending on approach to Paraparaumu airport in cloudy conditions about midday on 18 March when it ploughed into the Tararua foothills at an altitude of 450 m. All 15 people on board died in what was NZ's worst air crash for 30 years.

DISASTERS - 1953 - Tangiwai rail disaster

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1953: On Christmas Eve — while the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh were paying a Royal visit to NZ — the Wellington to Auckland express was halfway across the bridge over the Whangaehu River at Tangiwai when the bridge was hit by a sudden, massive flood of silt and water which had spilled down from the crater lake on Ruapehu. The engine and five carriages plunged into the water, leaving a sixth teetering at the edge. The sixth finally did fall but 26 people were rescued from it as the river subsided. When the dead were counted on the saddest Christmas Day in NZ history, the total came to 151.

DISASTERS - 1968 - Wahine ferry sinks in fierce storm

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1968: During a fierce storm in Wellington, the Union Steam Ship Company ferry, *Wahine*, was blown off course by freak winds at the entrance to Wellington Harbour and became lodged on Barretts Reef. With the weather deteriorating, the ship listed and began to sink. Despite many passengers and crew rescued, 51 were drowned.

DISASTERS - 1979 - Air NZ DC10 crashes into Mt Erebus

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1979: The worst disaster in NZ history occurred during a scenic visit to the Antarctic by an Air NZ DC10 which crashed into the 3,794-m high Mt Erebus. All 257 passengers and crew died in what was one of the world's worst aviation accidents.

DISASTERS - 1995 - Cave Creek viewing platform collapses

1995: Fourteen young people died at Cave Creek on the West Coast of the South Island when a Department of Conservation viewing platform collapsed and sent them plunging into a ravine. A commission of inquiry found flawed management systems in the department, and that the platform had been badly designed and built, but it did not apportion blame. Conservation Minister Denis Marshall refused at first to resign but did so a year later.

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts came into existence in 1980, superseding the Magistrates' Courts which had filled the role of lower courts throughout NZ since the 1840s. To begin with, Resident Magistrates, as they were called, did not need to be qualified in law; and even in 1893 when legislation changed the name of those officiating on the Bench at Magistrates' Courts to 'Stipendiary Magistrates', they needed to be only 'fit and proper persons'. It was not until the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1908 that legal qualifications became essential.

District Courts now deal with the majority of indictable offences, with jurisdiction over all crimes against property and all but the most serious of other crimes; a District Court judge may, however, choose not to deal with an offence summarily and may commit an accused for trial; an accused, moreover, has the right to claim trial by jury if charged with any offence, indictable or summary, punishable by imprisonment for more than three months. Since 1981 certain District Court judges have been specially warranted to preside over jury trials. District Court judges hear cases involving civil claims up to certain prescribed sums, or for any amount where the parties to the dispute agree in writing to a District Court hearing.

DIVORCE

Divorce, under the provisions of the Family Proceedings Act of 1980, is now legally possible on only one ground — that the marriage has irreconcilably broken down. Since October 1981, applications for what the law now calls ‘dissolution of marriage’ must be made to Family Courts which were established by the Family Courts Act of 1980. To establish that the partners to a marriage are past reconciliation, they must prove that they have been living apart for two years before the application was filed.

The 1980 law also provides for counselling towards a reconciliation. A husband or wife can ask the registrar of a Family Court to arrange counselling where there are marriage difficulties in the hope that a formal court hearing can be avoided.

Provisions remain for declaring a marriage void for several reasons, among them that at the time of the ceremony either party was already married, or that there was an absence of consent by either party (because of duress or insanity, for example). There is also provision for dissolution where death of a partner has been presumed.

Historically in NZ there have been a number of grounds for divorce. Under the Matrimonial Proceedings Act of 1963, a petition for divorce could be presented to the High Court on one or more of a number of grounds — among them, adultery, desertion and several forms of formal separation.

Petitions filed before 1 October 1981 were required to proceed through the High Court under the 1963 legislation, but by then only about ten per cent of divorces were sought and granted on grounds of adultery or desertion. Nearly 90 per cent were on grounds of the parties’ formal separation or having lived apart for four years or more; so in a sense the Family Proceedings Act was formalising social conditions which were evolving under the former law.

Dissolutions increased steadily from 1955 to the middle of the 1980s but then settled to just below 9,000 a year.

The Family Proceedings Act has simplified the dissolution process and this has reduced costs to the parties involved. Many parties now file a joint application and handle their dissolution proceedings without lawyers. They pay only the court fee for filing the application.

The Matrimonial Property Act of 1976 covers the distribution of the spouses’ assets in the event of a dissolution.

DOBSON FAMILY

Edward Dobson

Arthur Dobson

George Dobson

Edward Dobson

Dobson family members played important roles in the exploration and development of the Canterbury, Nelson and West Coast regions.

DOBSON FAMILY - Edward Dobson

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Edward Dobson (1816–1908) was born in London and trained there as an architect and engineer. He bought land in NZ through the Canterbury Association, and arrived at Lyttelton in the *Cressy* in 1850 with his two eldest sons, Arthur and George. For 14 years, from 1854, Dobson was Surveyor for Canterbury Province, then City Engineer in Christchurch, and for seven years he worked on railways projects in Victoria. He then returned to Christchurch and entered private practice. He assiduously explored the hinterland of Canterbury and initiated many major works projects. He was joined after a year in the colony by his wife and other children, including son Edward.

The Dobson River, which rises in the Southern Alps, flows into the valley between the Ben Ohau and Newman Ranges in Mackenzie County, and then into Lake Ohau. It was named after Edward Dobson senior by his son-in-law, Sir Julius von Haast.

Edward Dobson had a brother, the Rev Charles Dobson, in Tasmania, and another brother, Alfred Dobson, who was Surveyor for Nelson Province. Mt Dobson (725 m), in Marlborough County, Central Marlborough, was named after him.

DOBSON FAMILY - Arthur Dobson

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Arthur Dobson (1841–1934), later Sir Arthur, trained under his father as a surveyor and engineer and they were jointly involved in many Canterbury projects. He was an even more indefatigable explorer than his father, discovering Arthur's Pass in the Southern Alps. He became district engineer at Westport for the Nelson and West Coast goldfields in the 1860s, and worked briefly as an engineer for the central government before joining his father in the planning and development of the Timaru harbour between 1878 and 1880. From 1884 until 1898 Arthur worked in Britain and Australia, but then he rejoined his father in private practice in Christchurch, and became city engineer in Christchurch from 1901 to 1921.

DOBSON FAMILY - George Dobson

George Dobson (1840–66) was also an engineer and surveyor and was working on road construction in the Grey Valley in 1866, when he was murdered by the infamous Maungatapu murderers who mistook him for a goldfields officer carrying gold. The township of Dobson, near the site of his murder, on the south bank of the Grey River, 10 km east of Greymouth, was named after George Dobson.

DOBSON FAMILY - Edward Dobson

Edward Dobson (1847–1934) became a farm manager in Canterbury but later farmed on his own account in the Waikato. He was a respected stud dairy cattle breeder and an eminent Maori language scholar.

DOG TAX REBELLION

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Dog tax rebellion broke out in the Hokianga district in 1898, when Ngapuhi members of the Mahurehure hapu, incensed at the dog tax imposed by the local county council, decided they would not pay and would resist by force any attempt to collect the money. In May of that year Colonel Newall, leading 120 men of the Permanent Force, arrived at Rawene and marched to Waima, the base of the insurgents, to enforce with the power of the state the constitutional authority of the dog tax. But when they arrived they found that Hone Heke, MP for Northern Maori, had already put down the so-called rebellion.

DOGFISHES

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Dogfishes of two families abound in NZ waters. They are the spiny dogfishes, Squalidae, and the spineless dogfishes, Dalatiidae. Both are groups of small harmless sharks living mostly in deep water below 200 m.

The most common of the spiny dogfishes is:

- *Squalus acanthias*, widespread round the world, and well known in biology laboratories as a dissection subject. They are about 1.5 m or less in length and a grey-brown colour on top with white spots along each side. They tend to move in large schools in waters from about the middle of the North Island southwards.

Another eight members of the family also found in NZ waters but not as frequently are:

- Prickly dogfish (*Oxynotus bruniensis*), about 60 cm long, with two high dorsal fins set on a fleshy ridge;
- Grey spiny dogfish (*Squalus blainvillei*), about the same length as *S. acanthias* but thicker and more grey in colour;
- Shovelnose spiny dogfish (*Deania calcea*), dark brown in colour, about 1 m in length, with a long, flattened snout that gives it its name, and with a streamlined dorsal fin;
- Plunket's shark (*Scymnodon plunketi*), dark brown, with a blunt snout, about 1.2 m in length, particularly common on muddy seafloors below 400 m on the continental shelf;
- Owstons spiny dogfish (*Centroscymnus owstonii*), deepwater dogfish (*C. crepidator*) and deepwater spiny dogfish (*Centrophorus squamosus*), all less common, ranging from about 90 cm to 1.4 m in length;
- Lucifer dogfish (*Etmopterus lucifer*), one of the smallest of the spiny dogfish, ranging up to only 40 cm in length, a sleek and attractive shark shape, relatively common from about 200 m down to 600 m.

There are five species of spineless dogfishes found round NZ:

- Black shark (*Dalatias licha*), abundant from 200 m down to 500 m on the continental shelf edge, and found commonly round the world except in the South Atlantic and eastern Pacific, has a blunt snout and grows to around one m in length;
- Sleeper shark, also known as the Greenland shark (*Somniosus antarcticus*), dwarf pelagic shark (*Euprotomicrus bispinatus*), cookie-cutter shark, also known as the cigar shark (*Isistius brasiliensis*) and Sherwoods dogfish (*Scymno-dalatias sherwoodi*) are all very rare, in fact only one specimen of the last-named has been found — in 1920 washed

up on a beach in Canterbury.

DOGS

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Dogs have played an important economic role in NZ since pre-European times when the kuri, the Maori dog, which almost certainly arrived with early Polynesian migrants, was valued for its teeth (as ornaments), flesh and skin. The kuri, which became extinct within a few years of European settlement, was a squat fox-like animal, ugly and not very intelligent, but it was treated as a pet by Maori women.

Other breeds of dogs were brought to NZ by the earliest European settlers, mainly as companions. Some went wild and marauding packs became a problem in some South Island areas, killing sheep. They were dealt with ruthlessly and farmers still have the right to shoot dogs on their property if they have reason to believe they would attack other animals.

But, much more important to NZ's farming economy, were the working Border Collie dogs brought in last century by immigrant Scottish shepherds and from which NZ sheepdogs have evolved. Dogs soon became indispensable helpers for mustering sheep and cattle, and eventually sheep-dog trials became a sport. The first NZ trials were held at Hakataramea, in South Canterbury, in 1889, and the first North Island trials at Porangahau in the Wairarapa in 1892. National championships in four standard competition classes were first held in Hawera, Taranaki, in 1936. There are two heading classes, long head and short head, and two huntaway classes, zigzag hunt and straight hunt.

It is estimated there are 200,000 working dogs in NZ and they are still essential to the economy of hill country and high country farming. Interest in the sport is still high, but declining despite exposure on television in recent years. On smaller and more accessible properties, the farm bike has slightly reduced the need for working dogs. All dogs must be registered when they reach six months of age, and hydatids testing and dosing are mandatory.

There is an unknown number of pet dogs in urban areas but they are becoming an increasing problem, with eruptions of public interest from time to time when wild packs worry sheep or cattle in areas close to towns, or when local authorities take extreme action against dogs not strictly controlled by their owners. Laws controlling dogs in public have been tightened over the past decade.

DOLOMITE

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Dolomite is a mineral found in rock form at Collingwood in Nelson and mined for use as a fertiliser, by farmers and by home gardeners, usually mixed with superphosphate. It is also used in secondary industry, mainly glassmaking.

About 25,000 tonnes are mined each year, worth about \$800,000.

There are other dolomite deposits in the northern region of the South Island and in mid-Canterbury.

DOLPHINFISH

Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) is a pelagic species of fish often caught in NZ waters to the north of the country, and not to be confused with the dolphin, which is a mammal. It grows to about 80 cm in length, and is a remarkably fast predator in the water. It is spectacularly coloured in iridescent greens and blues on its back and dorsal fin and golds and oranges on other fins and its underside. The colours fade quickly on death.

DOLPHINS

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Dolphins are regarded with special interest and affection largely because of two of the friendly mammals, Pelorus Jack and Opo, who became internationally known for their remarkable relationships with human beings which led to special legislative protection being introduced by government.

Research into their habits has been conducted consistently over recent years by some people independently and by others in association with marineland entertainment facilities in several regions. Among the books written about the creatures are: *A Book of Dolphins* (1960) by Anthony Alpers; *Dolphin, Dolphin* (1982) by Wade Doak and *Save the Dolphins* (1990) by Michael Donoghue and Annie Wheeler.

DOMETT, Alfred

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Alfred Domett (1811–87) was Prime Minister from August 1862 to October 1863 and is also remembered for his poetry, including some translations of Maori myths. He was born in England, educated at St John's College, Cambridge (although never completing a degree) and was called to the Bar in London in 1841. He travelled widely in Europe, more than once with the poet, Robert Browning, had verse published in magazines and was also interested in sketching.

In 1842 Domett bought land in Nelson through the NZ Company and emigrated in the *Sir Charles Forbes*. He became a leader of the small settlement and known for his campaign for tougher measures against the Maori following the Wairau Affray in 1843. This campaign led to a petition for which Domett was mainly responsible urging the withdrawal of Governor FitzRoy. Domett became editor of the *Nelson Examiner*. In 1846 he was appointed to the Legislative Council by Governor Grey, held a number of administrative posts under Grey, and became Commissioner of Crown Lands in Hawke's Bay in 1854. He was elected to represent Nelson in Parliament while still in Napier, and returned to Nelson as Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1856.

Domett was Prime Minister when the land wars broke out, but his political leadership was ineffectual and short-lived. He was a member of the committee which established the General Assembly Library in Wellington in 1858 and was responsible for the fine classical collection. Throughout his life his main interest was in literature and in 1871 he returned to live in England where he published a long poem, *Ranolf and Amohia* (1872), *Roots, a Plea for Tolerance* (1873), and *Flotsam and Jetsam: Rhymes Old and New* (1877). Although his poetry seems to have been respected by contemporaries, and was anthologised by Longfellow, it now seems pretentious, over-decorated and dull.

A farming locality 8 km south-west of Cheviot in Cheviot County, North Canterbury, was named Domett after the Premier, as was Mt Domett (1,615 m) at the south-eastern end of the Domett Range within the Tasman Mountains, in Buller County.

DOMINION STATUS

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Dominion Status was granted to NZ in 1907 by the United Kingdom government, ending 67 years as a colony. The Dominion of NZ existed for 40 years until Parliament adopted the Statute of Westminster in 1947. In 1931 this statute had granted complete autonomy to self-governing members of the British Empire, except NZ and Australia where the governments were required formally to adopt it.

DOMINION BREWERIES LTD

Dominion Breweries Ltd is one of NZ's two major brewery, hotel and liquor wholesale and distribution companies with activities throughout the country.

DB, as it is commonly known, has beer manufacturing plants at Otahuhu (Auckland), Mangatainoka (north Wairarapa), Timaru and Greymouth. It was involved for many years in hotel and tavern ownership, and in leasehold operations, all designed to ensure a nationwide chain of outlets. But more recently it had concentrated on brewing and distribution.

DB was registered in 1930 in the face of opposition from temperance groups (which was reflected in some political antagonism) and from opposing brewery companies. The founder was W J Coutts, former owner of the Main Trunk Brewery at Taihape, the son of a Bavarian immigrant brewer (Khutze) who had brewed beer at Cromwell in pioneering days. W J Coutts and his three sons launched the enterprise with a licence quietly issued by the then Minister of Customs, appropriately called Mr Taverner.

When the NZ Alliance (a union of temperance groups) discovered what had happened, they sent a deputation to the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, who said the licence should never have been granted.

But it had been granted and was not reversed. Waitemata Brewery, as it was called, soon had draught beer on the Auckland market. The Coutts family, however, had too few outlets, so they sought the assistance of successful young Auckland businessman Henry Kelliher, the owner of Levers and Co Ltd, bottlers and distributors of beer.

Kelliher, later Sir Henry, was appointed managing director, a post he held until the beginning of the 1980s. (He was also chairman of DB for many years.)

The company was immediately successful and within two years the share capital was increased to £250,000 to cope with expansion plans, and was then doubled in 1938.

One of the significant achievements of the company was the development of what is called the continuous fermentation method of brewing beer, as opposed to the age-old practice of batch-brewing. Morton Coutts, one of the founder's sons, began research on the possibility of a continuous system in 1950 and by 1956 most of the DB beer and the NZ Breweries' beer also was manufactured in this way. By 1960 85 per cent of all the beer manufactured in NZ was made by the Coutts method. Lion now uses the batch brewing system. A controlling interest in DB Group has been bought by the giant global brewer, Heineken.

DONALD, Cecil S

Cecil S Donald (1901–73), earned the distinction on 12 February 1972 of becoming the first person in NZ horse racing annals to train the winners of 1,000 races. Ignoring the advice of his father to give the racing game a wide berth, Donald took out a trotting trainer's licence in April 1922, and his first training and driving success was with the trotter Mangoutu at the New Brighton summer meeting in December of that year. During 51 years as a trainer, most of that time at Belfast, near Christchurch, he produced the winners of 1,025 NZ races, as well as several in Australia. He headed the national trainers' list nine times. Donald won all the important races.

DORIES

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Dories are fish, thin and deep-bodied, and usually silver in colour, found throughout temperate-zone seas. There are six known species in NZ waters.

- John dory (*Zeus japonicus*), by far the most common, has an almost circular body about 40 cm in length and a distinctive black spot, around which is a pale yellow border, in the centre on each side. It is most common in northern coastal waters down to about 150 m, living close to the bottom over rocky, sandy or muddy seafloors. It is exclusively piscivorous but is seldom caught on a line. John dory is much in demand as a seafood and about 500 tonnes are trawled each year. Maori call them kuparu.
- Mirror dory (*Zenopsis nebulosus*), a slightly smaller fish with less distinct spots on each side, is found in deeper water around northern NZ. It makes excellent eating and has been caught commercially in recent years.
- Capro dory (*Capromimus abbreviatus*) is only about 10 cm long, lives down to 500 m on the continental slope around NZ and appears to be indigenous to these waters.
- Silver dory (*Cyttus novaezelandiae*), about 30 cm in length and most common off the southern coast of Australia, is also highly regarded as a table fish but is not present in commercial quantities in NZ waters.
- Lookdown dory (*Cyttus traversi*) is about the same size as John dory but more like the silver dory to look at except that the dorsal and pelvic fins are smaller. It is caught round NZ down to 800 m but not in commercial quantities.
- Elongate dory (*Zenion leptolepis*) is a small, slender fish, about 10 cm in length, with huge eyes, and not common in NZ waters.

There are several species of Oreo dories (Oreoso-matidae) round NZ. They are deepwater relatives of the true dories.

DORSET DOWN SHEEP

Dorset Down sheep have been farmed widely in Britain since early in the 19th century. They were first introduced to NZ in 1921, but died out and were reintroduced in 1947. The breed is now found in small numbers on lowland pasture throughout NZ, where it is used as a terminal sire for the production of lean prime export lambs.

Dorset Down is a medium-sized sheep weighing between 50 and 55 kg, with brown face, ears and legs, and wool on poll and cheeks. The fleece, with a fibre diameter of 26 to 29 microns, is springy and used in specialised industries such as paper-making felts. It is often blended with other wools to give elasticity and crispness, and is sometimes used also for producing high-quality hosiery and fine knitting wools.

DORSET HORN and POLL DORSET

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Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset come from long-established British stock and are very similar. They are large sheep, weighing between 50 and 60 kg, with pink skin and pale hooves. The short Dorset wool, with a fibre diameter of between 27 and 32 microns, is remarkably white even before scouring and is used for dress fabrics, flannels and fine tweeds. Dorset skins are favoured as linings for boots and coats. The Poll Dorset was developed from the Dorset Horn in Australia.

DOSINIA

Dosinia (*Dosinia anus*) is a common, disc-shaped shellfish with concentric rings on both sides found in the sand on open sandy beaches throughout NZ.

DOTTERELS

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Dotterels have seven species in NZ, including the red-capped, the oriental, the Mongolian and the large sand dotterel, but the black-fronted, banded and the NZ dotterel are the most common.

- The NZ dotterel (*Charadrius obscurus*) inhabits harbours, estuaries and sand dunes. There are two breeding populations: one in Northland extending down to the Bay of Plenty, and the other on Stewart Island and the coast of Southland. There is also a small group on Farewell Spit. There appears to be no contact between the two main groups, each group being fairly sedentary. It nests in sand or shell banks. Three eggs, buff or olive, heavily blotched with black or dark brown, are usually laid between August and January. The NZ dotterel eats crustaceans, insects and small molluscs.
- The banded dotterel (*C. bicinctus*) nests on shell banks or sand dunes, or around riverbeds and lakes, laying three greyish or greenish eggs with dark blotches, between August and January. It eats insects, crustaceans and small molluscs.
- The black-fronted dotterel (*C. melanops*) first appeared in 1954 in Napier and is now firmly established in Hawke's Bay's shingle rivers. It has spread to the Wellington province and some have reached South Island rivers. It eats insects. In September it starts to lay its one to three variably coloured eggs in well-formed pebble nests near the edges of rivers and lakes.

DOUBTFUL SOUND

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Doubtful Sound, on the south-west coast of the South Island, in Fiordland, was named by James Cook and marked on his chart in 1770. He described it as ‘a very snug harbour’. Because Cook was doubtful how long he would have to wait for the right type of wind to sail on again, he decided not to enter the sound, hence the name Doubtful Sound.

It is understood that the first Europeans to sail into the sound were the party led by Spaniard Don Felipe Bauza from the ship *Descubierta* in 1793, under the command of an Italian Don Alessandro Malaspina. The visit by the Spanish expedition is commemorated by names such as Malaspina Reach and Bauza Island.

Doubtful Sound is noted for its scenic beauty highlighted by a number of spectacular waterfalls and fast-flowing streams.

DOUBTLESS BAY

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Doubtless Bay is a wide inlet on the eastern side of the Northland Peninsula. Mangonui and Coopers Beach are within the bay, and Cable Bay, on the southern shoreline, is where an international telegraph cable linking NZ with Australia, via Norfolk Island, was landed in 1902.

Doubtless Bay was named in 1769 by James Cook because, although the wind did not permit him to venture in, he did not doubt it was a bay. The Maori call the bay Opoe.

DOUGLAS GLACIER, RIVER and PASS

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Douglas Glacier, River and Pass are all named after explorer Charles Edward Douglas who arrived in NZ in 1862. Douglas moved to the West Coast during the 1860s and lived there until his death in 1916 at the age of 83. He was always referred to in Lands and Survey Department records as 'Mr Explorer Douglas' and was considered to have made the most extensive explorations in the ranges of South Westland. His letters and reports were accurate and lively.

The Douglas Glacier rises on the slope between Mt Stephen and Sharks Teeth in the Southern Alps and drops in a westerly direction into the Douglas River which flows across Westland County, South Westland, to join the Karangarua River which continues to the west coast, 7 km south of the mouth of the Cook River.

Douglas Pass leads from the Landsborough Valley over to Harper Rock Bivouac to the west below the FitzGerald Glacier, in the Hooker Range, Southern Alps, in South Westland.

There is also Douglas Range in Golden Bay, Nelson, and two Douglas localities in other parts of NZ: 16 km north-east of Stratford; and in South Canterbury, 17 km south-west of Waimate township.

DOUGLAS, Sir Roger Owen

Sir Roger Owen Douglas (1937–), the son and grandson of NZ parliamentarians, is chiefly remembered for his eponymous contribution to NZ history, ‘Rogernomics’.

He was born in Auckland, became company secretary of Bremworth Carpets and was involved in a family health food business, Red Seal. He won the Manukau seat in the House of Representatives for Labour in 1969 and was a Member of Parliament until he retired in 1990.

Douglas was the Postmaster-General and held the portfolios of housing, broadcasting and customs during the 1972–75 Labour Administration. He was a key member of an inside group of young Labour politicians who effectively controlled the Cabinet after the party won power again in 1984, and who introduced a laissez-faire economic policy which became known as ‘Rogernomics’.

After Labour won the 1987 election, Douglas and the Prime Minister David Lange split over continuing with this economic policy as Lange felt it was too harsh. Lange fired Douglas from Cabinet and they became intractable political enemies. As the internecine conflict intensified, Lange resigned and was succeeded by his deputy, Geoffrey Palmer.

Douglas retired from politics at the 1990 general election, but made a comeback as the helmsman of a new party called ACT (Association of Consumers and Taxpayers).

DOWSE ART MUSEUM

Dowse Art Museum in Lower Hutt has become the cultural centre for the city and environs, with regular touring exhibitions and local demonstrations of dance, music, arts and crafts.

The museum opened in 1971 as the result of co-operation between the local art society and the Lower Hutt City Council. The building designed by a local architect, Ronald Muston, caters for both large open spaces, as well as viewing mezzanines, and more intimate areas for smaller objects. In 1982 a new wing was opened to the public. A decision was made to specialise in painting and ceramics. The ceramics collection includes works by Len Castle, Graeme Storm and Doreen Blumhardt, and the NZ painting collection includes perhaps the best loved of Frances Hodgkins portraits, 'Babette'. The paintings range from early water colourists Gully and Barraud to recent works by Colin McCahon, Toss Woollaston, Gordon Walters, and younger contemporaries Philip Trusttum and Ian Scott.

The art museum also houses the great Kingitanga Pataka Nuku Tewhatewha which in 1856 stood about 4 km from its current site.

DRACOPHYLLUM

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Dracophyllum is a group of plants belonging to the Epacris family, amongst the heaths. They range from species which are small, long-leaved trees, 10 to 12 m, high, down to prostrate heath-like plants.

There are almost 40 *Dracophyllum* in NZ. *Dracophyllum subulatum* is common among the tussocks on the central North Island plateau; *D. latifolium* is one of several which are forest plants and proliferate among kauris; and the striking *D. fiordense*, known as the Fiordland grass tree, is found in the sub-alpine regions of the South Island and is notable for the long-leaved single crown on each stem.

DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES

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Dragonflies and Damselflies are represented by 14 identified species. They are distinctive and common. Although both groups of insects are carnivorous and expert at catching victims on the wing, the dragonflies are larger (up to about 50 mm), faster and more manoeuvrable in flight and more vigorous than the damselflies.

The most common native is the giant dragonfly (*Uropetala carovei*), also known as the 'devil's darning needle'. The eggs are laid in swampy water or the muddy banks of creeks and the nymphs take about four years to mature, living in tunnels constructed just on the water-line from where they prey on other insects and spiders that approach the entrance.

Another common native is Smith's dragonfly (*Procordulia smithii*) which lays its eggs on water where they sink and the nymphs mature on muddy creek bottoms. It is a remarkable flier and can range over a wide area and up hills and mountains to a considerable altitude.

An Australian species which is now common here, mainly in the central and eastern regions of the North Island, is *Hemianax papuensis*. It is generally shorter than the natives, maturing at about 45 mm, which does not have the yellowish stripes on the thorax of the natives.

The Maori name for dragonflies is kapokapowai.

The most common native damselfly is the red damselfly (*Xanthocnemis zealandica*) which gets its name from its bright red or bronze-coloured abdomen. The eggs are laid on plant tissue under water. The nymphs swim until they mature and the adult grows to about 45 mm. The blue damselfly (*Austrolestes colenonis*) is also quite common. The male has a dark purple abdomen and the female a bright green one.

Maori call the damselflies tiemiemi.

DRAMA

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Amateur Theatre

Professional Theatre

Dramatists

Drama is, of all the performing arts, the most popular in NZ and the one with the longest and least broken tradition. The first recorded performance of a play was at Christmas in 1841 when the self-styled Professor of Elocution, David C Osborne, presented *The Lawyer Outwitted* in the Albert Theatre next to Watson's Exchange Hotel in Auckland. James Henry Marriott and his company of amateurs gave Wellington its first dramatic performance — *A Ghost in Spite of Himself* and *The Village Lawyer* — in May 1843. Marriott was involved in the opening of the first Royal Victoria, the first true theatre in the country, at Wellington in September 1843. By 1844 there were three Royal Victoria Theatres in the North Island, two in Auckland (opposite one another) and one in Wellington.

The first of a long stream of professional companies from Australia, led by George Buckingham, arrived later in 1843, but the most dynamic period of early professional theatre was led by an American couple, Mr and Mrs W H Foley. They arrived here in 1855 and for more than a decade toured with an extensive repertoire, occasionally bringing in well-known actors from overseas. For the following century most professional theatre, both drama and vaudeville, was presented by companies at the end of their Australian tours.

DRAMA - Amateur Theatre

Between the two world wars almost every community of any size developed a repertory theatre company to take drama (and later musical comedy in some cases) to the local people. They were mostly called repertory companies or 'Little theatres'. One-act festivals and competitions were held both for authors and actors, in many cases supported by country women's organisations. But most of the plays were British, and playwright and critic Bruce Mason commented: 'They were largely private capers and gambols for those in the community who could strut and fret their hour upon the stage, but amateur theatre had an underlying purpose: continuity with Europe and its modes and ways. Their efforts were ignored, sometimes actively abhorred, by the good average Kiwi. The actors were drawn largely from the social and professional elite of the town and their programmes, usually of three major productions a year, were devoted to British light comedy and mystery, evoking a world of sophisticated values very far from the worn hands of the actress playing Lady Whatsit, equally far from her audience.' The amateur companies kept going strongly in most communities until the advent of television in the early 1960s.

DRAMA - Professional Theatre

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There was a desire among many people in the larger centres for a truly professional theatre that could tour with a repertoire of quality. From 1947 until 1962 the Community Arts Service in Auckland toured the northern region with small professional groups. The most ambitious professional project of the time, however, was the NZ Players founded in 1953 by Edith and Richard Campion, a husband and wife, producer and actress team. The company presented 40 productions to more than 1.5 million people over seven years before they failed financially in 1960.

The NZ Players produced a number of actors and actresses who mostly went overseas when the company folded and managed to establish themselves in British and Australian theatre. The Campions in this and other ways had an enormous impact on NZ theatre, making a contribution financially far beyond the call of duty, and artistic contributions of lasting value to the many stage people who worked with them and to the tradition of theatre in this country.

Following the demise of the NZ Players, professional theatre has tended to grow on a more local basis in major centres. These companies often precariously support themselves with the help of government grants channelled through the Arts Council. Over the years, Downstage served Wellington well as Court Theatre has served Christchurch, and Fortune Theatre Dunedin. Auckland's largest professional company, The Mercury Theatre, went into receivership in 1992 but professional theatre has continued at a number of other venues.

DRAMA - Dramatists

Starting from the late 1970s some successful dramatists have grown around local professional theatre and scored major hits, especially with comedy. The master is Roger Hall whose *Middle Age Spread* was at least as successful in Britain and Australia as it has been here and was made into a movie. Hall's other big successes are *Glide Time*, *The Share Club* and *Conjugal Rites*, and he wrote *Footrot Flats: A Stage Musical* with A K Grant and Philip Norman. Anthony McCarten and Stephen Sinclair have drawn huge audiences with *Ladies' Night*, and also with *Ladies' Night 2: Raging On*. Sinclair also co-authored the successful *The Sex Fiend* with Danny Mulheron. Serious drama has not come as readily from dramatists, although Greg McGee's truly indigenous *Foreskin's Lament* has attracted and impressed thousands of theatre-goers and Renee with *Wednesday to Come* and Maurice Shadbolt with *Once on Chunuk Bair* have written popular and enduring work.

DRIVER, Don

Don Driver (1930–), one of the country's best known and innovative artists, was born in Hastings, and attended Napier Boys' High School before moving to New Plymouth. World War Two prevented him from taking art at school but afterwards he contemplated a career as a sculptor and in the 1960s joined other New Plymouth artists in forming Group 60. He was initially interested in the primitive arts, particularly African, and this was very evident in the works by him shown in the NZ Academy exhibition in Wellington in 1961. A visit to America in 1965 was a great influence and introduced him to the work of Rauschenberg and Johns. It is perhaps from the former that he has acquired his use of discarded objects in his work. He won the Benson and Hedges painting prize in 1972. To quote critic Michael Dunn, 'Among NZ artists Driver is one of the few willing to come face to face with the everyday world. That is why his art is often as unacceptable to artists as it is to the general public.'

DRUGS

Drugs, in the conventional sense of the term in NZ, fall into two broad categories — ‘controlled drugs’ which include narcotics and come under the strict control of the Police as well as the Ministry of Health; and therapeutic drugs whose public distribution is administered by the Ministry of Health.

The Health Ministry, Customs and Police jointly administer the National Drug Intelligence Bureau, set up in 1972 in a bid to curb drug abuse.

Controlled drugs are listed in three classes. Class A includes those considered the most dangerous, such as heroin and LSD, and therefore trafficking in these attracts the heaviest penalties. Classes B and C include morphine, pethidine and codeine, cannabis and other drugs, many of which have legitimate medical and scientific uses. Penalties for misuse diminish down to Class C for possession of which a fine rather than imprisonment is the usual punishment.

The Misuse of Drugs Act of 1975 imposes rigid controls on any form of association with growth, manufacture, distribution or administering of any of the drugs in the three classes and unauthorised activity is a serious offence against the law. Under the legislation the police have wide powers, including the right to tap telephones and use listening ‘bugs’ to detect drug offences where they get specially issued interception warrants.

The number of serious drug offences detected in NZ varies markedly from year to year depending on the success of Police and Customs officers in detecting organisations established for importation or manufacture and distribution.

The number of people charged has been well over 5,000 in some years. The attraction for criminals, despite the high risks involved especially for supplying Class A drugs, is large profits gouged from addicts. The dependence of addicts and their need for money to appease their habit and the high gains available to drug dealers are the factors which lead directly to other social problems and crimes such as robbery, prostitution, theft and organised violence.

The NZ climate is suitable for the cultivation of cannabis plants and they are grown in bush areas with low population. The police discover clandestine plantations in all regions, especially the North Island.

The importation, distribution, sale and use of therapeutic drugs were controlled by the Food and Drug Act of 1969 and by the Poisons Act of 1960 and Poisons Regulations of 1964 until they were superseded by the Medicines Act of 1981 and the Medicines Regulations of August 1984. This legislation established procedures by which the drugs are tested and approved for sale under certain specific conditions, or for distribution only, on the prescription of a doctor, dentist or veterinarian. Prescriptions are filled by pharmacists in ‘Chemist Shops’.

Many common drugs such as aspirin products which are available in shops must carry details of their chemical contents and specific warnings to users on dosage. For some of these available drugs, customers may have to sign a register.

The control extends over the labelling and advertising of drugs, and even over the labelling and advertising of such products as cosmetics or disinfectants where inaccurate claims are made for the product.

DRYSDALE SHEEP

Drysdale sheep were developed by geneticist Dr Francis Dry who was, at the time, investigating a common gene within the Romney breed that produces a fleece with large, medullated primary fibres, and horn growth on a normally hornless parent breed. Dry's investigations on the gene began at Massey University during the 1930s because the coarse wool was regarded as an unwelcome trait among the Romneys. Gradually the commercial potential of this freak effect was understood and developed, and the wool used to take the place of imported Scottish Blackface fibre for carpet manufacture. Drysdale and other strains developed more recently — Tukidale and Carpetmaster — substituted for the imported Blackface in carpet manufacture. Drydales have a hairy fleece, with a fibre diameter of 40 microns and over, but also provide a quality meat carcass. It is a medium-to-large sheep, weighing between 45 and 55 kg, with white face and legs usually clear of wool, and horns (heavy on rams, short on ewes).

DU FRESNE, Marion

Marion Du Fresne, a French navigator, arrived in NZ in the autumn of 1772 on his way to Tahiti. He stayed in the Bay of Islands for a month, anchored offshore in the *Mascarin* and the *Marquis de Castries*. Du Fresne was among landing parties which were massacred while visiting local Maori. Only one small group escaped. Severe retaliation by the French made a lasting impression on the Maori, who referred to the French for years afterwards as the 'tribe of Marion'. The affair was the most violent incident in the early history of European-Maori contact. (See Jean-Francois Marie de Surville.)

DUCKS

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Ducks of a number of varieties are widely distributed throughout NZ.

- Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) were introduced in the late 1860s but did not become abundant until the 1930s. They eat insects, worms, snails, aquatic plants, crustaceans and pasture. The mallard lays up to 15 light green or blue or cream eggs, between August and January, in nests composed of grass or in hollow trees lined with down.
- The grey duck (*A. superciliosa*) also occurs on the Chatham, Kermadec, Macquarie, Auckland and Campbell Islands. It is found in almost any area, ranging from mountain rivers to city ponds, and eats both animals and vegetation. The nests are made of dry grass lined with down in a forked or hollow tree, or in *Astelia*, some distance from the water. The grey duck lays about ten greenish-white eggs.
- The brown teal (*A. chlorotis*), also known as the brown duck, is now becoming scarce. It lives in Northland, on Great Barrier Island, Stewart Island and in Fiordland. It eats aquatic insects and crustaceans. The brown teal lays five to seven eggs in a grass nest near the water.
- The grey teal (*A. gibberifrons*) is small in number but increasing. It eats aquatic plants, insects, larvae and worms as well as marine crustaceans. It lays up to ten eggs in a nest of dry grasses lined with down, near water and sometimes amongst *Carex* clumps.
- The NZ shoveler (*A. rhynchos variegata*) is often the first to colonise new fords and dams. Unlike the grey and mallard ducks, the shoveler does not graze on pasture but instead filters small aquatic organisms with its specially adapted bill. It also eats small aquatic plants and some seeds. Like most ducks, it builds a nest of grass lined with down. Nine to 13 bluish-white eggs are laid between October and January.
- The blue duck (*Hymenolaimus mala-corhynchos*) lives south of the Coromandel Peninsula, particularly in mountainous areas. It eats mainly insects and their larvae, especially caddis fly. It is a strong flyer but when disturbed it is quite likely to dive underwater and swim out of sight. It usually lives in pairs or family groups. Because it is not a timid bird, numbers have been heavily depleted but now, under total protection, the blue duck seems to be increasing. It lays from four to nine creamy-white eggs between August and November under thick vegetation close to a stream.

‘Blue duck’ is also a colloquial term for a failure or something that won’t function.

- The NZ scaup (*Aythya novaeseelandiae*), otherwise known as the black teal, has dark brown and black plumage. Numbers have diminished significantly following settlement because of shooting and ecological modification. It is now completely protected, and

populations are increasing, particularly on hydro lakes and artificial ponds. It lays five to eight eggs between October and March in down-lined grass nests hidden in dense cover near water. The scaup is a notable diver, and chicks can dive to considerable depths not long after hatching.

- The paradise shelduck (*Tadorna variegata*) is most common in the South Island high country and on lakes. It is a game bird but protected in some districts. It lays about ten eggs in a down-lined grass nest under tussock or in hollow logs and trees.

DUCKWORTH, Marilyn Rose

Marilyn Rose Duckworth (1935–) is an established novelist who began writing again in 1984 after a 15–year drought. Born at Auckland, she was educated in English primary schools, Queen Margaret’s College, Wellington, and Victoria University of Wellington. Her first four novels, all published in London, were *A Gap in the Spectrum* (1959), *The Matchbox House* (1960), *A Barbarous Tongue* (1963) and *Over the Fence is Out* (1969). She began writing again with novels *Disorderly Conduct* (1984), *Married Alive* (1985), *Rest for the Wicked*, *Pulling Faces*, and short stories *Explosions* (1989), and now produces a novel most years.

Duckworth was awarded the Scholarship in Letters in 1961, the Award for Achievement in 1963, the Katherine Mansfield Fellowship in 1980 and the Frank Sargeson Fellowship in 1995.

She is a sister of Fleur Adcock who has lived for many years in England where she is regarded as one of the nation’s finest poets. Duckworth had a volume of poetry published in 1975: *Other Lovers’ Children*.

DUELS

Duels were fought occasionally in NZ until the end of the 1850s, but it never became a popular means of gaining redress for insults or character slights. Famous NZers involved in duels were:

- J S Polack who fought an innkeeper, Ben Turner, on the beach at Kororareka in 1837 and again in 1842. Turner was wounded on both occasions and Polack was shot in the elbow during the second fight.
- Dr I E Featherston and Colonel Wakefield who fought with pistols in Wellington in 1847. Featherston reportedly fired first and missed, and then Wakefield fired into the air saying he could not shoot a man who had seven daughters.
- William Gisborne who fought a Mr Blackmore over an orange thrown as a joke at a party, but neither was injured.

It is significant that, as well as Featherston who was editor of the *Wellington Independent*, the following newspapermen fought duels: Henry Falwasser, editor of the *Auckland Times*, in 1844; Samuel Revans, editor of the *NZ Gazette and Wellington Spectator*, in 1863; S McD Martin, editor of the *NZ Herald and Auckland Gazette*, in 1842; and R C Joplin, editor of the *Auckland Chronicle*, in 1843.

DUFF, Alan

Alan Duff (1950–), who was born in Rotorua and spent some time in borstal as a young man, became a national celebrity within a few weeks of the publication of his first novel, *Once Were Warriors* (1990), NZ's first truly urban novel. The brilliantly evocative story of domestic violence in a Maori family was made into a remarkable film by Maori director Lee Tamahori. The novel remained on the bestseller list for years. The movie was a record box-office success in NZ and drew large audiences in many other countries. Duff has since published *One Night Out Stealing* (1991) and *State Ward* (1994), and become an outspoken commentator as a newspaper columnist.

DUGGAN, Eileen

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Eileen Duggan (1894–1972) was the first NZ poet to achieve some international standing for her work. She was at the peak of her fame as a poet in the 1930s and 1940s.

Her work includes *Poems* (1921) and *NZ Bird Songs* (1929), both published in NZ; *Poems*, published in Britain and the US in 1937 and again, in an expanded form, in 1939; *NZ Poems* published in Britain and the US in 1940; and *More Poems* published in Britain and the US in 1951. The critic, F M McKay, has written of her work: ‘despite serious limitations Eileen Duggan is a true poet, perhaps the first NZ poet with a genuine lyrical gift... Much of her work has the qualities of good Georgian verse, natural simplicity, emotional warmth and moral innocence.’

Eileen Duggan was born of Irish Catholic stock and raised in a small town in Marlborough. She was a brilliant historical and classical scholar at Victoria University, taking first class honours in history in 1918. The Professor of Classics, John Rankine Brown, later called her ‘in some respects the most brilliant woman student’ he had taught.

DUGGAN, Maurice

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Maurice Duggan (1922–74) has left an impressive body of short stories, collected and published in 1981 by the Auckland University Press. He was born in Auckland and, after a brief formal education in his youth, began writing at the age of 19. He went to university in the late 1940s and established a reputation over the following years for meticulous craftsmanship as a writer. Critic C K Stead has written of him: ‘Duggan was not content to make language either a mirror, or a vehicle for ideas; nor did he want to put it to decorative use. If he worked at something we call style, attempting both to heighten it and at the same time to rid it of empty flourishes, it was because through style, and through it alone, was to be transmitted something approaching the fullness of the writer’s sense of life.’

Much of Duggan’s life was spent fighting such consuming diseases as osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, alcoholism and finally the cancer that killed him.

DUNEDIN

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Dunedin is the second-largest urban area of the South Island, the fifth largest in NZ. The population of Dunedin, however, declined from 113,222 in the 1976 census to 105,000 in 1986 but edged up again to 110,000 in the 1990s. For a long period during the second half of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century, Dunedin was the wealthiest, most influential and developed city in NZ, providing a disproportionate number of outstanding academic, commercial and political leaders for its size.

Dunedin has an average temperature of 11°C, ranging from a mean daily maximum of 19°C in the summer down to a mean daily minimum of 2.5°C in winter. It has an average rainfall of 772 mm spread throughout the year. About 90 frosts a year strike the low-lying flat land. Snow falls occasionally in winter but seldom lies through a full day.

The city is sited at the top of the long fiord-like Otago Harbour. There is a wharf system 23 km from the entrance to the harbour, and a deepwater port and container terminal at Port Chalmers, about halfway down the harbour from the entrance.

Dunedin does not have a large, productive farming hinterland of the sort that supports most of the faster-growing provincial cities in the country but it is still a major industrial centre, well known for its heavy and precision engineering.

The town was designed in 1846 by the chief surveyor to the NZ Company, Charles Kettle, for settlers from the Free Church of Scotland, which had broken from the Church of Scotland in 1843. The first 344 settlers arrived in the *John Wickliffe* and the *Philip Laing* in March and April 1848. The town was to be called New Edinburgh but at a suggestion by the then Provost of Edinburgh, Sir William Chambers, it was called after the old Celtic name of Edinburgh, Dun Edin.

The discovery of gold in Central Otago in 1861 put an end to plans for an orderly Free Church settlement. A cosmopolitan influx saw the population rise from 2,000 to 10,000 by 1865 and led to a rapid development of industry and agriculture. For several decades Dunedin was the country's chief manufacturing and commercial centre.

The Scottish energy and tradition led to the establishment of the first university and medical school in NZ in 1869, and the most highly regarded libraries and museum, mainly through generous endowments from citizens. The early wealth has left its mark in the form of historic buildings and distinctive parks and reserves.

DUNEDIN

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Dunedin was the name of the sailing ship which carried the first cargo of refrigerated meat to the markets of the northern hemisphere. It sailed from Port Chalmers on 11 February 1882, and arrived in London on 24 May with a cargo of frozen meat which was taken to Smithfield market that night for sale the next day.

Farmers here and those in other colonial countries had been trying for years to find a method of transporting some of the abundant meat to the thickly populated and more urbanised nations of Europe. Although NZ was behind Canada, Australia and South American nations in trying refrigeration, the success of the *Dunedin's* first voyage launched the meat industry in this country.

The shipment (4,908 sheep and lamb carcasses) sold within a fortnight for double what it would have fetched in NZ where a small population could not possibly consume even a small percentage of the carcasses of sheep grown here for the wool clip. The new transport changed the type of sheep raised here from predominantly Merino to crossbred animals with better meat value. The industry developed so quickly that within ten years, 17 freezing works capable of handling 3.5 million carcasses a year had been established.

DUNEDIN PUBLIC ART GALLERY

Dunedin Public Art Gallery was founded in 1884 — the oldest in NZ although it has been on its present site only since 1927. When it opened it had a few contemporary NZ works, supplemented by reproductions of European Masters. Since that date it has grown to house one of the most important collections of foreign paintings in the country, and one of the largest NZ collections.

The gallery has had a chequered career moving from one building to another five times before setting up at Logan Park in 1927, where it stayed until a new building was opened in the central city in 1994. Its economic fortunes were also chequered, until a big Smeaton Bequest in 1919 gave it a strong, reliable income for picture purchase. The gallery has regularly been assisted by private benefactors, notably the Sargood family, and more recently, Mary, Dora and Esmond de Beer. The gallery is owned by the citizens of Dunedin whose trustees are the Dunedin City Council.

Its NZ collection from the 1870s to the present day, includes works by well-known 19th century artists Van der Velden, Goldie, Gully, W M Hodgkins, O'Brien, Richmond, Hoyte and Nerli. There is an important retrospective collection of works by Frances Hodgkins, considered the finest in the country, including her 'Woman and Child' and 'Still Life' painted in 1937 when she was at the height of her power. The British collection is numerically the single biggest group of works, reflecting the gallery's origins in a 19th century British colony. The portrait section contains works by most of the leading painters from the 17th to 19th centuries. The Australian section includes paintings by Nolan, Dobell, Boyd and a Whiteley gouache, and the 20th century British sections includes works by Sickert, John, Lowry, Nicholson, Moore, Hepworth and Epstein.

DUNSTAN MOUNTAINS

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Dunstan Mountains is a range rising to more than 1,600 m in Central Otago. The Dunstan Range is a smaller group of mountains to the north. Dunstan Creek, also in Central Otago, rises in a valley between the Dunstan and Wether Ranges and flows into the Manuherikia River, a tributary of the Clutha. The name, The Dunstan, was given to the area around the Clutha gorge, at the foot of the Dunstan Mountains, where gold was found in the winter of 1862 by two prospectors, Hartley and Reilly. It was first known as Hartley township. It is probable that The Dunstan is called after St Dunstan, the patron saint of goldsmiths.

There is also a Lake Dunstan in Central Otago, a man-made hydro-electric lake serving the Clyde dam. The township of Cromwell, whose old commercial centre was covered by Lake Dunstan in 1992, is situated at the meeting of two arms of the lake, formerly where the Clutha and Kawarau rivers converged. The 26 km² lake is a major recreational facility for boating and fishing.

DUNTROON

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Duntroon is a farming township in Otago, 48 km from Oamaru, named by the Campbell family, who owned Otekaike Station, after a locality in Argyllshire, Scotland. The same family owned and gave the same name to Duntroon in the Australian Capital Territory, the site of the Duntroon Military College.

DUPPA, George

George Duppa (1819–88) was a high-born Englishman who calculatingly set out to make money in NZ to enable him to return home and live well at his family seat. He was among the first to buy land in Wellington through the NZ Company, arrived early in 1840 and erected in Oriental Bay a prefabricated house he had brought out with him. The Wellington settlement was having massive problems and it was Duppa's elder brother, Bryan, who suggested to the NZ Company that a second settlement at Nelson should be started.

George Duppa brought stock from Australia and squatted on land in the Waimea, near Nelson. He quickly built up the huge St Leonard's Station which he sold in 1862 for an enormous sum. The following year he returned to England, bought his family home from a nephew and lived the rest of his life as a wealthy country squire. Duppa was disliked by his NZ neighbours and associates because of his ruthless and totally selfish attitude towards exploiting his opportunities solely to make money and return to England.

D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont

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Jules Sebastien Csar Dumont D'Urville first visited NZ as second-in-command to Captain Duperrey in the *Coquille* in 1824 and returned in command of the *Coquille* (renamed the *Astrolabe*) in 1826. The French navigator spent three months sailing round the coast, and left his own name and that of his ship associated with geographical features: D'Urville Island, on the eastern side of Tasman Bay, in the Marlborough Sounds, separated from the mainland by the narrow, dangerous French Pass, through which D'Urville made an extraordinary passage in the *Astrolabe* while exploring Tasman Bay in January 1827; and D'Urville River, which rises on the north-west slopes of the Spenser Mountains, and flows through the Nelson Lakes National Park, Buller, into Lake Rotoroa.

D'Urville was an intelligent man with a fine ear for languages and he visited NZ for a third time in 1840.

DUSKY SOUND

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Dusky Sound, the largest fiord in NZ, on the west coast of the South Island, was first sighted by a European in 1770 when Captain Cook named it thus because of its sombre aspect. When he returned in 1773, Cook spent nearly two months exploring and charting the sound. The names he gave to geographical features in the sound expressed his interest in the creatures populating the shores of the sound — Seal Rock; Curlew, Shag, Petrel, Seal, Pigeon and Parrot Islands; Shag River; Goose, Duck and Woodhen Coves.

Cook set up a blacksmith's shop and an observatory, and brewed the first beer made in NZ, on the south-east shore of Dusky Sound, near his camping point Pickersgill Harbour. The first European residents of NZ were a sealing gang left in the sound in 1792 by a Captain Raven, master of the *Britannia*. The sealing gang, later picked up with their catch, almost completed the building of a small ship during their stay. Three years later William Bampton visited Dusky Sound with two ships, the *Fancy* and the *Endeavour*. Because the *Endeavour* was proving unseaworthy, Bampton's party completed Raven's unfinished ship and called it *Providence*. It is remembered now as the first European-style ship built in this country. In the following decades, when sealing was at its height, Dusky Sound became a frequent stopping place for sealing ships.

DAWE, Brian Stewart (Bing)

Brian Stewart (Bing) Dawe (1952-) was born in Glenavy, South Canterbury, educated at Waitaki Boys' High School and completed his diploma of Fine Arts at Canterbury University School of Fine Arts in 1975. In 1979 he was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II travel grant and toured Europe, returning to NZ in 1980. He represented NZ at the triennial Mildura Arts Festival in Australia in 1978. His work shows a great sympathy for natural materials, and an ability to combine stone and timber with extreme subtlety.

DAWSON, John

John Dawson (1859-1925) was born in England where he was orphaned at an early age. He became a preacher with the Primitive Methodist Church at the age of 17 and came to NZ as a missionary in 1888, serving at Thames, Christchurch and Wellington before becoming chairman of the executive committee of the New Zealand Alliance. He became a powerful and knowledgeable advocate of prohibition and was chosen as general secretary of the Alliance in 1909, a role he filled for 16 years.

DAWSON, Neil

Neil Dawson (1948-) was born in Christchurch, and studied at Canterbury University School of Fine Arts, then Victoria College of Arts in Melbourne. He was awarded the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council grant in 1972 and 1973. A further grant in 1980 enabled him to travel to Europe and America where he represented NZ at an international sculpture symposium held in Washington. Influenced by Carl Sydow in his use of mesh, Dawson's work features tiny architectural wall reliefs, and focuses on perspective, shadow and reflection in architecture.

DICK, Thomas

Thomas Dick (1823-1900) was born in Edinburgh, raised in London, became a devout Baptist, and emigrated to Dunedin in 1857 where he established himself as an auctioneer. Dick was elected to the Provincial Council within a year of his arrival and for the next 30 years was embroiled in the politics of the province and the country. He served several terms in Parliament between 1860 and 1884. He was defeated by W. Downie Stewart Snr. in 1884 and, when Stewart won again in 1887, Dick retired from politics. He had been for some time Colonial Secretary and Postmaster-General and held the portfolios of justice and education.

DIXON, Marmaduke

Marmaduke Dixon (1828-95) was born in England and spent his early career as a seaman. He arrived in NZ in 1852 and took up 6000 acres (2430 ha) on the Waimakairiri River. He lived for the first five years in a hut in the scrub. He became well known in Canterbury as an innovative farmer, using slipgates for drafting sheep and is believed to have been the first to ship wheat in bags to England. He was a pioneer in the field of irrigation and by the time he died had 485 ha watered from the Waimakariri.

EARLE, Augustus

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Augustus Earle (1793–1838) was born in England and trained as an artist. He travelled widely round the world from his early 20s, spending two years sketching in the Mediterranean, several years in the US and South America indefatigably drawing, and then on his way to India stopped off on the remote Atlantic island of Tristan de Cunha. After several months on the island he decided to join the vessel, *Admiral Cockburn*, bound for what was then known as Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania. He continued sketching in the Australian colonies, then settled briefly in Sydney where he met Te Rangituke, a Maori chief from Kawakawa, and decided to visit NZ.

Earle arrived in Hokianga aboard the *Governor Macquarie* on 30 October 1827, and spent the next six months sketching, painting and studying the landscape and the customs of the Maori people. He was based then at Kororareka. He went back to England soon afterwards, via India, and in 1832 his journals were published as *The Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in NZ*. Earle returned to NZ later as draughtsman aboard *HMS Beagle* and some of the sketches he did on this second visit were reproduced in the NZ Association's Portfolio in 1838.

Gil Docking has written in his *200 Years of NZ Painting*: 'Apart from his beautiful sketches and paintings, Earle's verbal descriptions of landscape were expressed by means of strong visualisation, to which dramatic power was added by his seizing on marked contrasts. As an intelligent and observant commentator in the pre-European settlement days, Earle regarded the Maori as being "cast in beauty's perfect mould", so filled with admiration was he for their splendid physiques.'

EARTHQUAKE AND WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Earthquake and War Damage Commission administered legislation of the same name passed in 1944, by which all property insured against fire was also insured at the same indemnity for earthquake and war damage. This was financed by way of a compulsory addition to the fire premium collected by insurance companies and paid into the Earthquake and War Damage Fund (less commission for the company). Amendments made since 1944 included an extension to include flood and storm damage where it was especially widespread (1948), a widening of the definition of disaster to include volcanic damage (1956) and an extension of authority for the commission to insure against landslip (1970). In 1984 and 1985 cover was further extended to include damage to land, but from 1985 insurance against storm and flood damage was made the responsibility of the insurance industry. The Earthquake Commission Act 1993 amended the insurance cover for earthquakes, natural landslides volcanic eruption, hypothermal activity or tsunami, storm or flood or fire resulting from any of those, putting a maximum replacement value of \$100,000 on dwellings and a maximum of \$20,000 on personal property. The commission, now a Crown Entity, then phased out coverage for non-residential property whose owners become responsible for their own insurance which is not compulsory.

EARTHQUAKES

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Earthquakes, which occur regularly in NZ, are the result of a sudden release of energy from geophysical disturbances at varying depths in the earth's crust. In large, shallow earthquakes (the sort that cause most damage), a rupture may appear on the surface, forming or renewing movement along a geological fault. Deep earthquakes are more prolific in NZ than shallow ones. Although research is continuing and expanding internationally, the phenomenon remains far from fully understood. One of the aims of research is to establish a method of predicting their occurrence.

There are two broad regions of seismic activity: one covering the North Island except the Northland Peninsula and that part of the South Island north of a line running roughly between Christchurch and Westport; and the other region covering South Westland and the western areas of Otago and Southland.

Earthquakes and volcanoes are found together in geophysically disturbed areas and swarms of quakes sometimes occur in regions of vulcanism — in recent years notably in the Manawatu-Wanganui area and the Bay of Plenty, reflecting the volcanic zone of Mt Taranaki (Egmont), Mt Ruapehu and across to White Island. Although these swarms may cause alarm, shocks large enough to cause damage, among swarms, are rare.

NZ experiences about 100 earthquakes a year, but on average only one of these would exceed six on the Richter Scale. A shock of around magnitude seven occurs on average every ten years, and one of around eight about once a century. (The Richter Scale was devised by a US seismologist, Charles Richter, to measure the size of the to and fro movement of an earthquake wave with an instrument known as a seismograph. The scale is logarithmic so that shocks differing by one unit on the Richter Scale are a factor ten different in magnitude.) The only shock thought to have reached magnitude eight in historic times was in Cook Strait, Wellington and the south-west Wairarapa in 1855. (See Inangahua, Napier, Masterton, Murchison and Wellington.) But the level of seismic activity is not generally as high as in some other regions on the rim of the Pacific Basin, notably Chile, the Philippines and Japan. (See Seismological Observatory.)

EARTHWORMS

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Earthworms are in two families: the Megascolecidae of about 180 native and five introduced species, and the Lumbricidae of about 15 introduced species.

The largest and most distinctive of the native worms is *Spenceriella gigantea*, a subsoil species that grows to nearly 1400mm in length and about 12 mm thick. The smallest native species, *Diporochoeta punctata*, is about 16mm long and 1mm in diameter and, like its many compatriots, lives in forest litter. At least two native species actually live in lakes feeding on organic matter in the water. The native species all decline quickly when land is cleared for pasture.

The most common earthworms in the country are the introduced, *Aporrectodea caliginosa*, *A. terrestris* and *A. chlorotica* (commonly known as the “field worms”). Also common are *A. trapezoides*, *A. rosea*, *Octolasion cyaneum*, *Lumbricus terrestris*, *L. rubellus* and *Eisenia foetida*. The bodies of earthworms are divided into segments with minute bristles which enable them to gain traction as they contract and expand in motion. Each worm has both male and female organs but still require an exchange of sperm cells to breed.

They are efficient at casting soil on the surface and play an important role in pastoral farming. They improve soil fertility by providing drainage channels, assisting aeration and root channelling and by hastening the organic cycle in the following ways — decomposing forest litter and releasing plant nutrients. Their known role in improving soil quality has led to the formation of earthworm farms which breed them and sell them to gardeners and farmers.

EARWIGS

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Earwigs are represented by four native and five exotic species but by far the most common is the European earwig (*Forficula auricularia*) which is a pest in gardens and orchards, damaging flowers and fruit.

The insects are easily identifiable by the powerful pincers or forceps, which grow at the back, off the rear of the abdomen. They are omnivorous and run backwards to attack other insects, crushing them in their pincers before eating them. They will eat their own eggs, and even their young if hungry, and when they infest plants they feed on pollen, stamens, pistils and fruit into which they burrow.

Most species are winged with forewings which act as covers for the larger, ear-shaped hindwings. Both sets are usually folded carefully away and are not easily visible. Earwigs are essentially ground dwellers and can run fast for their size. They are generally nocturnal.

The European earwig is brown in colour and grows to about 20 mm. In late autumn, both parents burrow into the ground where the eggs are laid in a cavity. The mother cares for the eggs and even for the young until they are mature enough to fend for themselves. The nymphs are wingless through two of the four moults they undergo before achieving adulthood. This occurs between three and four months after hatching.

The most common of the native species is the seashore earwig (*Anisolabis littorea*), a slightly darker brown and wingless insect which inhabits the shoreline just above high tide but otherwise has much the same habits as the exotic European.

One theory is that the name 'earwig' comes from the shape of the hindwing — a corruption of 'earwing'. But the more conventional explanation is that the name derives from the superstition that the insect crawls into the human ear.

EAST CAPE

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East Cape is the easternmost extremity of the North Island and the site of a lighthouse. The name also applies to a farming locality on the cape itself. East Cape was named by James Cook on 30 October 1769, as was East Island, about two km offshore and even further eastwards than the cape. Cape Edwardson, a headland on the eastern coast of Stewart Island, is also known as East Cape.

EAST COAST

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East Coast, from Mahia Peninsula in the south to East Cape and back westwards to Cape Runaway, is the most isolated region of the North Island with the least dense population. It was the part of the country on which Europeans first landed — Captain Cook's first expedition — and it was settled by Europeans as early as 1831. But like the south-west coast of the South Island, early interest was not sustained and development was slow.

The region covers about 11,000 km² with a population of about 49,000 (compared with more than 100,000 people in the 10,000 km² of Taranaki, the smallest North island provincial region). More than 30,000 of those people live in the region's main centre, Gisborne.

Apart from the coastal flats, the terrain is very steep, peaked by the two mountain ranges, the Raukumaras and the Huiarau. The flats are planted with crops but the hills are farmed with sheep. The native forest was stripped off for pastoral farming and this made the region one of the worst affected by erosion in NZ. The climate is warm and dry and in recent years the pasture has wilted away in a series of droughts. The region is also susceptible to sudden, subtropical downpours which, while ending a drought, scar the hillsides, destabilise them, and send them slumping into the valleys.

The high country, above 700 m, has deteriorated most with large areas now unstable despite the generally firmer grass cover possible as a result of aerial topdressing since World War Two. The problem is compounded, however, by the fact that the land is not highly profitable and topdressing is suspended when the farmers come under financial stress.

Mt Hikurangi (1,754 m), the highest non-volcanic peak in the North Island, has the reputation of being the first part of NZ to receive the sun's rays each dawn.

Geologically, the region is composed predominantly of thick successions of young, soft rocks lapping up against a core of old hard rocks largely exposed in inland areas. The old hard rocks fall into two groups — greywacke argillites and sandstones of the axial ranges forming the backbone of the North Island; and a variety of rocks laid down in Cretaceous times, 110–65 million years ago.

As the ocean floor of the Pacific Plate sinks down under NZ, the hard rocks forming the continental edge act like a bulldozer, scraping huge masses of deep sea sands and muds off the descending ocean floor. These sediments, many kilometres thick, are folded and fractured and thrust up above the sea. In this way they are added to the eastern coast of the North Island and form the basis for the often jumbled topography of the coastal East Cape. Such folded and faulted areas have considerable potential for oil and gas and many petroleum seeps are known both on land and offshore.

EAST GORE

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East Gore, that part of Gore situated on the eastern bank of the Mataura River, was originally called Gordon after Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of NZ from 1880 to 1882. It became East Gore when it was incorporated into the main settlement in 1890.

EASTERFIELD, Sir Thomas Hill

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Sir Thomas Hill Easterfield (1866–1949) was born in Yorkshire, gained a science tripos with honours in chemistry and geology at Cambridge, and did postgraduate study in Switzerland and Germany where he was awarded a PhD. Easterfield began teaching at Cambridge but in 1899 became one of the foundation professors of Victoria University College, Wellington. He held the chair of chemistry at Victoria (and physics for a time as well), until he resigned in 1919 to become director of the Cawthron Institute in Nelson.

Easterfield made many contributions to NZ as a teacher and scientific adviser but perhaps most notably made important additions to the knowledge of alkaloids and resins in the native flora and did valuable research on the chemistry of mineral oils and of *Phormium tenax*, the NZ flax.

ECCLES, Alfred

Alfred Eccles (1821–1904) was a prosperous London doctor who decided at the age of 40 to emigrate to NZ. He was the first Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Otago and soon established a wealthy practice in Dunedin. Eccles conceived the idea of an industrial exhibition which would demonstrate the economic progress of the colony and was a driving force behind the exhibition in Dunedin in 1865.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

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European Influence

Economic Change

Primary Products

Protection Dismantled

Economic history of NZ began with the arrival of the first migrants from tropical eastern Polynesia about 1,100 years ago. These newcomers to a land unpopulated by people had to adapt to a temperate climate with different seasonal rhythms. In warm and sheltered places they continued to grow crops from the plants they had brought with them — such as kumara and taro — but they lived mostly along the coast by hunting and fishing. Until the 15th century, the Maori economy was closely tied in with hunting the more than 20 species of moa, many of them ranging the sparse forest of the South Island's eastern plains. These land-bound birds were hunted to extinction along with a number of other species — a pelican, a crow, swans, geese, an eagle and a hawk.

From the 16th century, although the Maori continued to live by hunting the still abundant bird life, by collecting berries, by fishing and by collecting shellfish and other seashore creatures, the kumara became a more staple food and the Maori a more agricultural people (*see Classic Maori Culture*.)

The Maori exploited forest trees for housing, for canoe-building, weapons and tools — the totara, kauri, the softer kahikatea and others. Bark from the forest giants was used for roofing and household vessels. Raupo was used for thatching, toetoe for lining walls and ceilings, ake creepers for eel pots and lashings, and toi, kiekie and flax (harakeke) for clothing, cordage or nets. Dyes were manufactured from tanekaha (brown), the karamu (yellow) and the hinau (black).

The most prized mineral was pounamu, the greenstone, which was used for tools such as adzes and chisels, and for ornaments for human adornment. Black basalt (kara) was a more commonly exploited resource for the making of tools of many sorts, along with different types of greywacke and other stones. Obsidian flakes gave a sharp edge to small cutting implements. According to Raymond Firth in *Economics of the NZ Maori*, 'sandstone was used for grinding, quartzite for drill points, an ochreous red earth gave the kokowai with which woodwork was painted and the human body adorned, while, more rarely, a blue clay was used for personal decoration and the painting of house rafters.'

They used whalebone for ornaments and tools, dog skins and feathers for clothing.

ECONOMIC HISTORY - European Influence

In the early days after the European arrival, the NZ economy was almost entirely an extension of the economy of New South Wales. It was based on extraction — timber, whale oil, seal skins, flax and gold were exported. Of these, only flax was a readily renewable resource. Imports were mainly muskets, gunpowder, flour and liquor. During the 1860s, gold represented about 60 per cent of the total value of exports, but by this time pastoral farming — with its major commodity, wool — was expanding rapidly and wool surpassed gold during the 1870s as the most valuable single export.

It was not just the number of sheep spreading over greater areas of land that led to this boom, the production per animal was growing too — from about 1 kg of wool in 1860 to about 2 kg in 1880. The main factor was the conversion of large areas of land from sparse native tussock to sown pasture.

From the time wool became a major export commodity New South Wales was no longer NZ's mother economy. The maternal economic role moved to Britain.

In 1882, the export of frozen meat to the British market began and this strengthened the pastoral industry by giving added value to sheep. Over the following 35 years to the beginning of World War One, sheep growing held unchallenged precedence as the nation's number one export industry.

By the end of the 1880s, meat exports had grown in value to £1 million, about 25 per cent of the value of wool imports. Twenty years later, meat was worth nearly £8 million, approaching half the value of wool exports. Although it was slower in its development, the dairy industry was also markedly influenced by refrigerated shipping.

Secondary industry was almost entirely based on the processing of export products during the first century of NZ's modern nationhood. Freezing works, wool scouring plants and some weaving mills, butter and cheese factories — these were the main base of NZ's manufacturing industry, giving some, mostly minimal, added value to exports sent to Britain where they earned enough national income to import more sophisticated products from the industrialised mother country.

ECONOMIC HISTORY - Economic Change

The character of the NZ economy has changed since World War Two, mainly since the 1960s. Previously the economy had been a dependent one, an appendage of Britain's with some secondary manufacturing of appliances and utensils behind protective tariffs. This protection had begun during the last decade of the 19th century when about two-thirds of all imports became liable for duty. The duty dropped from an initial average in 1895 of about 35 per cent over the range of dutiable goods to 13 per cent in 1920, and then rose to past 20 per cent again in the 1930s. The protection was aimed at preserving jobs within NZ. Duties were waived or at least reduced for raw materials imported for manufacture within this country, and for a few essential consumer items which would otherwise have been too expensive for lower paid workers. From the late 1930s, import licences were added to the array of devices designed to protect local industry.

A major development in NZ's economic history occurred when Britain entered the European Common Market in the mid-1970s. The Common Market had been set up in 1958 and gradually expanded as more and more countries joined it for their own economic benefit. When Britain joined, it meant inevitably that NZ's economy could no longer have the easy, virtually unlimited access to Britain for its primary produce — although there was a prolonged phasing out period to avoid too serious an economic trauma for this country. The effect has been the diversification of both NZ production and the countries with which it does business.

Over the 25 years from 1960 to 1985, exports to Britain dropped from 55 to ten per cent, and exports to other member countries of the EEC from 17 per cent to nine per cent; while they increased to Australia (from four per cent to 15), to Japan (from two per cent to 15), to North America (from 12 per cent to 15) and to all other countries (from nine per cent to 36).

Imports reflected the same kind of shift. In 1960, NZ had bought 45 per cent of its goods from Britain. This slumped to less than ten per cent by 1985; whereas imports from Japan grew from two per cent to 23 during the same period.

ECONOMIC HISTORY - Primary Products

It became clear that without Britain taking primary produce in bulk, NZ would have to process more of its production into more highly developed goods and to move where possible into a wider range of manufactured products. Although traditional primary products (meat, wool and dairy produce) still earned just under 50 per cent of export income by the mid-1980s, this was down from 93 per cent in 1960.

Forestry and horticultural exports were up from four per cent in 1960 to nearly 15 per cent over the 25 years but the most spectacular increase was in a wide range of manufactured and processed goods — from three per cent in 1960 to a fraction under 40 per cent. During this 25-year period, NZ had built in a degree of protection against outside market forces that had actually spread into the primary industries. The traditional producers of export income, the farmers, had been insulated by a series of support payment schemes as the prices for their products slumped internationally and their costs went up, especially during the two oil price shocks of 1973 and 1979. In an unhealthy, over-subsidised environment, farmers had skilfully expanded production of pastoral products which were selling at prices below or only marginally above actual production costs.

Successive administrations had borrowed internationally to build these protective barriers, but in the 1980s a move was made towards free trade with Australia with what has become known as CER — Closer Economic Relations.

ECONOMIC HISTORY - Protection Dismantled

More drastic steps to put NZ into an unprotected trading relationship with the rest of the world came in the mid-1980s when a new government moved to deregulate the economy, both domestically and in its international context. It was the boldest economic campaign of the post-war era. Protection was dismantled, the NZ dollar allowed to float and a series of moves made which were designed to allow industries to survive or die according to their ability to compete internationally.

The traditional bulwarks of NZ's international trade, the pastoral farmers, reeled as they were forced to face actual prices for their produce. Land values plunged and farmers were further affected by high domestic interest rates.

Other sectors also struggled to survive during the 1980s as protection disappeared and as companies shed staff by the thousands, either because they had become flabby and over-staffed during the era of regulation or because they could replace them with technology. As unemployment soared, unions became less and less effective and the government brought in the Employment Contracts Act which allowed employers to drive down wages and salaries.

Gradually farming emerged from hard times as farmers confronted the reality of markets and as the processing and manufacturing industries, helped by smaller, lower paid staffs and negligible inflation, found themselves able to compete internationally.

By the end of the 1980s, NZ was one of the most deregulated economies in the western world, but still deeply in recession. It wasn't until 1993, when domestic production costs had been subdued and international demand picked up as the world emerged from a depression, that high export returns made the future for the macro-economy look good. Debt became manageable and hopes for future growth were strong. The downside was the prospect of a low-wage economy and the possibility of growing social problems arising from the widening gap between rich and poor.

EDGER, Kate Milligan

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Kate Milligan Edger (1857–1935) was the first woman to graduate from the University of NZ, in 1876, and one of the first women graduates in what was then the British Empire. She was the daughter of the Rev Samuel Edger of Berkshire, the spiritual leader of the Nonconformist Settlement Association (the Albertlanders) who left London on 29 May 1862 on the *Matilda Wattenbach* and the *Hanover* and in time settled on the Kaipara Harbour, Northland. The Edger family moved to Auckland during the 1860s and the children were educated at home, until Kate went to Auckland College and Grammar School. She gained a university scholarship in 1874, another in natural philosophy and chemistry in 1875, and she was a senior scholar in Latin and mathematics in 1876 when she qualified for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was 20 when the degree was conferred upon her in 1877. She became assistant principal at Christchurch Girls' High School, principal at Nelson College for Girls and principal of the Ponsonby College for Girls in Auckland. She married a Congregational minister, the Rev William A Evans in 1890 and devoted the rest of her life to advancing the interests of the feminist movement.

EDMOND, Lauris

Lauris Edmond (1924–) began publishing poetry when in her late 40s but quickly became one of the country's most often heard and most admired poetic voices with collection, which include *In Middle Ear* (1975), *The Pear Tree and Other Poems* (1977) and *Selected Poems* (1984). In 1981, she won the Katherine Mansfield Memorial fellowship, and in 1985 the Commonwealth Poetry Prize. She has written a novel, plays and a highly controversial autobiography. Edmond was born in Dannevirke, educated at Victoria University and became a teacher and speech therapist.

EDGECUMBE

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Edgecumbe is a community of 2,000 people on the banks of the Rangitaiki River, 19 km west of Whakatane and 17 km south-west of Mt Edgecumbe, or Putauaki, as it is known to the Maori. The mountain is an extinct volcano (821 m high) named by James Cook in November 1769, probably after George Edgecumbe the third Baron Edgecumbe who was Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth when Cook had departed in the *Endeavour* a year previously.

Putauaki is a sacred mountain to the local Ngati Awa. According to myth, it was originally one of the mountains grouped in the central North Island who fought over the beautiful Mt Pihanga. Tongariro defeated his rivals and Putauaki fled to the Bay of Plenty.

EDUCATION

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George Hogben

Education Act 1964

Education was at first a matter for the churches and some private secular organisations. After the Constitution Act of 1852 had divided the country into provinces, provincial councils were given responsibility for education. Many of them opted for providing financial help for denominational schools rather than the establishment of public schools.

The first move towards free, compulsory education at secular schools was the Education Act of 1877. The central government had abolished the provincial governments in 1876 and now had full responsibility for national education. It set up a complete public schooling system under the 1877 Act — a Minister of Education with a full department under him, overseeing twelve education boards elected from school committees which in turn were elected by householders within the school district.

EDUCATION - George Hogben

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The real momentum towards a comprehensive school system, however, came under the leadership of George Hogben who was Inspector-General of Education from 1899 until 1915. Hogben was energetic, progressive and established an intelligent, modern curriculum and examination system that gave education a national coherence and purpose that it had always previously lacked. Hogben's enthusiasm for secondary education created the climate in which the new Labour government in 1936 made free education up to the age of 19 available for all pupils who had gone through primary school, and the primary school graduation Proficiency Examination was abolished. In 1944 the trend towards longer formal education for NZers was accelerated by raising the school leaving age to 15.

EDUCATION - Education Act 1964

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Education Act 1964 introduced free, compulsory education from the age of six to the age of 15. Children may begin at the age of five. The Department of Education advised the Minister on policy and administered the expenditure vote, the recruitment and training of teachers, the construction of new schools, the development of curricula and the maintenance of professional standards.

Ten education boards throughout the country controlled the management of primary schools, and school boards control secondary schools.

During the term of the fourth Labour Government (1984–1990), the Prime Minister and Minister of Education decentralised the system under a scheme called Tomorrow's Schools, making schools largely responsible for their own administration, including how they spent their allocated funds, within guidelines. Parents were given some choice on which schools their children attended no matter where they lived. The role of the Ministry was sharply diminished. As the 1990s progressed, the whole question of schools and their obligation to local communities, the degree of autonomy they should have, and the levels of funding and the delivery of funding became more and more contentious.

The University of NZ, established in 1870, had constituent university colleges in the four main centres, plus agricultural colleges at Palmerston North and Lincoln (near Christchurch). In 1961 the government passed legislation making all the colleges separate universities. In 1963, the government established the University of Waikato in Hamilton. As pressure has increased on university facilities, the government forced higher charges onto students who are usually forced to borrow against the future. This was one of several issues that made education a critical 1990s political issue.

Since the 1970s technical high schools have been replaced by 25 polytechnics through the country, taking over the role of trade and technical training. They are regarded as tertiary colleges. The largest is the Open Polytechnic in the Hutt Valley with 30,000 students, many of them studying extramurally for trade certificates.

There are a substantial number of private primary and secondary schools in NZ, many of them associated with religious denominations. They have long been obliged to abide by required levels of education and accommodation, and have been given varying degrees of state aid. In 1970 the government began contributing towards the salaries of teachers in private primary and secondary schools, and the Private Schools Conditional Integration Act of 1975 provided for the voluntary integration of private schools into the state system. Tomorrow's Schools, with its explicit provision that parents should be able to make a choice of which school to send their children, has increased the number and the rolls of private schools and put pressure on schools in affluent areas, with more money available from

parents, to find places for local students. This also became a pivotal political issue.

The Ministry of Education still controls basic curricula, national examinations and funding.

EELS

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Eels of more than 30 species in 11 families are found throughout NZ in rivers, coastal waters and in deep water off the continental shelf. They have slimy bodies, either without any scales or with small ones buried in the skin, and common to all of them is an extraordinary maturing process — their eggs develop into larvae shaped like leaves and remain in that state for up to three years. Adult eels grow up to 1.5 m long and can weigh as much as 10 kg.

- The long-finned eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*) is found only in NZ (including the Chathams), is extremely common in all rivers and coastal waters and even makes short overland journeys to land-locked water. It is basically nocturnal and it is believed that it hibernates in mud during the winter. Like many eels, the long-finned variety may take from ten to 35 years in fresh water to mature, with very large females taking up to 47 years. The long-finned eel, like some others, has one sexually reproductive period in deep seawater after a deliberate migratory swim. Once reproduction has taken place the parent eels die.
- The short-finned eel (*A. australis*) is also found in most parts of NZ, generally further down rivers towards the mouth than the long-finned eel, as well as in Australia and some of the Pacific Islands. It is seldom more than 1 m long and weighs up to 2.5 kg.

Apart from those two species of freshwater eels, there are a number of saltwater species, including the morays and congers.

- Morays are found most abundantly in tropical and subtropical regions. The yellow moray (*Gymnothorax prasinus*) is the most common of the morays, all of which are confined to the north-eastern coast of the North Island. They are most often found in rocky areas where there are crevices in which they can lurk awaiting their prey — crabs, shrimps and small fish.

The other four species of morays are the grey (*G. nubilus*), mottled (*G. prionodon*), speckled (*G. obesus*) and mosaic (*Enchelycore ramosus*).

- The common conger eel (*Conger verreauxi*) is found mostly from Cook Strait south, with some appearing off the west coast of the North Island. They are similar in shape to freshwater eels but become enormous in size because, once they reach their maximum length (about two m), they continue to gain size and can weigh up to 20 kg.

Five other species of conger are smaller and less common in NZ waters: the northern conger (*C. wilsoni*), the silver conger (*Gnathophis habenatus*), the umbrella conger (*G. umbrellabia*), the swollen-head conger (*Pseudoxenomystax bulbiceps*) and the hairy conger (*P. hirsutus*).

- Other families of eel are known to be in NZ waters but either very rare or in 1,000 m of

water or deeper.

EGLINTON VALLEY

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Eglinton Valley carries the Eglinton River south-west from the southern end of the main divide of the Southern Alps into Lake Te Anau at Welcome Point on its eastern shoreline. The road up this valley, from Te Anau to Milford Sound, through the Homer Tunnel, leads to Fiordland National Park and is an impressive scenic drive.

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAYS

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Eight-hour working days were introduced from the beginning of organised settlement. A London carpenter, Samuel Duncan Parnell, on arriving at Petone in 1840, refused to work longer than eight hours when erecting a store for a local merchant. Carpenters were in the forefront of the movement and at a meeting in Barretts Hotel, Wellington, later in 1840, it was ruled that anyone offending against the eight-hour day 'should be ducked into the harbour'. In both Dunedin and Christchurch tradesmen insisted on a shorter working day from the beginning and in Auckland a movement started by a Chartist painter, William Griffin, achieved this object in 1857. However, while NZ was the first country in the world in which an eight-hour day became widespread, a number of attempts during the 1880s and 1890s to gain legislative backing for the scheme to cover all workers failed, so it was generally confined to tradesmen and labourers. The concept of an eight-hour, daytime working day faded when union power receded in the 1980s and employment conditions became an issue to be decided by employer and employee under the Employment Contracts Act.

EKETAHUNA

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Eketahuna is a community of about 700 people in north Wairarapa, 35 km north of Masterton and 44 km south-west of Woodville. It was originally settled in the 1870s by Scandinavian immigrants who felled the bush, took over the land for farms, and named the township Mellemskov. The Maori name, Eketahuna, meaning ‘to run aground on a sand bank’, was adopted later. Eketahuna became a borough in 1907 and after declining population in recent years was reduced to a ‘community’ in 1975. In 1989, it was incorporated in the Tararua District Council.

The town has been the butt of jokes and has come to mean colloquially the equivalent of the American ‘Hicksville’, largely because of a series of humorous articles in *The NZ Herald* in the 1970s.

EL ALAMEIN

(*see* Alamein)

ELAM, John Edward

John Edward Elam (1823–88) was a physician from Leeds in England who emigrated to NZ in the early 1860s. On his death he left a legacy of about £6,500 for the establishment in Auckland of a school of art and design where pupils should be taught free of charge. When the Elam School of Art and Design was opened in 1890 all tuition was free but within 30 years most of the students were paying fees.

ELECTIONS

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General election results in NZ since 1890

Elections are held nationally in three-year cycles for both Parliament and local authorities. The franchise for general elections gives the right to vote to all people over the age of 18 who are NZ citizens or permanent residents and have lived continuously in the the country for at least one year at some time, and have last lived continuously for at least one month in the electorate in which they are enrolled.

Maori and part-Maori may choose between a general electoral district or one of the four regional Maori electorates.

Registration is compulsory but voting is voluntary. Votes are normally cast at polling booths within the electoral district concerned but provision is made for special voting by people who have certain reasons as specified in the Electoral Act 1956.

Parliaments are elected (always on Saturdays) for a maximum of three years. There are some constitutional situations which can lead to shortened terms.

NZ Post keeps and prints the electoral rolls and the Department of Justice is responsible for conducting the elections. The size and geographic shape of electorates used to be decided after each five-yearly population census, using a formula based on the division of the South Island into 25 seats. The population quota thus calculated was applied to the establishment of electorates in the North Island.

The traditional First Past the Post (FPP) system based, as is most of NZ's constitution, on the British method, was abandoned following a referendum in 1992 in which 1,217,284 electors voted in favour of a change to proportional representation (mostly in support of mixed member proportional representation (MMP)) and 1,031,257 supported FPP. The first MMP election was to be in 1996. (see MMP)

Local body elections are held on the second Saturday in October of every third year, on a most-votes, FPP system. Again voters must be over the age of 18, must have a residential qualification and must register but need not necessarily vote.

ELECTIONS - General election results in NZ since 1890

Lib = Liberal	Con = Conservative	Ref = Reform
Lab = Labour	Uni = United	Nat = National
Ind = Independent	SocC = Social Credit	NewL = New Labour
All = Alliance	NZF = New Zealand First	

Year	Lib	Con	Ref	Lab	Uni	Nat	Ind	SocC	New L	All	NZF
1890	38	24					12				
1893	46	20					8				
1896	42	27					5				
1899	52	18					4				
1902	52	24					4				
Year	Lib		Ref	Lab			Ind				
1905	61		15				4				
1908	51		26	1			2				
1911	33		37	4			6				
1914	31		40	8			1				
1919	19		46	8			3				
1922	22		38	17			3				
1925	12		55	13							
Year	Lib		Ref	Lab	Uni	Nat	Ind				
1928			29	19	26		6				
1931			22	25	29		4				
Year				Lab		Nat	Ind				
1935				55		19	6				
1938				53		25	2				
1943				45		34	1				
1946				42		38					
1949				34		46					
1951				30		50					
1954				35		45					
1957				41		39					
1960				34		46					
Year				Lab		Nat		SocC			
1963				35		45					
1966				35		44		1			
1969				39		45					
1972				55		32					
1975				32		55					
1978				40		51		1			
1981				43		47		2			
1984				56		39		2			
Year				Lab		Nat			NewL	All	NZF
1987				57		40					
1990				28		68			1		

1993				45		50				2	2
Year	Lib	Con	Ref	Lab	Uni	Nat	Ind	SocC	NewL	All	NZF
	Lib	= Liberal		Con	= Conservative		Ref	= Reform			
	Lab	= Labour		Uni	= United		Nat	= National			
	Ind	= Independent		SocC	= Social Credit		NewL	= New Labour			
	All	= Alliance		NZF	= New Zealand First						

ELECTRIC POWER

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Electric power generation has been dominated by government-owned hydro-electricity stations. The topography of the country, with fast-moving rivers moving through broken country, has lent itself to the development of hydro-electric plants using river dams. But the generation of electricity began well before the end of last century. Even though the first major plant was based on hydro-electric power (in Reefton in 1888), most of the early local authorities or private companies engaged in power production concentrated on steam plants.

The first state-owned hydro-electric power station was opened by the Prime Minister William Massey, in 1914 at Lake Coleridge. Demand was tentative at first but by the beginning of the 1920s, reticulation demand far exceeded the government's ability to supply. Domestic use of electricity at that time was mainly for lighting.

In 1917 the chief electrical engineer with the Public Works Department, E Parry, recommended a scheme which included the construction of hydro-electric stations at Lake Waikaremoana to serve Hawke's Bay, on the Mangahao River to serve Wellington and at Arapuni to provide power for Auckland. That was the beginning of the state's major hydro-electric construction programme designed to meet the accelerating demand brought about by increased industrial use of electricity and the growing use of household appliances for cooking and water heating. Supply was unable to match demand consistently until the beginning of the 1960s.

The greatest boom period in consumption was the 1920s when the number of consumers increased from 58,449 to 284,235 and the state added 135,590 kw to its generating capacity. During the 1920s the number of power boards undertaking the reticulation and sale of electricity within an area also grew enormously and set the pattern for electricity production and supply which persisted until the 1980s. The State Hydro-Electric Department was formed in 1946, and in 1958 the name was changed to the NZ Electricity Department, reflecting the fact that generating plants were no longer exclusively hydro-electric. In 1965 the power transmission systems of the North and South Islands were linked by submarine cable across Cook Strait.

In 1978 the department became the Electricity Division of the newly created Ministry of Energy, and in 1987 the government set up two new state-owned enterprises to operate as commercially driven energy corporations — the Electricity Corporation of NZ (ECNZ) and the Coal Corporation of NZ. ECNZ sells power to supply authorities. Government policy since then has been to deregulate the energy sector and create effective competition in both generation of power and distribution.

ELEPHANT FISH

Elephant Fish (*Callorhynchus milii*) is a chimaerid like the ghost sharks but is more common. It is characterised by the distinctive lobed trunk-like snout used for detecting prey animals buried in the sea bed. It averages about 80 cm in length and its colouring is silver grey with darker brown blotches over the body and fins. The elephant fish is commonest in the South Island, particularly on the Canterbury coast where it is taken by trawlers and set netters mainly during the spawning season — from October to February when the adults come close in-shore to mate and where the female lays her eggs. These eggs are large brown capsules about 25 by 10 cm, laid on sand or mud in depths of 40 m or less.

During the rest of the year the fish are scattered in deeper water on the edge of the continental shelf. Because of their behaviour they are particularly vulnerable to overfishing and stocks have declined considerably. The flesh is firm, white and boneless and popularly sold as white fillets.

ELINGAMITE

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Elingamite, a 2,585-ton Huddart Parker Company Line ship, left Sydney on 5 November 1902 for NZ. It had 136 passengers, a crew of 59 and £17,000 worth of gold bullion. The ship was wrecked on the Three Kings Islands and, although a number of people got clear in life boats and rafts, at least one life boat was lost. The wreck cost 45 lives in all and only £2,000 worth of gold was recovered. Strong currents and tides defeated most of the divers attempting salvage. The master of the ship, Captain E B Atwood, was declared negligent in navigation by a court of enquiry but eight years later the enquiry was reopened and Atwood exonerated completely. Naval surveyors had found that the Three Kings Islands were wrongly charted by about three miles and the *Elingamite* was not off course.

ELLIOT, Peter

Peter Elliot (1817–83) was born in Cornwall and emigrated to Taranaki with his wife and family in the *Amelia Thompson* in 1841. He took up land near the town of New Plymouth and established the first dairy farm in the province which is now world famous for dairying. Elliot supplied the town of New Plymouth with milk and fresh butter.

ELLIOTT, Keith

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Keith Elliott (1916–89) was born at Apiti in the Manawatu, and won the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Ruweisat Ridge in the Western Desert on 15 July 1942. Sergeant Elliott withdrew his platoon from a situation in which a substantial number of NZ troops had been taken prisoner by a group of retreating German tanks. In escaping past enemy positions, Elliott and his small band of men captured over 140 prisoners, killed or wounded more than 30 Germans and Italians and destroyed eight machine-gun posts. Elliott was badly wounded in four places.

Before the war Elliott had been a dairy farmer near Pahiatua in the northern Wairarapa. In 1947, after going back to farming for a period, he became a clergyman and was for several years City Missioner in Wellington.

ELLIS, Sir Albert Fuller

Sir Albert Fuller Ellis (1869–1951) was born in Queensland but came to NZ as a boy with his family. He was educated at Cambridge District High School and joined the London firm of John T Arundel and Company which traded round the South Pacific in phosphates, copra and pearl shell. Ellis noticed that a large piece of rock used as a doorstep in the company's Sydney office was in fact rich in phosphate and had come from Nauru. As an analyst and prospector for his company, he established workable deposits of phosphates on Ocean Island and Nauru and had recovery operations underway on Ocean Island by the end of 1900 and on Nauru by 1906. Ellis was later the British Phosphate Commissioner in NZ, a position he held till his death. In 1945 he represented the NZ government at the surrender ceremonies held on Ocean and Nauru Islands at the end of the occupation by the Japanese.

ELLISON-TAIAROA, Riki te Mairaki

Riki te Mairaki Ellison-Taiaroa (1916– 1984) was paramount chief of the Ngai Tahu and Ngati Mamoe tribes of the South Island. His father was Doctor Edward Pohua Ellison, member of the Young Maori Party and later Director of Maori Hygiene and Commissioner of the Cook Islands Supreme Court. His mother was Tini Wiwi Taiaroa. On both sides of his family Riki was descended from Matenga Taiaroa, the Great South Island warrior who had defeated Te Rauparaha and negotiated the sale of the site of Dunedin to Pakeha settlers.

Riki was brought up at Taumutu by his grand-uncle, Dick Taiaroa, who had been a star member of the Native Rugby Team that toured overseas in 1888–89. He was dux of Sedgemere Primary School and later attended Southbridge District High School and Lincoln College. He farmed at Taumutu until the outbreak of World War Two, in which he was at first an officer of the Home Guard and subsequently a wireless operator and instructor in the Royal NZ Air Force, which sent him to Canada and the New Hebrides.

After the war his farm became one of the best-known Friesian studs in the South Island, and he became increasingly involved in Maori, educational and church organisations. Among the dozens of positions he held were member of the NZ Maori Council from 1967, chairman of the Canterbury Maori Council executive and the Rehua Marae, and South Island representative on the Maori Education Foundation.

ELLISON, Thomas Rangiwahia

Thomas Rangiwahia Ellison (1866–1904) was a part-Maori of the Ngati-Awa tribe of Taranaki. He was educated at Te Aute College and later practised law in Wellington. Ellison's fame was made as a rugby player, representing Wellington, travelling to England with the native team of 1888–89, captaining NZ in Australia in 1893 and originating the position of wing forward by taking forwards out of the scrum to protect the half-back. Ellison was later a Wellington and NZ selector and wrote a book called *The Art of Rugby Football* (1903).

ELTHAM

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Eltham is a town with 2,500 people on the banks of the Waingongoro River, on the plain south-east of Mt Taranaki (Egmont) and 10 km south from Stratford. It is a prosperous town, the centre of a highly productive dairying area. The industry began as early as 1887 when a well-known Taranaki Chinese, Chew Chong, opened a dairy factory and experimented with the export of butter. Eltham became a town district in 1884, a borough in 1901 and since 1989 has been administered by the Taranaki Regional Council.

EMPLOYER ORGANISATIONS

Employer organisations were established in 1890 when the first meetings of the Otago and Canterbury Employers' Associations were held.

These organisations were emphatically opposed to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, particularly against the compulsory arbitration clauses, but they made little attempt to exert organised political pressure against the Liberal administration's legislation. But by 1902, employers had also established organisations in Auckland, Wellington and Invercargill and were ready to go national. A conference decided to form a national federation and the man who formally proposed it, G T Booth of Christchurch, became the first president. Four vice-presidents and an executive of 12 were also elected.

The first fully effective political move was made jointly with the Farmers' Union. Together they defeated a government move towards compulsory trade unionism — a proposed law which would have given automatic employment preference to members of trade unions. The Employers' Federation promptly established a permanent directorate in Wellington to monitor the labour legislation of the Liberal government and by 1908 there were 12 district associations federated with nearly 6,000 company and individual members.

During this period, from 1900 through to the beginning of World War One, the federation was loud in its condemnation of what it saw as 'creeping' socialism. In its dealings with government and trade unions, it aimed constructively at increasing their compatibility and emphasised the common goal of a higher standard of living. But in its propaganda role, it was strident in its claims that socialism was a menace threatening the wellbeing of the country.

Immediately after World War One, the federation called for regional and national joint committees of employers and unionists to work towards ending the growing industrial unrest. Throughout the 1920s, the federation stressed the need for joint consultation between employers and workers, freed from the compulsory clauses of the IC and A Act. The Depression of the 1930s saw division among the ranks of the employers. Some were accused of 'sweating' while others called for binding awards to cover various industries and put all employers on a similar footing. The first Labour administration's introduction of compulsory unionism in 1936 saw employers flock to join the employers' associations as they found themselves all brought within the conditions of binding industrial awards.

During the 1950s, the federation grew rapidly and its professional executive director, P J Luxford, was a national figure as the federation became a principal witness at general wage order hearings over the following two decades.

In 1971, the whole organisation was changed structurally with a head office secretariat embracing administration, public relations and research — quite separate from the traditional functions of negotiation and legal advocacy — and two years later the Industrial Relations Act formally recognised the federation as representing employers.

During the 1971 restructuring, the district associations were encouraged to participate more directly in matters of industrial concern at the local level.

The Employers' Federation became more and more influential during the 1970s and 1980s and contributed frequently to major industrial debates on issues such as wage fixing, school examinations, voluntary unionism, industrial training and a wide range of social concerns.

EMPLOYMENT COURT

(*see* Arbitration Tribunals)

ENDEAVOUR

Endeavour was the name of the ship in which James Cook rediscovered NZ in 1769 during the first of his three voyages in the South Pacific. The vessel was a cat-built ship of 355 tons which was bought for Cook's expedition (but not selected by him). First named *Earl of Pembroke*, the ship was originally a collier built at Whitby in Yorkshire. It was bought in March 1768 when four years old, and was 32 m long and a shade under 9 m at its widest. Square-rigged on all three masts (it was not a barque), the *Endeavour* could reach only about eight knots running before the wind, but was safe in heavy seas, sturdily constructed for beaching and repairing and could carry the large quantity of stores which were required for the long expedition. When it left England in August 1768, the ship had a complement of 96 and on its return three years later it had 90 including, some replacements from Batavia and Cape Town. *Endeavour* was later sailed on a Falkland Islands service (doing four return trips) but her subsequent history is unknown.

ENGLISH LEICESTER SHEEP

English Leicester sheep were developed in the 18th century by the famous British agricultural geneticist, Robert Bakewell, who began breeding for a smaller, earlier-maturing carcass, greater fat cover and shorter legs. His success led to the use of the Leicester in developing other long wool breeds.

It was an early arrival in NZ where it proved well suited to the wetter regions and rough grazing in North Island hill country, on which the Merino had been found to be unsatisfactory. The English Leicester is a large animal (55 to 65 kg bodyweight) with open face and wool-covered poll. It is found mainly in Otago, Canterbury, Wairarapa and Hawke's Bay ram-breeding flocks. The fleece (fibre diameter between 37 and 40 microns) is heavy, curly and lustrous, and used for furnishing fabrics, braids and heavy coats.

ENVIRONMENT, MINISTRY for the

Ministry for the Environment, set up by the Environment Act 1986, advises the government on environmental policies affecting the management of natural resources and ecosystems to ensure the aims of the Resource Management Act 1991 are achieved; and monitors possible consequences for the environment of actions by either the private or public sector. Under the 1991 Act, the ministry must take into consideration the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, lakes and rivers; the protection of outstanding natural features and of significant areas of indigenous flora and fauna; the enhancement of access to the coast, lakes and rivers; and to observe the relationship of Maori and their culture, traditions and ancestral lands.

The ministry also administers the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1990 and other allied acts.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TRIBUNAL

Equal Opportunities Tribunal was established by the Human Rights Commission Act 1977 to adjudicate in civil proceedings brought by the Human Rights Commission in which discriminatory practices are alleged on those grounds covered by the Act, including grounds of race, ethnic origin, religious or ethical belief, marital status or sex. The tribunal has three members — a barrister or solicitor as chairman, and two others appointed, from a panel maintained by the Minister of Justice, for each hearing.

EREBUS

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Erebus is an active volcano, 3,794 m high, which dominates McMurdo Sound in the Antarctic, and was the scene of one of the world's worst aviation disasters. On 28 November 1979 an Air NZ DC10-30 crashed into its ice-covered slopes on the northern side of Ross Island. The aircraft was shattered to pieces and the 257 (20 crew and 237 passengers) aboard the scenic Antarctic flight were all killed. A Royal Commission of enquiry into the crash of flight TE901 was conducted by High Court Judge Peter T Mahon in 1980 and 1981. It found among other things that 'the single dominant and effective cause of the disaster was the mistake made by those airline officials who programmed the aircraft to fly directly at Mt Erebus and omitted to tell the air crew'. Some parts of the Royal Commission report were later successfully challenged in the courts.

Erebus Point is on the northern side of the entrance to Perseverance Harbour on Campbell Island.

EREWHON

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Erewhon is a famous high-country sheep station on the north bank of the Rangitata River, central Canterbury, 100 km north-west from Ashburton and 190 km west from Christchurch. It is also an alpine resort with motel accommodation set in a special tourist area within the station, with skiing, tramping, riding, hunting and fishing available for visitors. The name comes from the 19th-century Utopian novel of that name by Samuel Butler, the first owner of the Mesopotamia sheep station on the south bank of the Rangitata River. Erewhon (roughly Nowhere spelt backwards), is also applied to a col, or saddle, across the Evans Glacier in the Southern Alps; and a hill-country farming district about 35 km north-east of Taihape in Rangitikei County.

EROSION

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Erosion of soil surface became a serious problem in NZ following the rapid exploitation of forest cover for timber and the burning of huge areas of forest for transformation into pasture by settlers wanting to emulate the pastoral farming of Britain. Previously, trees with an underlay of ferns and similar plants and spongy forest litter kept the surface, even of hilly country, fairly stable despite high rainfall, although in many areas of the country natural erosion was progressing at a steady pace. The substitution of shallow-rooted pasture plants has caused grave problems where rainfall is heavy and regular, where strong winds and frosts are prevalent and where land contours are steep. The problem was exacerbated in high and hill country, where there was natural ground cover, by introduced mammals, such as deer, opossums and pigs, destroying vegetation.

By the beginning of World War Two, the problem was serious enough to encourage the government to pass the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, which established catchment authorities to promote and, often, to force the operation of soil conservation and river control programmes.

Although soil erosion still occurs on close to one-third of the land area — that is on about eight million ha of hilly and mountainous country — control techniques have been introduced to reduce its severity. Among these are tree-planting, contour ploughing, topdressing with superphosphate and over-sowing, fencing and skilled grazing control.

Coastal erosion is also a major preoccupation of the Ministry for the Environment with high expenditure on protection works. With 15,000 km of coastline, most of it exposed to the open sea, NZ has a high rate of this type of erosion. One source puts 25 per cent of the coastline at risk.

ESCOTT, Margaret

Margaret Escott (1908–77) wrote a much admired novel about NZ, called *Show Down*, as a young woman and was later in life well known as a drama adjudicator and critic.

She was born in London, came to Auckland with her family as a 17-year-old, returned to London on her own before she was out of her teens and there wrote the three novels which she had published: *Insolence of Office* (1934), *Awake at Noon* (1935) and *Show Down* (1936). The first two were published under the pseudonym C M Allen, and the third, under her own name, was also published in the US under the title *I Told My Love*. Escott returned in 1938 and settled permanently, writing continuously for many years. She never again had a novel published. One day she destroyed all her manuscripts. *Show Down* was reissued in 1973.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate Duty, a tax on the wealth of a deceased person, often called Death Duty, was abolished in 1992. The amount of exemption had steadily increased to the value of \$450,000. The rate of tax for the value of an estate in excess of that sum was 40 per cent.

ETHNIC MINORITIES

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[French](#)

[Germans](#)

[Scandinavians](#)

[Chinese](#)

[Indians](#)

[Sri Lankans](#)

[Poles](#)

[Jews](#)

[Lebanese](#)

[Dutch](#)

[Pacific Island Polynesians](#)

Ethnic minorities have not been large enough to intrude on the main culture mix of the Maori people, the Scots, the English, the Welsh and the Irish, except since the beginning of the 1960s when a large body of Pacific Islanders, concentrated mainly in Auckland, Tokoroa and Wellington, have made their cultural presence felt, and since the beginning of the 1990s brought an influx of Asians — ethnic Chinese from Taiwan and Hong Kong, and Koreans. But other minorities have been present for many years, and have made their small but important contributions to making NZ what it is — among them Jews, Dalmatians, Lebanese, Germans, Bohemians (*see* Puhoi), Poles, Scandinavians and Indians. It is important, however, to keep in mind that among NZ's population of 3.4 million, only Pacific Island Polynesians make up a significant minority among those of European and Maori origin.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - French

The first influence came from the French, with de Surville exploring the coast of the North Island about the same time as Captain Cook in 1769.

Three years later, another Frenchman, Marion du Fresne, visited the Bay of Islands, where he and a dozen of his men were killed. Before the turn of the 18th century, Admiral d'Entrecasteaux spent time in NZ waters, and in 1827 Dumont d'Urville explored NZ's coastline. The bogus Baron Charles de Thierry arrived in 1837, with the aim of taking over NZ as a colony and settling it with his own immigrants, but he failed. A French colony was established at Akaroa on the Banks Peninsula in 1840, and gave a Gallic flavour to the area, which it has faintly retained.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Germans

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A party of 140 German immigrants arrived in 1834 to live in Nelson, and another 200 arrived in 1844. Some retreated almost immediately to South Australia, because they did not find their area of settlement congenial, but others stayed and the German names are still prevalent in the area.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Scandinavians

One of the largest groups of immigrants to settle on an organised basis came from Scandinavia, starting from the 1860s. Among the first was a former Premier of Denmark, Bishop Monrad, who returned to his home after a few years, leaving some members of his family in this country and his descendants are still here. There were Scandinavians on the goldfields of Otago and the West Coast, but most notably they were brought in to help defeat the Seventy-Mile Bush, which ran through the north of Wairarapa into Hawke's Bay. During the 19th century they settled into towns whose names reflect their origins, Dannevirke and Norsewood for instance, and a strong Scandinavian influence was felt also in the Manawatu which was the area in which Monrad had originally settled. One estimate is that about 12,000 Scandinavians had settled by the beginning of World War Two.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Chinese

One group of people, who came for the gold rush in Central Otago and later on the West Coast, were the Chinese. They were invited by Dunedin businessmen during the late 1860s, after European miners had defected to the West Coast. The Chinese were severely discriminated against by European miners. They were forced mostly to work only through the tailings over which the Europeans had already passed; there were 600 Chinese living in a place called Chinaman's Flat near the Central Otago gold town of Lawrence in the 1860s, and the locals passed a by-law to keep them outside the town limits. One estimate is that during the 19th century about 8,500 Chinese came to this country but more than 3,000 returned home. Two Chinese who distinguished themselves were Chew Chong, and a Central Otago publican, Sam Chew Lain, a huge man reputed to be nearly 7 ft (2.1 m) tall, who gained great respectability and later died in Lawrence.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Indians

The first Indians to come were Sikhs from the Punjab, who arrived in small numbers during the 1890s and early in the 20th century. It is understood there are about 600 or more Punjabis in NZ now. Most of the Indians are Hindus, mostly from Gujarat Province. They began coming in 1920, and worked as drain diggers, flax workers, scrub cutters and at a variety of other labouring jobs, with the intention of making enough to return to India materially advantaged. Indians now dominate the corner store business, many of them having come here in recent years from Fiji.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Sri Lankans

There are 1,000 Sri Lankans, a high proportion of them doctors (about 70 per cent according to one estimate), with another large group electrical engineers and other professions. Most have been in NZ only a relatively short time. Most are Buddhist.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Poles

One of the most influential groups of immigrants are the Poles. The first large party arrived here in the 1870s, many of them recruited by the NZ government for large public works projects under-way at that time. Most settled in Taranaki. There was another infusion in 1944 when many hundreds arrived, having been forced to trek out from Russian work camps in Siberia through Iran. They were then brought to NZ. Most of them were young children who were housed at Pahiatua in a specially prepared camp, and they have become assimilated NZers.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Jews

The first Jews arrived in the very early days of settlement. L D Nathan, a merchant business, was established in Kororareka by David Nathan in the 1840s, and moved to Auckland when the seat of government was established there. There were Jews present in most sizeable settlements from the earliest days, but by far the most were in Auckland. Their numbers have never been great but their prestige has always been high, mainly because of their success as businessmen and generosity as philanthropists. One Jew, Sir Julius Vogel, was twice Premier and another, Sir Michael Myers, was Chief Justice for 15 years until 1946 and one of the most famous jurists in NZ history. Prominent Jewish family names are the Myers in Auckland, Levin in Wellington and Fels in Dunedin. The influence and public spiritedness of Jews in Auckland is reflected in the number of them who have become mayor of the City.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Lebanese

One substantial ethnic group here since before the turn of the century, is the Lebanese. Perhaps the most famous of them is the Corban family, pioneering wine-makers but also involved in every facet of NZ life. Other Lebanese Christians and more Corban relatives arrived during the 1890s and in the 20th century. It is estimated there are about 5,000 Lebanese or people of Lebanese extraction in NZ.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Dutch

After the Second World War, a wave of Dutch migrants arrived in NZ, many of them from the former Dutch East Indies, which gained their independence and became Indonesia. The Dutch adapted very quickly to NZ life and had a major impact on horticulture, hotel management and the food and beverage industry.

ETHNIC MINORITIES - Pacific Island Polynesians

By far the largest ethnic group are the Pacific Island Polynesians. Their numbers have increased from about 60,000 in the mid-1970s to more than 120,000. About one half are of Samoan extraction, with about a quarter of them Cook Island Maori who have the right to settle here at any time. Other substantial groups are Niuean, Tongan and Tokelauan.

EUROPEAN REDISCOVERY

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European rediscovery of NZ was almost 350 years ago by a Dutch expedition, led by Abel Janszoon Tasman, in the vessels *Heemskerck* and *Zeehaen*. Those extraordinary seafarers, the Polynesians, had originally discovered the country about 800 years earlier.

In August 1642, Tasman set out from Batavia (now Jakarta) in the Dutch East Indies, as Indonesia was known then. His instructions were to find the great southern continent and a passage to the west coast of South America.

Ancient Greek geographers had deduced the earth was spherical and the belief was long held that a large land mass must exist in the southern hemisphere to counter-balance the continents in the north. During the Middle Ages, the Christian Church had ruled the earth was flat and its leaders would brook no argument. But the 15th and early 16th century voyages of discovery changed the perspective. Bartholomew Diaz entered the vast southern ocean region around the Cape of Good Hope in 1478 and Magellan came into the Pacific from round the bottom of South America in 1520. A southern land mass centred on the South Pole began to reappear on maps.

The Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explored the equatorial region of the Pacific including northern Australia and Indonesia. In the opening years of the 17th century, the Dutch established a port at Batavia and the merchants of the Dutch East India Company began a trade with Europe. It was a businesslike merchant company, motivated by trade and not by an urge to discover new land; so exploration was not a priority.

There have been claims over the years that the Portuguese, Spanish and even the French accidentally discovered NZ during the 16th or early 17th century but the evidence is insubstantial. What is known as ‘the Spanish Helmet’, now in the National Museum, was dredged out of Wellington Harbour and has provoked speculation that it belonged to an early Spanish expedition.

William Colenso discovered the ‘Tamil Bell’ in 1836 in the North Island and there have been claims that this came here in a vessel from the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the coast of India.

The underwater remains of a number of wrecks of unusual, unidentifiable ships round the NZ coast have also prompted romantic tales of early visits by Europeans. But there is no confident claim of a European visit earlier than that by Tasman who sighted the Southern Alps, ‘a large land uplifted high’, from the Tasman Sea off the west coast of the South Island on 13 December 1642. For the first time, NZ, or Staten Landt, had a fixed if sketchy place on the map of the world. But the contact was unhappy. Tasman’s ships sailed into Golden Bay and Maori in their canoes paddled out to inspect the visitors. When the Dutch attempted to send a

boat from the *Zeehaen* to the *Heemskerck* the Maori moved in quickly and killed four of the Dutch sailors. Tasman, thoroughly intimidated, named it Murderers' Bay and sailed away.

He made no further serious attempt to land as he moved up the west coast to the north, believing it was part of the massive southern continent which blocked the way across the southern Pacific to South America. And so he named it Staten Landt, as the southern continent had long been named on Dutch maps.

Tasman had discovered Tasmania (and called it Van Diemen's Land) on his way to NZ and had established that Australia was not a huge land mass that ran down to the South Pole as some geographers had claimed.

But if Tasman's association with NZ was tentative and his visit fleeting, Captain Cook methodically brought the country into the known world 127 years later. (See Cook, James.)

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a 200-mile (321.8 km) wide band of sea, extending out from the coast of all NZ territory. It covers 1.2 million square nautical miles, over which the nation claims economic rights, notably for the catching of fish. The zone was established, following international agreement, by the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act which came into effect on 1 April 1978. Under the Act foreign fishing vessels may operate within 200 miles of NZ only under licence, or face arrest.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Executive Council is an 'alter ego' of the Cabinet, but presided over by the Governor-General (who is, however, not technically a member). The powers of both the Governor-General and the Executive Council were established by Royal Letters Patent and Instructions of 11 May 1917, and were gazetted on 24 April 1919 from when they took effect. No-one may be appointed a Minister or member of the council unless he is a Member of Parliament; and if he ceases to be a member, except on the dissolution of Parliament, he cannot hold office for more than another 21 days. (However, it is the Executive Council which continues to exist in law after Parliament is dissolved.) Its principal functions are the issuing of Orders-in-Council, of regulations authorised by statute and the making of statutory appointments. It has also exercised the royal prerogative of mercy or pardon. The Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council.

EXPLORATION

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Exploration of the ocean region around NZ and of the country's interior took many years after Captain Cook's voyages which rediscovered and charted the country. The Maori inhabitants, of course, were vigorous and adventurous explorers, and even though most of them lived in coastal regions, collectively they had a thorough knowledge of NZ's geography. Overland expeditions by Europeans before the 1870s were usually with Maori help and guidance to confirm the whereabouts of geographical features described by Maori.

The region's islands and waterways not charted by Cook were put on the map as follows:

- In 1788, Captain William Bligh on his way to Tahiti and immortality aboard the *Bounty*, found the Bounty Islands, south of NZ.
- Three years later, Lieutenant Broughton, in command of the *Chatham*, rediscovered the Chatham Islands.
- In 1793, a Frenchman, Antoine d'Entrecasteaux, discovered the Kermadecs.
- Captain Henry Waterhouse in the *Reliance* discovered Antipodes Island in 1800.
- Also in 1800, an American sealer, Owen Smith, established that Foveaux Strait split Stewart Island from the South Island and it was not a peninsula as Cook had drawn it.
- In 1806, Captain Abraham Bristow in the whaler, *Ocean*, discovered the Auckland Islands, south of NZ.
- A New South Wales government vessel, *Perseverance*, commanded by Frederick Hasselborough, found sub-antarctic Campbell and Macquarie Islands in 1810.
- Captain James Herd in the *Rosanna*, charted Wellington Harbour, whose existence had been missed by previous European navigators, in 1826.

The visits by sealers and whalers meant large areas of NZ's coastline were well mapped and thoroughly known quite early. They were the first people to set up relatively permanent settlements here.

Among the European navigators who contributed to the charted knowledge of the coastline were Russia's Fabian von Bellingshausen who spent nine days in Queen Charlotte Sound in 1820 with his two vessels, *Vostok* and *Mirnyy*; and four Frenchmen — Louis Duperry aboard *Coquille* in which he charted the Bay of Islands in 1824; Dumont d'Urville who had been aboard *Coquille* with Duperry and returned in 1827 in *Astrolabe* (the *Coquille* renamed) spending two months here; Captain Laplace in *Favourite* charted the Bay of Islands in 1831; and in 1838 Captain Cecille in *Heroine* charted Lyttelton and Akaroa Harbours and other bays in the region and some of the Chatham Island coast.

Between 1847 and 1851, two British ships completed a hydrographic survey of the NZ coast, producing charts that were used for the next century. *Acheron*, captained by John Lort Stokes, worked on the project for three years from 1848, and the *Pandora* finished the task.

The first Europeans to walk into the interior of the country were almost all missionaries. In 1815 Samuel Marsden travelled the relatively short distance inland to Hongi Hika's pa at Waimate and in 1819 Thomas Kendall and John King walked from the Bay of Islands to Hokianga. The following year, Marsden was back again from New South Wales and undertook major exploration expeditions on foot and by ship and canoe which took him to the future site of Auckland, to the Kaipara, Whangarei, Hokianga and Whangaroa.

By the 1830s, many Europeans had established themselves permanently in this country. One of them was a trader on the east coast of the North Island, Philip Tapsell, who with missionary Henry Williams, became the first Europeans to visit the thermal region of the central North Island. In 1834, missionaries Alfred Brown and James Hamlin explored Kawhia, the Waikato region and Thames during a journey that took them five months.

A Henry Williams expedition in 1839 took him from Wanganui to the Bay of Plenty, past Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe to Lake Taupo, and the following year the forbidding Octavius Hadfield walked from Otaki to Cape Egmont and back.

In 1841, William Deans, later a Canterbury pioneer walked the southern route into the Wairarapa and Robert Stokes went in from the north over the Rimutakas. Some of the truly epic walks were made in the South Island, a number of them by the indefatigable Thomas Brunner.

EYRE, Edward John

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Edward John Eyre (1815–1901) was a Yorkshire-man who emigrated to Australia at the age of 17 with £400 capital. Eyre spent almost ten years exploring the interior of southern and western Australia, earning a reputation for his humanity towards the aboriginals, and his advocacy of their rights against an overbearing white population.

Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor to George Grey, and took up his post in Wellington in 1848. It soon became clear, however, that he and Grey would be unable temperamentally to work well together and Eyre relinquished his post in 1853 and returned to England. He later served in British government posts in the Caribbean from where he was recalled in disgrace, following over-rigorous suppression of a revolt.

Despite his short stay here, several geographical features were named after him: the Eyre Mountains, a stragglng range south of Lake Wakitipu, on whose southern reaches is the Eyre State Forest which was declared a recreation area in 1975, covering 24,890 ha of bush; Eyre River which flows into the Waimakariri River about 10 km upstream from its mouth in central Canterbury; Eyre Creek which runs out of the Eyre Mountains; and Eyreton a farming district on the north side of the Waimakariri River in central Canterbury.

EIGHT-MILE JUNCTION

Eight-Mile Junction is a small farming district, so-called because it is eight miles south-west from Te Kuiti, in the King Country. It escaped the national decimalisation of the 1970s which would have seen its name changed to Thirteen Kilometre Junction.

ELLERSLIE

Ellerslie, an inner suburb of Auckland, is famous for its fine race course. It was named by a Superintendent of Auckland Province, Robert Graham, after his family home in Scotland. Graham bought the area for a stud farm in 1853.

ESK

Esk is a name imported from the Esk River in the south of Scotland and applied to an Esk River which flows into Hawke Bay about ten km north of Napier; an Esk River in Hurunui County, North Canterbury; an Esk Burn, a stream which flows into Lake Te Anau in Fiordland; an Esk Valley in Waimate County, South Canterbury; and Eskdale, a farming district north of Napier through which one of the Esk rivers flow.

FACIAL ECZEMA

Facial eczema is a stock disease caused by a toxic fungus (*Pithomyces chartarum*) which grows rapidly on pastures in the North Island following rain and high humidity in late summer or autumn. When spore counts get to a certain level, farmers in infected areas are advised to take their stock off pasture and/or to spray the grass with a fungicide. A zinc treatment has also been successful.

The name facial eczema first appeared in print in an encyclopedia published in Auckland in 1882 and, although it describes only the most superficial symptoms of the disease, it has stuck. The primary damage occurs in the bile ducts and liver and the facial symptoms are due to the activation, by the sun's rays, of phylloerythrin in the blood. Phylloerythrin is a breakdown product of chlorophyll and in healthy animals it is excreted. In animals with blocked bile ducts, however, it circulates in the bloodstream and in parts of the body exposed to sunlight it causes a sunburning effect with scab formation.

An outbreak of facial eczema among sheep and cattle was first officially recorded in 1898 but it had obviously been around for a long time by then, as there are earlier mentions of an 'eczematous' disease. It became a matter of national importance in 1938 when millions of sheep and cattle were struck down. There was enormous pressure on scientists at Ruakura Research Station to find the cause of the disease and then to pursue a cure. The cause, however, evaded discovery for 20 years, mainly because scientists had too early discounted the likelihood of its being a fungus. In 1958 a Ruakura scientist, Campbell Percival, noticed a black dust on the blades of a mower when he was cutting toxic pasture, collected it, had it identified as spores of a fungus, cultured it and then fed it to guinea pigs. The search was over.

FAIRBURN, Arthur Rex Dugard

Arthur Rex Dugard Fairburn (1904–57) was one of the most influential writers for 30 years as a poet and satirist. He was a descendant of the Rev W T Fairburn, a missionary at Paihia in the Bay of Islands, who witnessed the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Rev Fairburn's son, **Edwin Fairburn** (1827–1911), was born at Paihia, trained as a surveyor, engineer and linguist at Auckland and for a period in Germany, and later designed the township of Oamaru.

A R D Fairburn, as he signed his work, or Rex as he was familiarly known, was born in Auckland and had a fairly conventional boyhood. He was educated at Auckland Grammar, excelled at rugby and competitive swimming and, on leaving school, became an insurance clerk. He became a prolific freelance journalist and espoused the causes of organic gardening and Douglas Credit, as Social Credit was then known. He was in many ways an archetypal NZer of his time — a determined and independent democrat and egalitarian. For several years he was a lecturer in the history and theory of art at the Elam School of Arts and later a lecturer at Auckland University College.

He wrote many radio scripts and newspaper and magazine articles, but he is remembered best for his satirical pieces and his verse — *He Shall Not Rise* (1930), *Dominion* (1938), *Strange Rendezvous* (1952) and *Three Poems* (1952). His collected poems were published posthumously in 1966 and have been reissued twice since then, most recently in 1975. The critic Vincent O'Sullivan has written: 'A R D Fairburn's output in poetry, satire, and occasional prose bear witness to a many-sided mind. He wrote more extensive political verse than did any other NZer. He castigated the society he lived in, yet his commitment was such that criticism at times brought him close to the elegiac. He saw in a decent regard for nature the basis of a finer national life.'

FAIRY SPRINGS

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Fairy Springs is the source of a small stream, 5 km from Rotorua, which has been made into a picnic spot and tourist attraction. It is notable for its huge rainbow trout which can be fed by hand, while peacocks and pheasants walk freely about and some native birds are kept in aviaries. The Maori name is Te Puna-a-Tuhoe, 'the spring of Tuhoe'.

FALCONS

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Falcons are represented by one endemic species, *Falco novaeseelandiae*, sometimes called the bush hawk. The Maori name is karearea. A bird of the high country and isolated bush-clad mountain valleys, it is rare north of Rotorua. Falcons are among the fastest fliers and the NZ falcon is a ruthless predator, mostly upon smaller birds, and fierce in guarding its territory against intruders.

FALLA, Sir Robert Alexander

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Sir Robert Alexander Falla (1901–79) was one of NZ's best-known naturalists and specialist ornithologists, and a former director of the (then) Dominion Museum, Wellington (1947–66). He was born in Palmerston North, and educated at Invercargill, Auckland Grammar and Auckland University, from which he gained an MA and DSc. After teaching for five years, he went to Antarctica as assistant zoologist with the NZ and Australian expedition led by Sir Douglas Mawson. He was director of the Canterbury Museum before moving to Wellington.

Falla Peninsula, on the east coast of the main island in the Auckland Islands group, was named after Sir Robert.

FALLOW DEER

Fallow deer (*Cervus dama*), introduced in the 19th century, exist in herds in both islands, concentrated along the Kaipara, around Wanganui and in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty in the North Island, and around Marlborough, north Westland, Lake Wakatipu and eastern Southland in the South Island. They like best to graze through sparse forest land, are timid but have become favoured by some deer farmers. They stand about 90 cm tall at the shoulder.

FAMILIES

Victorian Families

Bearing Children

Families in early NZ were called whanau (or extended families) and they consisted of ten to 20 people of two or three generations — an old couple with their married and single children and grandchildren.

It was not often that people lived to see their grandchildren, as the life expectancy in pre-European times was just over 30. It was uncommon for nuclear families — parents with their unmarried children — to live in isolation.

Whanau moved to different sites up to several times a year, to take advantage of seasonal sources of food. Sometimes members went off in twos, threes or nuclear families to camp by a shore or forest. Depending on its size, the whanau shared one or more sleeping houses.

A number of related whanau made up a hapu. These extended kinship groups were descended from, and named after, a common ancestor, and usually numbered several hundred members. Land was traditionally managed by the tribe or hapu, with rights of usage and disposal vested in an ariki (chief).

The average number of children born to each woman was three or four. Abortion and infanticide were sometimes used to keep the numbers of a tribe within what the environment would support.

Maori young people used the term matua (father) for all men of the father's generation; similarly whaea (mother) referred to all female kin of the mother's generation. Related boys were called tama (son) and girls tamahine (daughter). Kin of their grandparents' age were tupuna, or children could address them as koro (old man) or kuia (old woman). A woman called her brother tungaane, and a man called his sister tuahine. Both called their same sex siblings and their cousins tuakana, if older, and teina, if younger.

The Maori family structure changed rapidly with the coming of European immigrants. Missionaries disapproved and tried to change what they saw as Maori sexual immorality and poor child discipline. Missionaries believed that children should be protected from the corruption of the wider society and closely controlled by two parents.

FAMILIES - Victorian Families

The Victorian middle-class family — with a male head, female in the kitchen and their rigidly controlled children — was regarded as central to the export of civilisation to the new colony. Edward Gibbon Wakefield held that a colony of young families escaped the consequences of an imbalance of the sexes, had the ordered stability of pre-industrial Britain and would create a profitable investment. Those in power in the new colony wanted to populate NZ fast, to make it as productive as possible.

Housework last century took much physical strength. Washing for a large family was interminable. Even for a small family, water had to be carried long distances in awkward containers, outside tubs filled and refilled, and fires kept up. Clothes were rung out by hand and irons were heavy and awkward. Coal ranges and camp ovens needed constant supplies of fuel, and cooking utensils and other household equipment were heavy.

FAMILIES - Bearing Children

Women married usually in their late twenties and were usually bearing and rearing children for the next twenty-five years. From the earliest days of the colony, neglected and delinquent children were a problem. The medical profession presented scientific justifications for the strongly polarised gender roles. They said women's biology programmed them to manage households and have children.

World War Two offered opportunities for work for women, but afterwards, as in the 1920s, women were again encouraged to be fulltime mothers and housewives. But child-rearing, once women's main purpose in life, now took only ten to 12 years. By the age of 32, most married women in 1955 had completed their childbearing and seen the last child off to school. The European family since the 1950s is much less likely to include other relatives or lodgers than it had earlier in the century. As a result of these changes, marriage was expected to provide more emotional fulfilment and companionship for partners.

A substantial Maori migration to the cities happened in the 1950s and 1960s, led by young Maori women. They were leaving rural areas with few job opportunities and a shortage of young men because many Maori soldiers had died in the war. Until 1945, 80 per cent of Maori people lived in the country, mostly in the north half of the North Island. By 1966, 55 per cent of all Maori people lived in centres with more than 2,000 people. Maori households remain bigger on average than non-Maori, and many Maori people live in a three-generation household at some stage in their lives.

The household of two parents and their unmarried children is becoming a smaller proportion of all private households. The single parent family is the fastest growing family type, increasing by around five per cent annually over the 20 years from the mid-seventies. Families with solo fathers are among the fastest growing category, increasing from 1,700 in 1981 to more than 5,000 ten years later.

FAMILY COURTS

Family Courts were set up as a division of the District Courts, following a major revision of the courts system in October 1981. Supreme courts became high courts, with some changed responsibilities, and magistrate's courts became district courts, again with a shifting of responsibilities. The family courts were given jurisdiction over most matters concerning the family, including divorce, guardianship applications, adoptions, matrimonial property and other issues covered by the Family Proceedings Act 1980. Family court judges are specially warranted judges of the district court.

FANTAILS

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Fantails (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*) have adapted to almost all environments, from isolated forest areas to suburban gardens. There are three sub-species— the North Island (*R. f. placabilis*), South Island (*R. f. fuliginosa*) and Chatham Island (*R. f. penitus*) — with the main difference being varying degrees of white on the tail feathers. The fantail catches insects on the wing and also eats caterpillars and spiders. The nest is made of moss, bark, horsehair, wool and lichen, bound with cobwebs. It may have up to five broods, from August to January, each consisting of three to four eggs. Both parents built the first nest and incubate and feed the offspring. Successive broods are incubated and fed by the female while the male feeds the fledglings.

FANTHAMS PEAK

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Fanthams Peak is a volcanic bump on the southern side of Mt Taranaki (Egmont), named after Fanny Fantham, the first woman to climb this peak in 1887.

FARJEON, Benjamin Leopold

Benjamin Leopold Farjeon (1838–1903) was born in the East End of London, and at the age of 16 emigrated to the goldfields of Victoria where he started a number of small newspapers. In 1861 he arrived in Otago as correspondent for the *Melbourne Argus*, soon joined the *Otago Daily Times*, became manager and sub-editor at various times under the editorship of the proprietor, Julius Vogel, and by 1864 was a partner with Vogel in the ownership of the paper. In 1865 and 1866 in Dunedin he published his first two novels, *Shadows on the Snow* and *Grif*, copies of which he sent to Charles Dickens in London. Dickens was not fulsome in his praise of the novels, but Farjeon was encouraged to go to London where *Grif* was published for a second time in 1870 and was a big success with sales totalling 300,000. Farjeon became an established popular novelist in London, with the Prince of Wales among his admiring readers and more than 15 of his novels were published in London over the following 20 years.

FARQUHAR, David Andross

David Andross Farquhar (1928–), Emeritus Professor of Music at Victoria University in Wellington, is one of the country's most prolific and versatile composers. He was born at Cambridge in the Waikato, educated at St Peter's School there, at Wanganui Collegiate School, the universities of Canterbury and Victoria (Wellington) and Cambridge (England) and the Guildhall School of Music in London. His works include the operas, 'A Unicorn for Christmas' (1962) and 'Oh! Captain Cook' (1969); orchestral works 'Dance Suite from Ring Round the Moon' (1957), 'Symphony No 1' (1959), and 'Symphony No 2' (1983), 'Concerto for Guitar' (1992), 'Scherzo' (1992); vocal and choral works 'Three Scots Ballads' (1960), 'Bells in Their Seasons' (1974), 'Magpies and Other Birds' (1976), 'Three Cilla McQueen Songs' (1987); and instrumental numbers 'Partita for Piano' (1957), '...And One Makes Ten' (1969), 'Anniversary Duets' (1961 and 1964), 'Suite for Guitar' (1966), 'Five Scenes for Guitar' (1971) and 'String Quartet' (1989). Many of these works have been published and recorded.

FARRELL, Richard

Richard Farrell (1927–58), born in Auckland, was a child prodigy, playing the piano at the age of four, producing his first two compositions at the age of nine, and winning acclaim on the New York stage before he was 20.

Farrell was educated at St Patrick's College, Wellington, and by the age of twelve had exhibited his sense of absolute pitch — a gift rare even among musicians. His initial piano tuition was in Wellington followed by study at the New South Wales Conservatorium. World-famous singer, Richard Tauber, was impressed by his talent, and arranged for him to study abroad. This was interrupted by World War Two, however, when Farrell returned to Australia. After the war, William Kapell realised Farrell's potential, and used his influence to obtain a scholarship for him at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, where he studied from 1946 to 1948.

After a period of giving recitals throughout the US, Farrell was the soloist for the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra for its 1950 season. In 1951 he was in Britain, playing with the London Symphony Orchestra in the Royal Festival Hall. Internationally the critics were impressed. Neville Cardus of *The Guardian* wrote: 'I can well imagine the delight of young Brahms, could he have heard Farrell playing'.

In 1952, returning to NZ, Farrell appeared with the National Orchestra. His ambition to become a conductor was never realised, as he was tragically killed at the age of 31 in England.

FAY, Sir Humphrey Michael Gerard

Sir Humphrey Michael Gerard Fay (1949–), known as Sir Michael, was born in Auckland and became a leading merchant banker as joint managing director of Fay, Richwhite and Company Ltd, a company which became a major influence in the NZ financial sector during the mid-eighties.

Fay became a national figure as the chairman and predominant backer of the NZ America's Cup campaign in Perth in 1987. His KZ fibre-glass yachts proved innovative and successful competitors in a build-up campaign and through an elimination series against all comers to find a challenger for the Australian holders of the cup. The NZ campaign faltered in the late stages, however, and the Americans, represented by the San Diego Yacht Club, won the elimination series and eventually took the cup from the Australians.

Fay, whose challenges were made on behalf of the tiny Mercury Bay Boating Club, put huge sums of money and his organising talent behind a head to head match against the San Diego club in 1988, and behind the major challenge series of 1992. Again, the NZ team performed brilliantly until the late stages of the elimination series, which was eventually won by the Italian entry. He was not involved in the successful 1995 challenge mounted by the Royal NZ Yacht Squadron.

FEATHERSTON

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Featherston is tucked in below the Rimutaka Range, serving as the gateway to the Wairarapa, 31 km from Upper Hutt, 36 km from Masterton and the nearest town to the bountiful Lake Wairarapa, with its boating, wildlife and duck-shooting attractions. The town has had many temporary roles, as a coaching stop, railway settlement, military and prisoner of war camp and public works centre during the building of the Rimutaka rail tunnel.

The Ngati Rangitane were the original inhabitants of this area, superseded by the Ngati Kahungunu. The Pakeha settlers knew it first as Burlings, after the local publican there from the 1840s. It was renamed after Dr Isaac Featherston, first Superintendent of the Wellington Provincial Council. Its streets are named after his fellow politicians — Fox, Wakefield, Johnston, Fitzherbert, Clifford, Bell and Revans.

When the road was completed across the Rimutakas, Featherston was the principal coach and wagon staging post to the Wairarapa. When John Fell in 1863 designed his engine able to cope with the Rimutakas' gradient of one in 15, Featherston enjoyed several years of status as the railhead, while the line was being pushed on to Masterton.

The military camp established there trained 30,000 cavalry, artillery and infantry, many going on to die in World War One in Belgium. For this reason the town was twinned with Messines in Belgium, its army camp memorial sited on Messines Way. In World War Two the camp was used to house 800 Japanese prisoners of war. Following misunderstandings, a riot of these prisoners was contained at a cost of 48 dead and 75 wounded, with seven guards injured, mostly by ricochets, one subsequently dying.

The Rimutaka rail tunnel was opened in 1955, its 7.44 km one of the world's longest. Five of the famous Fell engines that had hauled trains over the top were scrapped. The sixth became the focal point of the town's Save the Fell fund.

The local hotel offers pictures of that era when the trains were assisted up the hill by a special double-headed rail track between the normal railway lines. A set of four horizontal wheels, driven by a steam engine, gripped the special track to help haul the train over the Rimutakas.

Featherston was planned in detail in 1856, was created a town district in 1876, a borough in 1917, and became a ward of the South Wairarapa District Council in 1989. Population is 2,650 with many commuting the half-hour to work in the Hutt Valley, or the hour to Wellington.

FEATHERSTON, Isaac Earl

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Isaac Earl Featherston (1813–76) was born in England and graduated as a physician in Edinburgh in 1836. He sailed for NZ as a surgeon on the NZ Company's vessel, *Olympus*, in 1840, and became a well-known politician in the early days of the colony. He was elected Superintendent of Wellington Province at the inception of the provincial system in 1853 and held office until 1870 through four elections. He was also a Member of Parliament continuously from 1853 to 1870.

Although never in robust health, he was an outstanding soldier during the land wars against the Maori and on more than one occasion the Maori fighting for the Pakeha would not move without him. On one such occasion he could hardly sit on his horse but led troops at the storming and capture of Otapawa Pa (January 1866) for which he was awarded the NZ Cross. The professional soldier in charge of the campaign, General Chute, wrote in a despatch: 'I now consider it my imperative duty to recommend this officer in the highest terms for the distinctive decoration of the NZ Cross in recognition of his meritorious and intrepid services during the period referred to and more particularly at the storming and capture of that formidable pa, Otapawa, where Dr Featherston so exposed himself in the service of the Queen and country as to become, as it were, a target for the enemy's fire, thus by his noble example stimulating and encouraging the Native allies.'

Featherston declined a knighthood and always refrained from accepting cabinet office except on one occasion for a few weeks when he joined Fox to meet an emergency and again during 1869–71 when he was in the executive without portfolio in Fox's last ministry.

Featherston served as NZ's Agent-General in London from 1871 until June 1876 when he died in London. He was an autocratic man by temperament but, according to contemporary commentators, did not seek power. He was a man of high education and charisma.

FEATHER STAR

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Feather star (*Comanthus novaezelandiae*) is an echinoderm, closely related to the starfish and sea urchins but quite unlike them in appearance.

Anchored to a rocky surface by a ring of prehensile arms, the main part of the body is hardly visible but the long, waving, feathery arms, usually in multiples of five, give the appearance of an underwater fern. The upper surfaces of the arms are deeply grooved and covered with cilia and tube feet which beat rapidly creating currents which carry food particles to them. The particles become entangled in mucus and are then conveyed to the mouth which is on the upper side of the body.

FEDERATED FARMERS

Federated Farmers evolved from district farmers' clubs which were formed in the early days of European settlement and through the NZ Farmers' Union which began with the formation of a branch at Kaitaia in 1899.

Farmers' Union branches spread rapidly and the organisation was formally constituted at the first national conference in 1902. To some degree, the president over the first 20 years, James Wilson, set a policy tone that persists — in favour of close settlement of freehold land by independent farming families. The union quickly established a secretariat in Wellington and as it continued to expand through more and more local branches and provincial councils it became the most potent single force in NZ politics during the first half of the 20th century. It effectively ended the leasehold movement, helped to return the durable administration of William Massey and it was the catalyst that brought farmers solidly together to defeat the 1913 strikes. Its successive presidents were mostly knighted by the governments of the day.

A split developed between the two World Wars when Auckland decided that the national union did not give adequate representation on behalf of dairy farmers which were a powerful group in the Auckland provincial area. So Federated Farmers of Auckland was formed and when the movement was re-united it was named Federated Farmers of NZ.

As NZ has become increasingly urbanised and industrialised, the farming lobby led by the federation has declined in influence. If it is still a major force in a number of electorates, the proportion is diminishing. Although it has always claimed independence from allegiance to any political party, its interests in modern times have been generally reflected in the policies of the National Party.

The federation's lobby has remained professional and it produced a policy for the snap election of 1984 before either of the political parties managed to do so. As the number of farmers has declined, membership has gradually shrunk, but by the mid-1990s members still numbered 21,000.

The Women's Division Federated Farmers (WDFF) also began in the Farmers' Union days and formed in 1925 after a survey revealed the extent of the isolation and hardship suffered by many back country women. It changed to its present name at the same time as the main organisation.

One of the first tasks of the first secretary was to write more than 2,000 letters to back country addresses to get women's opinions on what were their most crucial needs. The main thrust of the reply was summarised by: 'Find us reliable help when we are ill or have to leave home.' The WDFF consequently organised an emergency housekeeping scheme and 'bush nursing' and in many other ways helped rural women combat the loneliness and hardship that was so often their lot.

The organisation contributed to the war effort and many other national causes. The WDFF membership peaked in 1960 at 30,000, dived to 18,000 by 1975, and was 6,500 in the mid 1990s.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Federation of Labour was formed in 1937 during the first term of office of a Labour government and following legislation establishing compulsory unionism. The FOL was a major industrial force for exactly 50 years before disbanding to join the Public Service Association in a new NZ Council of Trade Unions. The federation grew from a government-sponsored National Industrial Conference called to promote industrial unity. At that time there were about 178,000 trade unionists and they sent 300 delegates to the meeting. After the April 1937 conference a constitution was established and local trades councils were set up in main centres. This new FOL held its own first national conference at Wellington the following year.

The earliest attempts by small unions to amalgamate into larger and more centralised bodies followed the Trade Union Act of 1878 which effectively legalised trade unions. Previously, workers could have been prosecuted for attempting to form unions. At first the major unions — shearers and maritime workers — were recruited by the larger Australian unions as affiliates. This trans-Tasman unity was largely the result of a steady and continuous, two-way exchange of labour during the 19th century. In 1884, a national conference was held at Dunedin with 38 delegates representing about 2,500 workers but a move to form an Australian-style Trades Union Congress proved unrealistic even though the number of unions and unionists grew rapidly during the 1800s.

The first NZ Federation of Labour was established in 1908, formed from the NZ Federation of Miners and other smaller union groups. It was a true federation of unionists in name only. It quickly became known — with the help of conservative newspapers — as the ‘Red Federation’ and its members as ‘Red Feds’. Its political subsidiary was the NZ Socialist Party. But many of its members and constituent unions later became important elements in the NZ Labour Party.

In 1913, the United Federation of Labour was formed and it adopted most of the doctrines of the highly militant, syndicalist American Industrial Workers of the World. The Massey government with its mounted farmer support smashed the Waihi miners’ strike and the United FOL crumpled. It disbanded in 1920 to be replaced by an organisation called the Alliance of Labour.

The later FOL was more in the line of succession of the craft unions and other relatively conservative workers’ organisations which were strong in the early years of the 20th century and had been grouped in local trades and labour councils; although many of the early radicals, such as later Prime Minister Peter Fraser, became important influences in the Labour Party during the 1920s. And in the 1930s and 1940s, a number of extreme left-wing unionists moved to the right and took up leadership within the trade union movement and government with centre-right attitudes. An example of this shift was Angus McLagan, a dedicated communist who became the FOL’s first president in 1937 and was later Minister of Labour at a time (1946–49) when the Labour government was increasingly cracking down on troublesome militant unionists.

The first Labour government gave the unions a respectability they had not had since the Ballance Liberal government of the early 1890s, but in the 1940s the administration had increasing difficulties with militant unions and took an increasingly hard line with them as the decade wore on.

A wide split in the FOL opened up in 1950 when waterside workers' leader Jock Barnes led about 50 delegates in a walk-out from the annual national conference. The dissident groups formed the Trade Union Congress but this was destroyed when the FOL virtually sided with the new National government during the watersiders' strike of 1951.

The founding meeting in 1937 gave the Federation of Labour the kind of constitution it retained, with plenary power vested in the annual conference to which affiliated organisations had the right to send delegates. This annual conference elected the national council and the Wellington-based national executive. The decision to link with the Public Service Association in a new combined union was partly a result of the government's decision to set up government trading departments as independent state-owned enterprises.

FEILDING

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Feilding, a town in Manawatu, 20 km north-west from Palmerston North and 25 km south-east of Marton, with a population of around 11,500, is the servicing centre for a rich farming district notable for its stud sheep breeding, dairying, mixed cropping and market gardening. It was named after William Henry Adelbert Feilding (1836–95), the son of the seventh Earl of Denbigh, who visited Australia and NZ on behalf of the Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation to buy 40,500 ha of land for the settlement of immigrants. He chose the Manchester block in Rangitikei, 43,000 ha were bought and the first party of settlers arrived in 1874 to clear the forest for farmland. The town was planned in England, based on the general layout of the city of Manchester, was constituted a borough in July 1881 and became a ward in the Manawatu District Council in 1989.

FELS, Willi

Willi Fels (1858–1946), an Austrian Jew by birth, was an able and versatile man whose benefactions to Dunedin institutions enormously enriched the community's artistic and cultural life. Born in Halle, in Germany, he arrived in NZ in 1888 and went into business with an uncle, Bendix Hallenstein. As a shrewd and successful businessman, he eventually became managing-director of Hallenstein Brothers and the DIC Ltd.

Fels was a man of intellect, an able linguist (especially the classical languages), an amateur naturalist, and a collector of books, fine porcelain, coins and Pacific ethnographic material. After the death of his only son in World War One, Fels decided to gift his collection to the Otago Museum and was responsible for the funding of a department of anthropology, paying half the salary of the keeper for five years from 1919. He established the fund for a new wing (which was ultimately called the Willi Fells Wing). By the time of his death, his gifts to the museum had totalled £25,000.

Willi Fels was a short but strongly built man and spent many holidays tramping through west Otago, especially in the Manapouri, Wakatipu and Te Anau districts. The Helena Falls in Doubtful Sound are named after one of his daughters, believed to be the first Pakeha woman to see them, and Emily Pass is named after another daughter, a member of the first Pakeha party to discover and cross it.

FELTEX NZ LTD

Feltex NZ Ltd was Auckland-based corporation that pioneered carpet making and became a manufacturer of furnishing textiles, rubber and plastics, footwear, sports goods and building materials. Feltex grew from a company called NZ Slippers Ltd, a footwear manufacturing company established in Wellington in 1929 as a subsidiary of Felt and Textiles of Australia. In 1935 an associated manufacturing organisation, John Grant and Company Ltd, was formed to make flock and padding for upholstery. It also began during the 1930s to make a felt floor-covering that was widely used throughout NZ, with the trade name 'Feltex'.

The group began making carpet on a large scale in 1948 using an Axminster loom at Riccarton. The expansion of carpet manufacture continued when a tufting machine was installed at the Lower Hutt factory in the 1950s; with the acquisition of the Tattersfield organisation in Auckland in the 1960s; and with the purchase of Kensington Carpets in 1976.

The company became wholly NZ-owned in 1969 when Felt and Textiles Industries (Australia) Ltd sold its 51 per cent interest. But it was bought by Equiticorp during the 1980s boom and when Equiticorp failed it was bought out by BTR Nylex and ownership thus reverted to Australia.

FENTON, Francis Dart

Francis Dart Fenton (1821–98) was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, qualified in law there, and emigrated to Auckland in 1850 and worked for the government in the Waikato where he observed the growth of the Maori King movement. He submitted reports to the government on the Maori situation. He suggested villages should nominate native magistrates for appointment by the Governor, with officers to assist them, in order to help the Maori to govern themselves. He was later made an assistant law officer of the Crown, a parliamentary agent, chief judge of the Native Land Court and a district judge in Auckland before his retirement to the Kaipara district in 1881. In 1895 he returned to Auckland to live. Among his publications were *Observations on the State of Aboriginal Inhabitants of NZ* (1859), *Important Judgements of the Native Land Court* and *Suggestions for a History of the Origins and Migrations of the Maori People* (1885).

FEMINISM

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Agitation for Vote

Women's Charter Movement

Feminism, that is the drive for increased social and political rights for women, gathered momentum after World War Two, but its roots go deep into NZ history.

Maori tradition offers many instances of women who stepped out of their expected roles. Treatment of women and attitudes to them varied between tribes.

Women from senior descent lines in the East Coast tribes were active leaders of their people and spoke formally on the marae to represent the women of the tribe. They had rights to land, and shared the raising of children with other adults in the extended family. Women were not expected to fight, although some women chose to. Where the men were absent from a pa when an attack was launched, women fought and often won. Rose Pere says of her ancestors: '...Tuhoe-Potiki and Kahungunu women, compared with my English foremothers of the same time, were extremely liberated.'

FEMINISM - Agitation for Vote

Women immigrants to NZ found the same discriminatory laws and restrictive attitudes in the European community that they had left behind. Agitation for an equal right to vote began in the 1840s. In 1869 Mary Muller wrote about women's suffrage in the *Nelson Examiner*, and in 1871 Mary Colclough began giving public lectures in Auckland on the rights of women.

Because of women's agitation, between 1878 and 1891 five suffrage bills were introduced — and defeated — in parliament.

By 1885, women had won the right to acquire, hold and dispose of any land or property and the right to vote in hospital and charitable aid board elections, to vote for licensing and school committees and local bodies. That year, Mrs Leavitt of the American Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) arrived to spread the movement and in 1886 a national convention of WCTU branches made it the first national women's organisation. Almost all publicly active women until 1914 were WCTU members, working to improve all areas of women's lives. In 1889 the Tailoresses' Union was formed in Dunedin to organise seamstresses against 'sweating' in terrible conditions. In a few years the WCTU organised large-scale agitation about women's suffrage. In 1892 it widened the campaign by founding Women's Franchise Leagues around the country for those women who might be put off by the words 'Christian' and 'Temperance'. In 1893 Kate Sheppard co-ordinated what was then 'the most numerously signed petition ever presented to any parliament in Australasia' — 31,872 signatures for the women's vote. The Electoral Bill passed the legislative council despite liquor lobby opposition and was signed into law on 19 September 1893, making NZ the first country to give women the vote.

Kate Sheppard's interest in the International Council of Women contributed to the formation of the National Council of Women in 1896. Men reacted strongly to one of the council's early suggestions of a law 'attaching a certain share of her husband's earnings or income for (a woman's) separate use, payable... into her separate account.'

But by 1905 the NCW had run out of energy and gone into recess. During the first half of the 1900s, feminist activity lessened and women were often invisible in public life.

At the end of World War One the NCW was revived in a more conservative incarnation; no political leagues or suffrage groups were affiliated. In 1919, 26 years after winning the vote, the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act finally allowed women to stand for parliament. In 1926, 18 women Justices of the Peace (JPs) were appointed. Only Elizabeth Yates, Mayor of Onehunga in 1893, had been a JP before, because JP status came with the mayoralty. In 1933, Elizabeth McCombs, who came from a family of active feminists, became the first woman member of parliament. She started her job at a difficult time. Mass women's meetings the previous year had protested at the lack of jobs.

FEMINISM - Women's Charter Movement

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After World War Two, the Women's Charter Movement, modelled on an Australian organisation, started advocating the right of women to any job, to daycare centres, to equal pay and opportunity in training and promotion. The movement also called for an end to the exploitation of women as cheap labour, and insisted on the right of married women to work. The organisation had lost its following by the 1950s.

The first Maori Women's Welfare League conference was held in Wellington in 1951 and acted as a channel for Maori grievances and by 1952 was seen as the national voice of Maori society. It provided training in leadership and working with Pakeha culture that was not provided anywhere else for Maori women. The league's approach to women's rights was always within a framework of Maori cultural autonomy.

The first women's liberation groups were formed in 1970 by women connected with left or progressive political organisations. Men were usually members of these groups which concentrated on action for equal pay and opportunity, visiting factories and public speaking. Women also met in small consciousness-raising groups, sharing their personal experiences and realising the similarities and differences of their treatment as women. Most feminist groups became women only to enable women to learn leadership skills that men usually dominated, to set their goals by themselves and to talk comfortably about all aspects of their lives.

The Working Women's Charter was adopted by the Federation of Labour and the Labour Party after a long campaign.

Trades Council Women's subcommittees were started in 1979 and the Auckland Working Women's Resource Centre, founded in 1984, is active in education about working women. Women-dominated unions reopened the campaign for true equal pay.

Both Maori and Pakeha feminists have an ambivalent relationship to government funding of women's initiatives. International Women's Year meant funding for some already existing women's groups but feminists often disagreed with government priorities for women. They were critical of the inadequate resources given the Ministry of Women's Affairs and its predecessors, and the minority representation of Maori women within it.

Feminist groups continue to proliferate, and the movement has had a strong, positive impact on NZ life.

FERGUSON, Ian Gordon

Ian Gordon Ferguson (1952–) became the first NZer to win three gold medals at a single Olympic Games when, at Los Angeles in 1984, he was first in the kayak singles over 500 m (K1/500), a member of the winning teams in the K2/500 (with Paul MacDonald) and the K4/1,000 (with MacDonald, Alan Thompson and Grant Bramwell).

Ferguson was born at Taumarunui and educated at Palmerston North Boys' High School and Victoria University of Wellington from which he graduated BCA in 1976. At age 18, Ferguson was selected as a member of the NZ surf lifesaving team and subsequently held the national 'iron man' title four times.

He began canoeing in Palmerston North which has a long tradition in the sport, and won the national K1/500 title and was second in the K1/1,000 in 1976. That same year he represented NZ at the Montreal Olympics and in 1977 made the final at the world championships after spending time in Belgium gaining overseas training and competitive experience.

He made the final of the K1/500 at the 1979 world championships and finished seventh and eighth respectively in the K1/500 and K1/1,000 at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. Ferguson retired in 1980 under considerable financial pressure after devoting himself to his amateur sport.

While in Europe, he and other NZ competitors had camped alongside championship water to compete with canoeists from countries such as Hungary (where it is the national sport) who were training and competing with top-class accommodation and facilities. But he made a comeback in 1982 and in 1983, at the world championships in Finland, was second in the K1/500. Alan Thompson was third in the K1/1,000.

Ferguson and the US athlete Valerie Brisco-Hooks were the second most successful competitors at the Los Angeles games with three gold medals each, one fewer than American Carl Lewis. Ferguson performed brilliantly at Los Angeles with only about 90 minutes between two of his medal events — the K1/500 final and the K2/500 final (with Paul MacDonald).

At the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, Ferguson won another gold medal, again with MacDonald in the K2/500, and a silver in the K2/1,000 when the two Kiwis were beaten by the narrowest of margins.

FERGUSSON, Lady Alice Mary

Lady Alice Mary Fergusson (1877–1958) had an extraordinary association with NZ. She lived here from 1892 to 1897 as the daughter of the Governor, Lord David Boyle Glasgow, and again from 1924 to 1930 as the wife of the Governor-General, Sir Charles Fergusson. Later, her son, Bernard (Lord Ballantrae), was Governor-General in the 1960s. Lady Alice travelled widely through NZ in the 1920s and was an enthusiastic amateur naturalist. Lady Alice Island, one of the Hen and Chickens group, and Lady Alice Falls, in Doubtful Sound, Fiordland, were named after her.

FERGUSON, Sir Bernard

(see Ballantrae, Lord)

FERGUSON, General Sir Charles

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General Sir Charles Fergusson (1865–1951), the third Governor-General of NZ from 1924 to 1930, was the son of the eighth Governor (Sir James Fergusson) and the father of the tenth Governor-General (Lord Ballantrae). He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, joined the Grenadier Guards, served in Egypt, the Sudan and Ireland, and commanded the 17th Army Corps in France in World War One. He became Military Governor of Cologne from 1918 to 1920.

Fergusson Island in Doubtful Sound was named after Sir Charles, following a visit there by him aboard a government vessel.

FERGUSON, Sir James

Sir James Fergusson (1832–1907) was the eighth Governor of NZ, but served only from 1873 to 1874, resigning after Disraeli regained office in Britain. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, joined the Grenadier Guards and served in the Crimea. He later served for many years as a Conservative MP. He was a Governor of South Australia for four years before coming to NZ and was later Governor of Bombay for five years. He died in an earthquake in Jamaica while there on business a year after he left the House of Commons. His son and grandson were Governors-General of NZ.

FERNBIRD

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Fernbird (*Bowdleria punctata*) belongs to one of the four diverse sub-families in the warbler (Sylviidae) family. Agricultural development, and the resultant reduction of swamp and fern area, has affected the population and the range of this small (18 cm in length), secretive bird which hops about in the vegetation, a reluctant and weak flier. The Maori name is matata.

Both the North Island and South Island sub-species are mottled browns above, and white spotted with dark brown spots below, the South Island sub-species having the larger spots. The long tattered-looking tailfeathers hang down during flight.

Both adults build the nest, a deep cup of neatly woven grasses and rushes lined with feathers. This nest helps conceal the two to three white or pinkish, speckled eggs, which are incubated for 12 to 13 days. Both adults feed the young on insects, spiders and caterpillars.

FERNS

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Ferns are abundantly represented among the NZ flora, with about 180 species of the 10,000 in the world. They range from the tiny, wispy ground ferns on the forest floor, among the undergrowth, and those growing on the trunks and branches of trees, to the tall mamaku tree and the beautiful ponga or 'silver fern'. Most of the species thrive best in damp, high-rainfall country, but there are also those that live in the open on dry hill country.

Ferns are a kind of amphibian of the plant world, the plants carrying asexual spores which settle on the ground and grow into a 'prothallus', which produces sexual organs which in turn release sperm and eggs. The male sperm moves on a film of water, fertilises an egg which then roots and develops into a fern.

FERRET

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Ferret (*Mustela furo*) is the largest of the three mustelids introduced to NZ in the 19th century to control rabbit numbers. The other two are stoats and weasels.

All of them have spread widely since their liberation, and some conservationists say that not only did they not make severe inroads into the rabbit population, but they did have a serious effect on birdlife. Ferrets were released by handlers in rabbit warrens, after other exits had been sealed. They did make some reductions in rabbit numbers in confined areas, but not enough to make up for their own depredations. Specially-bred ferrets, called fitches, were farmed in NZ for their fur.

FERRYMEAD

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Ferrymead is a suburb 7 km from downtown Christchurch, where the Avon and Heathcote Rivers join. It was so named because, in the early days of the Christchurch settlement, travellers on the Bridle Path from Lyttelton to Christchurch crossed the Heathcote River by ferry at this point. The settlement sprang up at the Ferry almost as soon as the colonists arrived and the first railway line in NZ was built between Ferrymead and the centre of Christchurch. The Ferrymead Trust has built a historic park and a museum of science and industry on 40 ha of land between the present road and the Christchurch-Lyttelton railway.

FIELD, Robert Nettleton

Robert Nettleton Field (1899–1987) was born at Bromley in Kent, England, and began his art education at Bromley and other art schools before entering the Royal College of Art, London, in 1918, graduating ARCA in painting in 1921 and then carrying on to graduate in sculpture in 1923. In 1925 he came to NZ and with W H Allen joined the staff of the art department at the King Edward Technical College, Dunedin. Among his students were Edgar Mansfield, Stewart Maclennan, M T Woollaston, H V Miller, Doris Lusk and Colin McCahon.

Field exhibited with ‘The Group’ (Christchurch) in 1931 and afterwards became a member. He also exhibited with the Otago Art Society, becoming its president in 1945.

In 1945, Field was appointed head of the art department at Avondale College in Auckland where he remained until his retirement in 1960. Ross Fraser has said: ‘Field occupies a unique place in the history of art in this country. He was certainly one of the most important transmitters of new ideas of the possibilities — and indeed the mission — of the art of painting...’.

FIERY STAR

Fiery Star was the name of a 1,361-ton clipper ship, which changed course for the Hauraki Gulf when fire broke out on board on 19 April 1865. (The vessel was on its way from Australia to London with a cargo of wool.) A total of 78 people, including the captain, some crew members, and all passengers took to the lifeboats after four days, and were lost at sea. One officer and 17 crew members, who stayed on the *Fiery Star* and fought the flames for three weeks, were rescued by another ship only 24 km off the NZ coast, and less than one hour before the ship went down in flames.

FILM ARCHIVE

Film Archive was set up in 1981 to collect and preserve for study film and television material of artistic, social and historic value. It holds films made as far back as 1897 and is involved in their restoration and preservation, particularly those on cellulose nitrate film stock with which all professional motion pictures were made until 1952. This stock is chemically unstable, highly inflammable and decays rapidly under adverse storage conditions; and even in ideal storage is at risk after about 30 years. Included in the archive's collection are film reference books, publicity stills and posters, production files, old equipment and old film periodicals. The organisation has its own building in Wellington, a 10-strong board of trustees, a staff of 19 and an income of \$1.7 million — mostly from the Lottery Grants Board, the NZ Film Commission, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and commercial sponsorship.

FILM COMMISSION

Film Commission was set up in 1978 by the government to provide loans and equity investment to the independent film industry in a bid to enhance the production of NZ films with NZ themes. Unlike the Arts Council, the commission does not make grants but acts as a business associate of film makers. It aims to commit itself to the production of at least four feature films and eight short films a year, and has involved itself also in the training of film makers and the sales and marketing of NZ films at home and overseas. The annual budget varies according to the availability of public funding but has grown from \$600,000 in its first year to 12.5 million in 1994–95. Seven per cent of its money comes from the the government, 65 per cent from lottery grants and 28 per cent from returns on film investment. The commission has been financially involved in the making of more than 60 feature films. The seven members of the board are appointed by the government and includes some members from the film industry.

FILM MAKING

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Silent Movies

The Talkies

Film making began in NZ in 1898 when A H Whitehouse, an Auckland showman, imported a camera and shot some newsreel films, notably Uhlán winning the Auckland Cup, and the opening of the Auckland Exhibition. In 1900 Whitehouse took ten of his movies to the Paris Exposition and although he returned and became a film exhibitor, his work has been lost.

A Salvation Army cameraman, Major Joseph Perry, was another pioneer who was commissioned to make a film record of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in 1901. He later toured on behalf of the Biorama company and made films of activity in small towns as well as of NZ scenery. Other pioneers were James McDonald of the Tourist Department, and T J West who operated a company called West's Pictures.

FILM MAKING - Silent Movies

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Features films began with the making in 1914 by George Tarr of the first of a series on the theme of the Maori legend of Hinemoa. The film was distributed round the country by Hayward Pictures, and Tarr accompanied it as a lecturer. Other features with which Tarr was involved were *Just As the Sun Went Down* and *Her Brother's Redemption*. Another ambitious movie made before the 1920s was a 5,000 ft-long (1,525 m) drama based on William Satchell's *The Ballad of Stuttering Jim*. It was called *The Test*.

Throughout the whole period from early in the century until television became widespread, cameramen were shooting news films for the movie theatre circuit and for the promotion of tourism and other industries.

The major figure in NZ film making from the 1920s until his death in 1974 was Rudall Hayward. He made a number of features of considerable sophistication despite his isolation from the mainstream of the industry in Europe and North America. His best-known film is *Rewi's Last Stand* which he first made as a silent movie in 1925 and 12 years later rewrote and remade with a sound-track.

The first foreign producer to use NZ as a location for the shooting of a feature was American Gaston Melies who came in 1912 and made *Hinemoa*, *How Chief Te Ponga Won His Bride* and *Loved by a Maori Princess*. An Australian producer, Raymond Longford, came over during World War One and made *The Mutiny on the Bounty* and *A Maori Maid's Love*. During the 1920s another Australian, Beaumont Smith, shot *The Betrayer* and *The Adventures of Algy* on location here. In 1922 *The Birth of NZ* was made here starring two Australians and directed by another, Harrington Reynolds.

The themes and titles of the movies shot here after World War One were notably repetitive. Gustav Pauli made two features in 1925 — *Under the Southern Cross* and *The Romance of Hinemoa*. The Hinemoa production was distributed round the world by Gaumont. In 1928 Alexander Markey came here to shoot a film called *Taranga*, and again in 1930 to make *Hei Tiki*. Markey's assistant, Lew Collins, actually completed *Taranga* because Markey went too far over budget. The film was released as *Under the Southern Cross*, and later was retitled *The Devil's Pit*.

FILM MAKING - The Talkies

The first NZer to produce a talkie was Edwin Coubray with a horse-racing drama called *Carbine's Heritage* in 1927. Sound-on-film feature films, however, did not start until the mid-1930s when Jack Welsh and Lee Hill shot three movies in Otago and Southland — *Down on the Farm*, *The Wagon and the Star* and *Phar Lap's Son*, all of which were shown in England (and savaged by critics) but later lost.

For 30 years from 1940 the major feature film-makers were Roger Mirams and John O'Shea. They made *Broken Barrier* in 1952, and after Mirams moved to Australia, O'Shea produced *Runaway* (1964) and *Don't Let it Get You* (1966). Because of the high cost of film-making and the potentially small audience in this country, film-makers had no real incentive to invest money in features. Both the O'Shea films lost money.

There has been a healthy resurgence of the feature film industry since the establishment of the NZ Film Commission in 1978, with administration costs and some funding met by the Department of Internal Affairs. Large sums of money became available under a tax-avoidance procedure which was, however, changed in 1982.

The best known film-makers of the late 1970s and 1980s are Roger Donaldson (*Sleeping Dogs* (1977) and *Smash Palace* (1981)), Geoff Murphy (*Wild Man* (1977) and *Goodbye Pork Pie* (1980)) and Geoff Steven (*Test Pictures* (1975), *Skin Deep* (1979) and *Strata* (1982)). Donaldson and Murphy later moved to Hollywood.

In the mid-1980s and early 1990s a new generation of film-makers emerged. Vincent Ward achieved international acknowledgement for his films *Vigil* (1984) and *The Navigator* (1988), but the most successful NZ film-maker yet is Australian-based Jane Campion who made *Sweetie* (1988), *An Angel at My Table* (1990), from the written autobiography of the famed NZ writer, Janet Frame, and *The Piano* (1994). *The Piano* won the Best Film award (shared) at Cannes and was nominated for Academy Awards, one of which was won by NZ's 11-year-old Anna Paquin for the best supporting actress. Jane Campion is based in Sydney, Australia. Her sister, Anna, made her first feature film in 1994, *Loaded*. They are daughters of the famous NZ theatrical couple, Richard and Edith Campion. (See Drama.)

Other quite spectacular recent successes among NZ feature films are *Heavenly Creatures*, directed by Peter Jackson, released in 1994 and winner of the Silver Lion at the Venice Film Festival, based on the real life story of two Christchurch girls who killed the mother of one of them; and *Once Were Warriors*, directed by Lee Tamahori and adapted from a top-selling novel of the same name by Alan Duff. *Once Were Warriors* quickly became the highest grossing film released in NZ (\$5.9 million), beating the record set by *Jurassic Park*. The male lead was Temuera Morrison and the female lead was Rena Owen. The movie and its cast won awards at the Montreal and Venice film festivals.

FINCHES AND BUNTINGS

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Finches and buntings are common through-out NZ. They were all introduced in the second half of the 19th century.

- Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*) is widely distributed throughout NZ, living in scrub, farmland and exotic pines. The greenfinch eats seeds, fruits, insects, flowers and green leaves. It lays from four to six eggs in a nest made of moss, lichen, grass, wool or horsehair. Breeding occurs between September and January.
- Goldfinch (*C. carduelis*) is abundant throughout NZ except in Westland. It lives in open country and in winter big flocks visit coastal saltings. It breeds from September to January and lays four to seven eggs in a nest made of moss, lichen, grass, wool. It eats seeds, thistle heads, grasses.
- Redpoll (*C. flammea*), the smallest of the finches, is rare in the northern half of the North Island; becomes common on the Volcanic Plateau and further south; and is abundant in the South Island and on sub-Antarctic islands. It lays four to six eggs between September and January, in small, compact nests close to the ground in scrubland.
- Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), NZ's most common finch, lives in bush and forest up to an altitude of 1,400 m. The chaffinch has successfully colonised the sub-Antarctic islands as far south as Campbell Island. It nests from September to January in the forks of trees, usually no higher than 6 m above the ground. The eggs are greenish-blue with spots and streaks of dark brown-purple. The chaffinch usually lays between four and six eggs.
- Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) is widely distributed particularly in open country. It sometimes feeds on exposed beaches and along the ditch banks of marshes. The yellowhammer nests close to the ground in scrub and fern, gorse and along roadside banks. It lays three to five eggs between October and February.
- Cirl bunting (*E. circlus*) resembles the yellow-hammer. It is rather rare, however, and occurs mainly in the South Island east of the Southern Alps, and sometimes in the southern portion of the North Island. It nests close to the ground in thick cover, laying three to five eggs.

FINDLAY, Sir John George

Sir John George Findlay (1862–1929) was born in Dunedin, graduated from Otago University with an LLB (1886) and LLD (1893), and practised in Palmerston and Dunedin before entering a partnership in Wellington with Sir Robert Stout. Findlay's practice was a lucrative one and he took additional partners following the appointment of Stout as Chief Justice in 1899. He was keenly interested in politics but notably unsuccessful in parliamentary elections. However, he became a close confidant of Richard Seddon, assisting him in the preparation and promulgation of his manifestos. Findlay became Attorney-General and Minister of Internal Affairs following his appointment to the Legislative Council in 1906 by the then Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward. He became an important influence in the Ward administration, particularly as leader of the government in the Legislative Council. While he was Attorney-General, Findlay created the office of King's Counsel in NZ and was himself one of the first batch of KCs appointed.

Over the whole of his six years in office, intelligent and reformatory legal legislation was passed. During his life Findlay wrote many newspaper and magazine articles and published a book called *Humbugs and Homilies* (1908).

A son, **Air Commodore James Lloyd Findlay**, was born in Wellington in 1895 and educated at Wellington College and the Imperial Service College, England, where he became captain of the school and won the Lord Roberts special prize. He served with the Royal Flying Corps in World War One, winning the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honour. He took a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force in 1918 and became one of the first officers appointed to the Royal NZ Air Force when it was established in 1923.

FINLAYSON, Roderick David

Roderick David Finlayson (1904–93), perhaps the most under-rated writer in NZ literary history, predated even Frank Sargeson in adopting for NZ use the extremely simple vocabulary and quiet cadences pioneered by the American writer, Sherwood Anderson. Sargeson once said he regarded Finlayson as ‘in a way a purer writer than I am’. He was hardly known outside literary circles.

The literary historian, E H McCormick, has written: ‘Finlayson’s work is often so good, occasionally so profound that one is puzzled by its failure to amount, in the total, to something more impressive. A tangible answer to a complex question lies in the writer’s indifference to refinements of his chosen form... [This] acceptance of the ready-made, together with other features of Finlayson’s writing — the loose ends, the solecisms, the homespun philosophy — blunt the force of his fiction and weaken the impact of his massive integrity. Artlessness has its own virtues and its own peculiar strength; but in the long run it is no substitute for art.’

Finlayson was born in Auckland in 1904, was educated at Seddon Memorial Technical College and the Auckland School of Architecture, became an architectural draftsman in the early 1920s and later a seasonal worker in back-country areas with predominantly Maori populations. This strongly flavoured his short stories and novels which regarded the European influence on the Maori as decadent. His publications include *Brown Man’s Burden* (short stories, 1938), *Sweet Beulah Land* (short stories, 1942), *Tidal Creek* (1948), *The Schooner Came to Atia* (1952) and *In Georgina’s Shady Garden* (1988).

FINN, Tim and Neil

(see Split Enz)

FIORDLAND

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Fiordland is the name for the south-western region of the South Island, most of which is covered by the **Fiordland National Park**. It is the largest national park in NZ (1,251,924 ha) and one of the largest in the world. It was established as ‘Sounds National Park’ in 1952 and given its present name in 1955.

The spectacular fiords along the coast of this corner of the South Island are awesomely beautiful and have been written about by writers from many parts of the world, especially Milford Sound with its spectacular Mitre Peak. The region is rugged and isolated but the Homer Tunnel, opened in 1953, gives road access from the Upper Hollyford Valley through to Milford Sound.

The park includes Lake Manapouri, Lake Te Anau, Sutherland Falls and the Milford Track (once described by writer, Blanche Baughan, as ‘the finest walk in the world’). Certain areas within the park contain indigenous flora and fauna of such significance that access is by permit only. Other areas have been classified as ‘wilderness’ (access by foot only), ‘natural environment’ (to remain predominantly as they are but with bridges and huts available) and ‘facilities areas’ (where controlled development is allowed). There are tourist hotels at Manapouri, Te Anau and Milford Sound, and other accommodation facilities, from motels to huts to camping sites, at many places through the park.

FIRE SERVICES

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Fire services in the early days of European settlement were entirely on a voluntary basis with local citizens forming fire brigades and relying on public subscription and limited local body financial support to buy manual pumps.

The volunteer brigades in Dunedin (1861), Greymouth, Hokitika, Wellington and Wanganui were among the first. As municipalities established reticulated water supplies, fire-fighting with hand-drawn and horse-drawn hose reels became more effective. The service given by volunteer firemen over 130 years has been outstanding. The fire stations have traditionally been important centres of social life for the men involved and also their families. For many years the regional and national fire competitions were major competitive events.

The Municipal Corporation Acts of 1867, 1876 and 1900 gave encouragement to municipalities to provide fire control services but the first legislation to establish government and insurance company responsibility for a national fire service was the Fire Brigades Act of 1906. The brigades were established in cities and boroughs by the controlling local bodies and this system was consolidated by further legislation in 1920. The shape of the modern system was created by the Fire Services Act of 1949 and the Fire Services Act of 1975.

The NZ Fire Service Commission is the national administrative body, presiding over six administrative regions based in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. The primary task of the regions is to co-ordinate operational units. The commission is also obligated to promote fire safety throughout the country.

FIRTH, Josiah Clifton

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Josiah Clifton Firth (1826–97) was one of the earliest European settlers in the Waikato and founder of the town of Matamata. He was born in Yorkshire, emigrated to NZ in 1854, bought land in Cook Street, Auckland, established a brick yard, and in association with two partners set up a steam flour mill in Queen Street.

Firth became MP for Auckland City West in 1861 and part of his policy was to compensate the colony and settlers by confiscation of the land of the ‘rebellious’ Maori King Movement tribes, despite the fact that the Maori were defending land they could undeniably claim as their own. Firth spoke Maori fluently and was a close friend of Wiremu Tamihana from whom he acquired on leasehold 22,000 ha in the region of Matamata. He straightened and cleared about 80 km of the Waihou River to make it navigable for large craft.

In January 1870 Firth acted as intermediary between the Hauhau leader, Te Kooti, and the authorities, meeting him alone and bringing back with him the Maori leader’s undertaking to remain at peace if not disturbed and his refusal to surrender on any terms.

After losing large sums of money invested in the Thames goldfields at a time when there was a slump in the price for produce from his farm, Firth was forced virtually to start over again, in Auckland. He subsequently became involved with the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, the Auckland Harbour Board, the Auckland Institute, the Acclimatisation Society and, in 1887–88 was responsible for the installation of electric lighting in Queen Street.

For all his proclaimed friendship and understanding of the Maori, Firth inexplicably constructed a fortified defence tower alongside his homestead at Matamata, some years after the Maori land wars were over. The three-storey look-out fort, still standing 100 years later, has walls 45 cm thick and 24 loopholes for rifles.

The main area that Firth owned was broken up for sale in 1904 and it was there that the settlement of Matamata took shape. The town is 62 km east of Hamilton, halfway between Morrinsville 30 km to the north-west and Putaruru about 30 km to the south. It is the centre of some of the most productive dairying land in the world, and supports a substantial thoroughbred industry. It became a town district in 1917, a borough in 1956, and is now a ward of the Matamata Piako District Council with a population of around 11,500 people.

Much of the eastern Waikato region was peat swamp before European settlement. The region was governed by Te Waharoa, great chief of the Ngati Haua, and father of the statesmanlike Wiremu Tamihana who originally allowed Firth to settle there. Ten km north-east of Matamata is Turanga-omoana, sometimes called Turangamoana, (not far from the western entrance to the Kaimai Tunnel) which is the place where Firth met Te Kooti.

FIRTH, Sir Raymond William

Sir Raymond William Firth (1901–) was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland University, became Professor of Anthropology at the University of London from 1944 until his retirement in 1968. His publications include surveys of the kauri gum industry, of the economics of the pre-European Maori, and a number of papers and books on the economics and sociology of the Polynesian island of Tikopia.

FISH AND GAME COUNCILS

Fish and Game Councils were set up in 1990 to replace the acclimatisation societies which arose in NZ during the 1860s and 1870s to promote the introduction of exotic animals for hunting, and plants for propagation to supplement existing vegetables, fruits, flowers and shrubs. A major reason for many of the introductions was nostalgia — a desire to be reminded of Britain, the homeland half the circumference of the world away, from which the settlers had emigrated.

The Maori rat, kiore (*Rattus exulans*) and the dog, kuri (*Canis familiaris*), brought into NZ by Maori immigrants, and two native bats, were the only mammals when the first Europeans arrived. The kuri soon afterwards became extinct, and the kiore is now seldom found on the mainland, but is plentiful on many off-shore islands. A wave of accidental introductions — other species of rat, mice, cats and dogs — occurred with the arrival of the whalers and sealers and there was an early organised introduction of domestic farm animals, but the explosion of interest in the 1860s was in game animals and familiar shrubs for hedges.

More than 130 known species of birds, 50 species of mammals and 40 of freshwater fish have been brought into NZ. Mammals have done best with about 30 species surviving, the same number of species of birds and ten fish species. The depredations of the rabbit in the 19th century and the alarming spread of plants like broom and gorse induced the government to control introductions to avoid further upsetting the ecological balance. More recently there have been rigid controls over the importation of live animals (or dead ones for that matter) because of the threat of exotic diseases, such as scrapie, foot and mouth, rinderpest or blue tongue, which would attack sheep or cattle and thus cripple the NZ pastoral economy. An attempt during the 1970s to introduce European sheep breeds under strict quarantine conditions to enhance the fecundity of the NZ flock ended with an outbreak of the disease, scrapie, and all the newcomers were slaughtered. More successful introductions of exotic breeds through semen or egg implants have taken place since the late 1980s.

The role of the acclimatisation societies changed with the change of attitude towards introduced animals in the new century and they became more involved in the control and management of game species of freshwater fish and game birds. Their numbers and influence have declined since World War Two, dramatically since the 1970s.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

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Licensing Abolished

Law of the Sea

Fish and shellfish were an important source of protein for the Maori from the time of their arrival in NZ. Middens provide evidence of the species they consumed, and recorded observations of later arrivals from the time of James Cook show they were skilled fishermen using nets and other forms of elaborately constructed traps.

Some of the nets, made from flax fibre, were as long as 2 km and massive in comparison with the small and delicately woven traps used to capture inanga and elvers. Fish weirs were built to take eels and lampreys, and carefully carved hooks of bone and shell were used to catch larger sea fish.

Tradition has it that the people, being at one with their environment, were strict conservationists but the changing pattern of their diet suggests that some, at least, were capable of overfishing local stocks and that they either moved to a new locality or changed to different foods.

Early European settlers purchased or bartered for fish from the Maori as well as catching some for themselves. However, for settlers, fishing was more of a recreational pastime or an opportunity to vary the diet rather than a fulltime occupation. Dredge oysters had been discovered in Port Adventure, Stewart Island, about 1864 but the beds were rapidly depleted before new ones were found in Foveaux Strait in 1868. The first piece of fisheries legislation, the Oyster Fish Act of 1866, was passed to encourage the formation of new oyster fisheries and to protect the natural beds.

Eleven years later, the Fish Protection Act was passed and was the first attempt to regulate the activities of those engaged in fishing. By then most ports had their local fleets of small boats but the industry as a whole did not prosper. This may have been because of the much greater attention focused on the land and because of the difficulty of transporting a highly perishable commodity over poor roads to inland markets.

From 1880, various commissions and other bodies had stressed the potential for a fishing industry, and in the early 1900s the government sponsored some extensive trawl surveys around both islands in order to locate new fishing grounds which could be profitably exploited. In addition, attempts were made to introduce marine food fishes from overseas via the Marine Fish Hatchery which had been opened at Portobello, Dunedin, in 1904, but none of the introductions was successful.

Most of the world's major fisheries are found on the continental shelves and despite its long and indented coastline, NZ's shelf is quite narrow and averages only about 19 km in width.

For this reason, and perhaps because of a general lack of interest it came to be accepted that the local fish stocks, occupying such a restricted area, could easily be over-fished. Furthermore, because the grounds were readily accessible, there was no need and no incentive to invest in large vessels capable of spending weeks or months at sea; so the fishing continued to be done by small craft, fishing for only a few days at a time. By 1945 a system of restrictive licensing had been introduced and accepted and the fishery continued to operate on a small scale.

Attitudes changed with the advent of Japanese snapper longliners in 1959 who fished as close as three miles to the coast (the then limit of the territorial sea). The previously held belief in the limited nature of the resources was called into question and in 1961 yet another Select Committee was set up and, having once again investigated the fisheries, recommended delicensing the industry and the development of marine farming.

FISH AND SHELLFISH - Licensing Abolished

Licensing was abolished in 1964 and replaced by a system of permits; at the same time the Fishing Industry Board was created to help promote fishing and marketing. In 1966, a nine-mile fishing zone beyond the territorial sea was declared and by subsequent agreement all Japanese fishing was phased out beyond 12 miles from the coast by the end of 1970.

This gave the local fishermen exclusive access to the greater part of the continental shelf. Loans and other financial incentives were made available for the acquisition of new vessels and gear so that between 1962 and 1972 the numbers of registered fishing craft more than doubled from 1,570 to 3,330 and the number of men increased from 2,761 to 5,540.

FISH AND SHELLFISH - Law of the Sea

While such changes were taking place in NZ even bigger changes were taking place internationally. Ever since about 1955 the major fishing nations had been fishing further and further afield and management of the high seas resources was non-existent. This led the various coastal states to seek to exercise some control via the United Nations.

The general sea area of NZ, perhaps because of its isolation from major land masses and its inhospitable sea conditions, was one of the last oceanic areas to be exploited by the high seas fleets but the Japanese longliners were followed by their large trawlers and these, in turn, were followed by large fishing ships from Russia and then Korea. While the terms of the Law of the Sea were still being debated, some states had declared their own 200-mile jurisdictions and in October 1977, NZ followed suit by declaring its intention to adopt a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as from 1 April 1978.

Because of the configuration of the NZ land mass and the distribution of its outlying islands, a 200-mile zone measured from coastal base lines meant that the country had claimed responsibility for the conservation and management of the resources in 1.2 million square miles of ocean. The basic principles contained in the draft Law of the Sea Convention, which had still to be ratified, were adhered to, namely that:

The coastal state accepted the responsibility for managing and conserving the resources in its zone; it should be responsible for determining the total harvest to be allowed; once the quantity of fish it could harvest from within its own resources had been taken, the surplus should then be available to those other countries that had traditionally fished the area (in NZ's case Japan, the USSR and Korea).

In the same way that delicensing had been a first stimulus to expansion in the inshore fisheries, the EEZ now provided opportunity and incentive to fish much further afield. The assistance of the Japanese in providing catch data from their own operations and in organising collaborative research cruises had meant that NZ scientists had some prior opportunity to assess the potential of the deeper water grounds on the undersea plateaus and ridges.

In the first few years, the foreign licensed vessels were allocated about 185,000 tonnes of fish, while the local industry sought to increase its share of the harvest via joint ventures, charters and the purchase of suitable deepwater craft. At the same time, exploratory surveys in still deeper waters (down to 1,500 m) had revealed the presence of large stocks of orange roughy which quickly became the most sought after species yielding 27,500 tonnes in the 1980-81 fishing season.

As a first step towards stemming the increasing rate of exploitation, the government introduced a moratorium on the issue of further fishing permits on 19 March 1982, and on 1 March 1983 the Hauraki Gulf was declared a controlled fishery. However, the means of fully managing the inshore fisheries have still to be resolved. In October 1984, the government announced the intention to introduce a system of individual transferable quotas (ITQs) where each fisherman in a region would be allocated a proportion of the assessed total allowable catch (TAC) of some 22 species in each of six regions around the coast.

At the time the EEZ was established the government, in line with its obligations, had established deepwater TACs and, acting on the advice of local scientists, had set these at what were considered to be safe biological yields. This was done in order to ensure that the

resources were not over-exploited while studies continued to determine the optimum harvest.

As already mentioned, research cruises had led to the discovery of substantial stocks of orange roughy in some of the deepwater areas but in order to catch these in the offshore grounds, large vessels were required. The scale of investment needed meant that some security of access was essential and the government set up a deepwater policy in which TACs were set for seven principal species: barracouta, hake, hoki, ling, orange roughy, oreo dories and silver warehous, in the eight management regions into which the EEZ had been divided. Fixed quotas of each species were then allocated to each of the principal fishing companies with reserve quotas of each species set aside for the smaller owner operators.

Quotas or part quotas could be exchanged between companies in order that they could meet their own processing or marketing requirements. In this way, they were given secure access to fixed quantities of fish and could plan their fishing operations accordingly. Overfishing would be avoided and as more was learned about the size of the stocks, quotas could be varied if appropriate.

Apart from the species mentioned above, NZers have always had a passion for crayfish which are abundant, oysters from Stewart Island waters which are recovering slowly after being decimated by disease, scallops, paua and mussels. Eels, once ignored as unfit for eating by settlers, are now widely eaten. Mussels are farmed on a large scale and farmed freshwater salmon is a popular table fish, along with trout.

FITZGERALD, James Edward

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James Edward Fitzgerald (1818–96) was directly of Irish descent but was born and raised in England, educated at Cambridge and from 1844 to 1850 employed in the antiquities department of the British Museum, rising to the post of under-secretary. He joined the Canterbury Association and, despite differences of opinion with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, was an influential member. He emigrated aboard the *Charlotte Jane* in 1850. Within a few weeks of his arrival he brought out the first edition of the *Lyttelton Times* as editor, was also immigration agent and inspector of police at the port, and in 1853 became the first Superintendent of the province and MP for Lyttelton.

FitzGerald resigned both offices in 1857 on the grounds of ill-health and returned to London as emigration officer for Canterbury. He arrived back in Christchurch in 1860, and was granted a property (Springs Station) by the Provincial Council for services rendered. During the following two years he became editor and sole proprietor of *The Press*. He sat briefly on the Provincial Council again, and was MP for Ellesmere from 1862 until 1866 when he took the seat for Christchurch City. He was briefly Minister of Native Affairs and fervently espoused the cause of the Maori, urging the government to recognise the complete amalgamation of the two races by granting full Maori representation in Parliament. When asked to form a Ministry, on one occasion, he deferred in favour of Alfred Domett.

FitzGerald was appointed Auditor-General (then called Controller-General) in 1867, and he held that post until his death.

FitzGerald was socially an attractive personality, warm and witty and exercised enormous influence in the first years of the Canterbury settlement.

FITZROY, Robert

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Robert FitzRoy (1805–65) was Governor from December 1843 to November 1845. He took over from Willoughby Shortland who had acted as Administrator following the death of William Hobson, the first Governor, 15 months previously.

FitzRoy was born in Suffolk, son of Lord Charles FitzRoy and the grandson of the third Duke of Grafton. He entered the Royal Naval College and later served for more than a decade in the South American region, establishing a reputation as an outstanding navigator.

In 1828 FitzRoy was given command of HMS *Beagle* and from 1831 spent five years at sea, with the naturalist Charles Darwin aboard. He surveyed the coast of South America and continued on round the world, calling at the Bay of Islands for ten days in 1835. On his return to Britain FitzRoy gave evidence to a Select Committee of the House of Lords which was investigating the situation in NZ. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his published narrative of the *Beagle's* expedition, and in 1841 was briefly MP for Durham.

When FitzRoy arrived in NZ following his appointment as Governor, he found the colony in a state of unrest with financial problems, the settlers jittery because of the so-called 'Wairau Massacre' (see Wairau Affray), and a general lack of confidence in the government. He dismissed Shortland who had become as strongly disliked in Auckland as Hobson had been (both of them blamed by the settlers for all their problems), and sailed for Wellington and Nelson where the problems between the Maori and settlers were then most intense.

His decision that the settlers had been in the wrong in the Wairau affair, and his attitude towards the NZ Company land claims, made him some powerful enemies in the southern settlements. FitzRoy tried to relieve the financial problems of the colony with customs duty and an issue of currency debentures, but this exacerbated the disaffection among the settlers. Even among the Maori in the far north there was a sense that the affluent days had gone following the removal of the capital of the colony to Auckland. As a gesture of defiance, Hone Heke cut down the flagpole at Kororareka (Russell) in July 1844. FitzRoy sent to Sydney for troops but before sufficient could arrive, Heke sacked and burned Russell. A punitive expedition failed, and the Maori were given confidence that they could handle even professional soldiers.

NZ Company leaders in Nelson sought FitzRoy's recall with a petition, but the Colonial Office had already decided to replace him with Captain George Grey, citing a number of grounds, most notably FitzRoy's alleged lack of judgement and firmness in dealing with 'the Native question'.

Many modern commentators feel that FitzRoy was unjustly treated after doing his best under remarkably difficult conditions to preserve the peace and establish a sound administrative and

financial structure in a colony which had been drifting idly since its inception and in the face of the determined self-interest of the settlers. On his return to England, FitzRoy became an outstanding pioneer in the field of meteorology.

FitzRoy, a residential suburb in the City of New Plymouth, and Port FitzRoy, both an inlet and a settlement on the western side of Great Barrier Island, in the Hauraki Gulf, were named after the Governor but in all cases the 'r' has been reduced to lower case for convenience.

Also near New Plymouth is the 'FitzRoy Pole', a carved representation of a triumphant Maori warrior, standing by a cowering European. The original pole (since replaced twice) was placed there by a Maori chief in 1844 to signify the limits of European settlement after Governor FitzRoy had reduced the NZ Company's land claim from 24,000 to 1,400 ha.

FITZSIMMONS, Robert

Robert Fitzsimmons (1862–1917) was born in Cornwall and came to NZ as a nine-year-old with his father and mother and several brothers and sisters. They settled in Timaru and Robert became a blacksmith in his father's shop where he developed the powerful shoulders and arms that took him to three world boxing titles. Fitzsimmons fought himself out of opponents in NZ, went to Australia for several years and then moved to San Francisco where he won the world middleweight championship in 1891 at the age of 28.

In 1897, at Carson City, Nevada, Fitzsimmons beat 'Gentleman' Jim Corbett on a knock-out in the 14th round to become heavyweight champion of the world. He was about 8 kg lighter than Corbett. Two years later, aged 37, Fitzsimmons lost the title to Jim Jeffries. He lost twice more to Jeffries but in 1903, aged 41, achieved the remarkable feat of winning the world light-heavyweight title on points against George Gardner, 14 years younger.

Fitzsimmons revisited NZ in 1908 and was fêted wherever he went, especially in Timaru and Dunedin. He married several times, and two of his wives were actresses. He went on the stage as a vaudevillian and continued fighting until the age of 51. He died of pneumonia three years later, having squandered the money he had won. Even as a young man, he hadn't looked like a fighter with his spindly legs and bald head.

A son, billed in the US as 'Young Bob Fitzsimmons', fought for a number of years but never made the top class. Two sons of his older brother and fellow Timaru blacksmith, Jarrett, both won the NZ heavyweight amateur title and later fought as moderately successful professionals overseas.

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Flags with official status in NZ have been first of all the Union Jack and then the Blue Ensign which was the subject of a proclamation gazetted in 15 January 1867 by Governor George Grey as follows: ‘I do hereby appoint that all vessels belonging to or permanently in the service of the Colony shall bear a Blue Ensign with the following badge in the fly thereof (the part most remote from the supporting staff) the letters NZ in red.’

In October 1869 Governor Bowen gazetted the proclamation: ‘The seal or badge in future to be worn... as the distinctive badge of the colony, by all vessels belonging to or permanently employed in the service of the Colonial Government of NZ, shall be the Southern Cross, as represented in the Blue Ensign by four five-pointed red stars in the fly, with white borders to correspond to the colour of the Jack; in the Jack by four five-pointed white stars on the red ground of the St George’s Cross, and in the Pendant by four stars near the staff, similar to those in the Ensign.’ He ordered the letters ‘NZ’ to be deleted. NZ’s present flag was officially adopted in 1901, mostly as a result of the patriotic fervour released by the country’s involvement in the South African War. In September 1900 Premier Seddon said: ‘As the flag with the Southern Cross upon it has been generally recognised as the NZ flag, I think we should formally adopt it by general statute.’

The NZ Ensign Act 1900 was delayed, however, for more than a year while argument went on about a constitutional technicality in the legislation. The flag was officially approved in 1901. It has a Union Jack in the upper left corner and on a blue ground to the right the Southern Cross is represented by four five-pointed red stars with white borders.

With the Flags, Emblems and Names Protection Act of 1981, the name was changed from the NZ Ensign to the NZ Flag and it was formally declared to be ‘the national flag of NZ’.

FLAX

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Flax (*Phormium tenax*), or harakeke in Maori, is a perennial herb, with rigid leaves between 1 to 3 m long and 5–12 cm wide. It grows in ‘fans’. It is a native of NZ and Norfolk Island and grows abundantly throughout the country, thriving in swampy land and wet alluvial soils, and also on dry sites such as coastal cliffs.

The plant provided an all-purpose fibre for the pre-European Maori. They dressed it with great skill for clothing fabrics, cordage and fishing lines; and from the undressed flax they made fishing nets, many of them more than 400 m long, and also baskets and mats. The plant was given its scientific name by J R and G Forster, father and son, botanists with James Cook on his second expedition, from the Greek ‘phormos’, meaning a basket, and the Latin ‘tenax’, meaning strong.

The leaf for plaiting purposes is prepared by splitting it into even widths along its entire length. Each width is then stripped away from the butt end of the blade or leaf, resulting in a fibrous piece at the end of each strip.

For weaving purposes the fibrous element in the flax blade is extracted by the deft use of the rounded edge of the mussel shell. The under or dull side of the flax strip is nicked with a sharp cutting edge. The blunt mussel edge is then placed against the nicked mark on the upper or shiny side. Pressure is applied evenly across the strip with the shell, and at the same time the strip is pulled along underneath. The process separates the underside of the strip from the fibrous threads that run along the shiny or top side of the flax strip.

The Maori recognised more than 60 varieties and used different plants for different types of cordage and fabric. It was so plentiful there was never a need to farm the plant. The Maori had bought the paper mulberry with them on their migrations here but it never thrived out of the tropics, so flax became the substitute fibre source for apparel.

Flax immediately became a sought-after commodity by Europeans, and it was one of the first commodities, after food, used by Maori in barter for muskets and other European goods. The organised export of the flax dressed by Maori started in the 1830s and, although British rope-makers considered it inferior to sisal from Mexico and manila from the Philippines, it made money for traders. After the land wars of the 1860s, the fibre was processed by machine. Exports reached 21,000 tonnes in 1890, faltered as steam took over from sail, but peaked during World War One when 32,000 tonnes were exported in 1916. In more recent years, flax has been used in the making of wool packs and combined with sisal to make ropes and twines.

FLEAS

Fleas of about 30 species are found in NZ and, like all the thousand or more species recorded worldwide (the order Siphonaptera), they live on the blood of mammals and birds. Most have arrived here since the rediscovery of the country in the 18th century but it is believed there were previously about eight species here using the native bat, the kiore (rat), birds (including a penguin) and possibly the kuri (dog) as hosts.

Fleas are especially narrow (almost laterally flattened), tall insects — wingless but with a remarkable ability to jump through the air on powerful hind legs for distances up to 35 cm. They are temporary parasites and while some prefer specific hosts generally they will infest most mammals. A female may lay up to 500 eggs and how long an egg takes to hatch — from a week to three months — will depend very much on conditions. Larvae are thread-like, feed on minute organic matter, pupate after about a month and the pupal stage may be a few weeks or a few months, again depending on conditions.

The main nuisance species in domestic life are the human flea, the bat flea and the cat flea and all are potential carriers of blood diseases. The most infamous of these is the bubonic plague which is carried from rats to man via the oriental rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*). The rat flea also transmits a number of blood parasites.

FLETCHER, Sir James

Sir James Fletcher (1886–1974), NZ's first industrialist, was born in Kirkintilloch, Scotland, one of a family of 13. He was educated in Glasgow and later was apprenticed to a carpenter there. He emigrated to Dunedin in 1908 and established a small joinery and house-building business. Fletcher Brothers was formed after he was joined by three of his brothers, William, Andrew and John.

In 1919 the Fletcher Construction Company Ltd was formed as a private limited liability company with a registered capital of £25,000. In the years between the two World Wars, James Fletcher extended the company until it covered the whole of NZ. At the same time he diversified by moving into the manufacture of bricks and tiles, steel merchandising and, when World War Two came, the company moved into forestry, sawmilling, joinery, roofing and the manufacture of other building products. He was the NZ pioneer of the ready-mix concrete industry. The public company, Fletcher Holdings Ltd, was formed in 1940 and James was its chairman from then until 1968 when he was appointed founder president.

James Fletcher became heavily involved with the first Labour Government state house building programme in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1943 he had been appointed commissioner of defence construction with almost complete control over the wartime building industry but had to sever all business connections for his term of office.

Fletcher was succeeded in Fletcher Holdings by his son, James C who also became Sir James, and he in turn was succeeded in the expanded Fletcher Challenge Corporation by grandson Hugh.

FLETCHER CHALLENGE

Fletcher Challenge, for decades one of NZ's largest corporations, was formed by a merger in January 1981 of three huge companies — the Challenge Corporation, Fletcher Holdings and Tasman Pulp and Paper.

The roots of Challenge Corporation go back through a merger between Wright Stephenson & Company Ltd and the National Mortgage Agency Company in 1972 to 1877 when the National Mortgage Agency was first incorporated and listed in London. Challenge reflected the activities of its constituent companies — rural trading and finance, as a stock and station agency. Fletcher Holdings Ltd grew from the housebuilding business started in Dunedin in 1909 by a Scottish immigrant, James Fletcher, and his brothers. A limited liability company was incorporated in 1919 and, over the next 60 years, the company (still dominated by the Fletcher family) expanded from construction into the manufacture and sale of a wide range of building materials, into finance and into the pulp and paper industry.

The Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Ltd was formed in 1952, with Fletcher and the government the main shareholders, to utilise the pulp for papermaking from the *Pinus radiata* growing over a large area of the central North Island. By the end of the 1970s Fletchers and Challenge were the largest shareholders and this was no doubt a catalyst to the major merger organised in 1980.

Fletcher Challenge Corporation continues to reflect the origins of the companies involved in the merger: rural services and trading; forest industries; construction and property; manufacturing and merchandising. In 1983, the company made the largest overseas purchase in NZ history when it bought the British Columbia-based Crown Forest Industries. Fletcher Challenge operates in a number of other countries, especially round the Pacific basin, and controls more than 50 medium to large-sized companies.

FLIES

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Flies of 1,800 or so species inhabit all parts of NZ and its offshore islands but those whose presence is most frequently felt and which are most important in terms of economics and public health are house flies and blowflies.

There are no native house flies but the common *Musca domestica* and the lesser house fly (*Fannia canicularis*) arrived from Europe with the first immigrants as did the European blowfly (*Calliphora vicina*), a bluebottle which has a white sheen on its abdomen, and the smaller green blowfly (*Lucilia sericata*) which, true to its name, is generally bright green but sometimes is copper-coloured as though the green were a verdigris.

Native blowflies include the NZ blue blowfly (*Calliphora quadrimaculata*), a bluebottle which despoils meat with its maggots as the others do but which commonly 'blows' woollen fabrics as well; and the brown blowfly (*C. stygia*), a very common golden-haired blowfly which at the height of summer may prematurely hatch its eggs and drop them in flight on any sort of meat.

The hair maggot blowfly (*Chrysomya rufifacies*) is a greenbottle with narrow black bands on its abdomen. It is well known round the Pacific.

The brown, green, European and hairy maggot blowflies are a menace in rural areas because they often lay eggs in the fleece of sheep with consequent damage to the skin of the animals.

Eggs are white, elongated tubes and the maggots are without heads or legs, but with hooks at the narrow mouth end both to masticate tissue and to help with locomotion. After moulting, the maggot pupates within a hardened, discarded larval skin from which the fly ultimately emerges.

House and blowflies are prolific breeders and although they and their pupae are often taken by predators, numbers are also kept down by rampant cannibalism at the maggot stage.

Flies are probably the most offensive to man of the common insects, with maggots fouling food and the adults spreading infectious diseases through food. It is known that when eggs and maggots, especially of the lesser house fly, are swallowed by man with his food they can survive and cause intestinal problems. For these reasons, public health authorities in NZ advise people to keep food free from contamination by keeping fly numbers under control and keeping food beyond their reach.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Trans-Tasman Migration

Flora and fauna have among them many ‘living fossils’, as the only survivors of ancient groups that lived in Palaeozoic and Mesozoic times, when they were numerous and more widely distributed geographically.

The distinctive elements in the NZ flora and fauna include the kauri (*Agathis australis*), the native pines or podocarps (most notably the totara, rimu and kahikatea), the tuatara, the native frog, moas and kiwis, and a number of insects.

It is no accident that NZ and also New Caledonia are the homes of so many unusual plants and animals. Rather, it is a direct consequence of their having been cut off from surrounding land masses since late Cretaceous times, about 85 million years ago. They therefore have the character of a ‘time capsule’ containing samples of many elements of the flora and fauna existing in those far distant times.

This cut-off also occurred before snakes reached Australia, so NZ and New Caledonia became two of the few snake-free countries in the world.

NZ and New Caledonia were part of a vast southern super-continent called Gondwanaland. They were close together and wedged between the east coasts of Australia and Tasmania and the Marie Byrd and McMurdo Sound coasts of Antarctica. For most of their association with Gondwanaland, NZ and New Caledonia were either largely under the sea or were archipelagos of volcanic islands.

However, 80 million years ago a new sea floor began to form both in the Tasman Sea and in that part of the Southern Ocean lying between NZ and Antarctica. NZ became surrounded by continuous coastlines and seas of oceanic depths. At about this time the first marsupials (kangaroos and koalas, among others), appeared in South America and probably migrated into Australia via Antarctica — but found their way into NZ barred by stretches of open ocean.

The Tasman Sea opened up to its full width over the period between 80 and 60 million years ago. However, it is likely that at some time before attaining its full width the Tasman was crossed by ancestral bats, using their powers of flight (and perhaps with some assistance from westerly winds) to cross the new ocean before it became too wide and too stormy.

The bats that came at this time gave rise to a distinctive NZ bat. Such bats were the only mammals in NZ’s original fauna before the arrival of the early Polynesians, who introduced dogs and rats.

It is also likely that the ancestors of some of NZ’s distinctive native birds such as the wattlebirds (huia, saddleback and kokako), native thrushes (piopio) and native wrens (rifleman, bush wren and rock wren) also arrived at the same time — after winging their way across the infant Tasman.

One of the most obvious consequences of the westerly pattern of winds and oceanic currents was a substantial strengthening of trans-Tasman migration. Many of the sea creatures that populate NZ’s shores today came originally from the west — either from Australia and Tasmania, or from even further westwards around the globe, as far as South Africa or South America, having been transported by the west wind drift.

Birds are also notable riders of the west wind and from Miocene times, that is from 24 to five million years ago, NZ gained a number of groups of land birds of Australian origin. Some bird groups have been in NZ longer than others and therefore have had sufficient time to diverge genetically from the parent Australian stock. The takahe, for example, represents an older migration whereas the pukeko is from a younger migration and is indistinguishable from Australian forms.

FLORA AND FAUNA - Trans-Tasman Migration

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Trans-Tasman migration of Australian land birds continues today and colonists in the past century include the spur-winged plover, black-fronted dotterel, white-faced heron, Australian coot, royal spoonbill, grey teal, welcome swallow and silvereve. Other would-be colonists have lingered but not survived, such as the avocet, little bittern and white-eyed duck. Australian fruit bats have also been blown across the Tasman, but have not formed colonies.

Although steady deterioration of climate in the late Miocene and Pliocene times had progressively thinned out many of the warmth-loving immigrants NZ had received in earlier times, the coup de grace was delivered by the severe climates of the Pleistocene glacials, occurring between two million and 10,000 years ago.

The changing patterns of land and sea that were a feature of Pleistocene time encouraged development of distinctive varieties of plants and animals, as a result of isolation. Distinct geographic races developed in native land snails, for example, as populations became cut off by movements of land and sea. As many of the NZ mountains began to be pushed up, certain plants and animals moved up with them — especially those adapted to life in dry, stony river beds and rock slopes.

Thus the alpine rock wren, alpine wetas and alpine cicadas were developed from lowland groups and the NZ parrots produced the alpine kea, the kaka being its equivalent in lowland forests.

As climate warmed after the last glacial phase, some 10,000 years ago, some of the gaps in the NZ flora and fauna resulting from Pleistocene extinctions were filled by temperate organisms riding the west wind drift.

Forest gradually became re-established throughout NZ but its recovery from the repeated disruptions during the successive glacials was a long and slow process and it is believed that even within the span of human occupation of NZ, vegetation changes have occurred which are related to this long-term recovery process. Coupled with this have been the effect of climatic changes — notably the Climatic Optimum (a warm period extending from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago) and Little Ice Age (a cold period between AD 1550 and 1800).

However, the arrival of Polynesian people about 1,000 years ago initiated a long train of biological events that continued even more rapidly after the visits of Abel Tasman and James Cook, and the arrival of European settlers.

The early Polynesians (the moa-hunters) used the moas and other birds as easily-hunted protein sources, and so deprived the NZ fauna of many of its older distinctive elements — including moas, and native NZ geese, swans, eagles and crows.

The fire brought by humans, and used by them in hunting and agriculture, destroyed large

areas of forest in coastal and central North Island and eastern South Island and reactivated many areas of hitherto stable, sandy country so that sand dunes invaded fertile land in many coastal regions.

The Polynesian rat and dog, also introduced, added to the effects of hunting and use of fire. European settlers introduced, by accident or design, a wide variety of animals and plants from other parts of the world that competed, often successfully, with native species. In particular NZ's formerly abundant bird life was decimated. Many birds disappeared altogether, while others became restricted to Fiordland and various islands off the NZ coast.

Other animals such as tuataras, native frogs, wetas and native land snails, apparently formerly widely distributed over both North and South Islands, became greatly reduced both in numbers and geographic distribution.

Thus the arrival of people, with fire, rats and dogs, coming on top of the effects of the ice age, sounded the death-knell for many of NZ's unique primeval organisms, some dating back tens of millions of years ago to times when NZ was part of the now fragmented great southern continent of Gondwanaland.

FLOUNDER

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Flounder is common in NZ coastal waters, and most species are favoured table fish with about 4,000 tonnes caught for eating each year. There are nine species known as right eye flounders, oval in shape and with dorsal and anal fins that form a fringe round most of the body. They live on sandy or muddy bottoms in shallow water. The true flounders have a single pelvic fin that is joined to the anal fin; the turbot and brill have two pelvic fins; and soles have two pelvic fins and lack a separate preoperculum on the gill cover.

- Yellow-belly flounder (*Rhombosolea leporina*) is oval in shape, grows to about 40 cm in length and has a green upper and yellow lower surface.
- Sand flounder (*R. plebeia*) is more diamond-shaped than oval, has a grey or brown upper and white lower surface, is about the same size as the yellow-belly and is the most abundant of the true flounders.
- Greenback flounder (*R. tapirina*) grows up to 50 cm in length, is oval with a dark green upper and white lower surface, is caught mainly on the east coast of the South Island and is the species most favoured by gourmets.
- Black flounder, sometimes called the mud flounder, (*R. retiaria*) has a dark-green and red-spotted upper surface, and is small and less favoured for its flesh than the others.
- Brill (*Colistium guntheri*) is oval, about an average size for flounders, and has a grey-brown body with fine black lines running longitudinally down on each scale row.
- Turbot (*C. nudipinnis*) grows up to 50 cm in length (although in some instances it becomes very large), is dark brown and mottled on the upper surface and pinkish-white on the underside, and occurs throughout the country but more commonly on the west coast of both islands.
- Lemon sole (*Pelotretis flavilatus*) grows up to 50 cm in length, is grey or brown on the upper side, white on the belly, and occurs most abundantly in the south.
- NZ sole, or common sole (*Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae*), has a distinctive round snout, grows to about 45 cm in length, has rough scales like the lemon sole, is grey-green on the back and white beneath, is found abundantly round the coast, and is the most commercially important species, accounting for more than one-third of the total annual flounder catch.
- The spotted flounder (*Azygopus pinnifasciatus*) grows to only about 20 cm in length, has a pale, brown body with dark spots on the upper side, a dark spot on each side of the tail fin, and lives down below 300 m. It is seldom caught except by deepwater trawlers.

There are three species of left eye flounders (with both eyes on the left as opposed to both eyes on the right in the other species), and none of them are commercially important in this country.

- Finless flounder (*Mancopsetta milfordi*) is more elongated than any other flounder, up to 70 cm in length, and lives below 500 m mostly in the southern regions.
- Witch flounder (*Arnoglossus scapha*) grows to only 30 cm in length, is perhaps the most abundant of all the flounders, but its tasteless flesh is not much sought after.
- The crested flounder (*Lophonectes gallus*) grows to only about 20 cm in length and, while it is very common in NZ waters between 50 m and 200 m, it is not highly regarded for the table.

FOMISON, Tony

Tony Fomison (1939–90) was born in Christchurch and attended the University of Canterbury School of Fine Arts from 1958 to 1960, graduating with a diploma in sculpture. His interest in archaeology led to an appointment at the Canterbury Museum with responsibility for tracing Maori rock drawings in the South Island.

His first solo exhibition in 1961 was at the Canterbury Society of Arts. A QEII Arts Council travel grant in 1964 enabled him to visit major European art galleries before returning to NZ in 1967. He was exhibition officer for the Canterbury Society of Arts from 1969 to 1971 but since then has painted fulltime. ‘Fomison paints with incredible intensity,’ says art critic Hamish Keith. ‘In Fomison’s images flesh and the spirit are constantly at war with themselves... [His] target is the imagination and he goes straight to it — no hesitation or polite coughs or warning for the delicate.’

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Foot and mouth disease has never occurred among livestock in NZ but, because it would bring in its train enormous economic problems, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, aided by the Customs and Immigration Departments, try to keep an effective screen against the importation of infection. The Ministry has wide powers under the Animals Act to prevent the introduction and to eradicate the disease — and any other serious exotic animal diseases — should an outbreak occur.

Foot and mouth is a flu-like disease caused by three main types of virus and a number of sub-types. They are resistant to cold, so can survive in chilled meat or cooled animal products. It can strike any cloven-hooved animal, but most frequent outbreaks in temperate zone regions have been among cattle and pigs.

The special danger to NZ would be the immediate cancellation of imports of all animal products by countries such as Britain, Australia and the US on the occasion of an outbreak from here. Import embargoes against NZ by these countries would remain until any suspicion of infection was removed. There have been three suspected outbreaks since World War Two, but each proved to be a false alarm.

Other Animal Diseases Foot and mouth is the most feared of the exotic epidemic viral diseases, not because it is the most lethal but because it is widespread round the world, is highly infectious and seems to thrive in the northern temperate zone. Some other major exotic diseases which would seriously disrupt the national economy are: anthrax (which can affect humans), caused by bacilli, and can be a killer; swine fever, a disease which is often fatal for pigs, caused by a virus; rabies and rinderpest.

FORBES, George William

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George William Forbes (1869–1947), Prime Minister from May 1930 until a crushing defeat at the hands of Labour in 1935, was born in Lyttelton, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, and was a famous Canterbury rugby halfback in the 1890s. He settled in Cheviot, became a foundation member of the Cheviot County Council and made an unsuccessful bid for the Hurunui parliamentary seat in 1902. A staunch supporter of the leasehold movement, Forbes won Hurunui in 1908 and held the seat until his retirement from Parliament in 1943.

He was Minister of Lands and Agriculture and deputy leader of the United Party when Joseph Ward took office in 1928, and because of Ward's ill-health was in fact leader. When Ward retired in 1930, Forbes took over with the support Labour had previously given Ward. But when Labour withdrew its backing over unemployment legislation, Forbes sought and gained support from the Reform Party under Gordon Coates. They went into the 1935 election as the National Political Federation but their rigid deflationary policy during the deepest depression years told against them and Labour won a sweeping victory.

Forbes, the Prime Minister, has been described by one colleague this way: 'As political halfback behind a beaten pack, he was thoroughly hardened to going down in the face of dangerous rushes, and revealed his greatest talent for defence in 1932–35.'

History has treated him much less kindly than his colleague Coates, although his honesty of purpose has never been seriously questioned.

FOREST PARKS

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Forest parks range in size from 16,700 to 377,000 ha, include examples of the most impressive bush and mountain scenery in NZ, and are available as recreational areas for lovers of the outdoors. There are 19 forest parks: Northland, Coromandel, Kaimai-Mamaku, Whirinaki, Pirongia, Pureora, Raukumara, Kiamanawa, Kaweka, Ruahine, Tararua, Rimutaka, Haurangi, Mt Richmond, Hanmer, Lake Sumner, Craigieburn, Catlins and Victoria.

The parks are managed and administered by the Department of Conservation, but each park has an advisory committee.

The multiple-use concept behind the establishment of forest parks means that the land concerned can function as forest protecting soil and water, providing a healthy habitat for wildlife, producing timber through selective logging, preserving special areas for their scientific, historic or scenic importance, and providing huge areas for public recreation. There is freedom of access to the forest parks, but some control is exercised over activities. Permits are required to take in horses, cars or trail-bikes, and to fish, hunt, collect plant specimens or gemstones. Accommodation in modern huts is available free of charge in some parks.

FOREST RINGLET

Forest ringlet (*Dodonidia helmsii*) is one of the only two of the 11 NZ native butterfly species restricted to the forest environment. It is variously known as the beech forest butterfly and Helm's butterfly. It has black and yellow bands across its wings and a wing span from 40 to 65 mm.

FORESTRY

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Timber Species

History

Forestry, based on exotic timbers, mainly conifers, has been one of the fastest-growing primary industries since World War Two. About 7.5 million ha (about 28 per cent) of the country are covered by forests. A total of 1.3 million ha are in exotic trees. Indigenous forests cover 6.2 million ha.

During the post-war period, production of paper-boards and papers increased enormously, averaging more than 750,000 tonnes a year. Although markets for all forest products remained cyclical into the 1990s, the signs were that production and prices for NZ products would continue to rise as environmentalists lobbied against the cutting of indigenous forests in Asia, North America and Europe. Export earnings from forest products of all sorts — from logs to finished papers — ranged between \$1.5 billion and \$2.4 billion during the first half of the 1990s.

FORESTRY - Timber Species

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Of the conifers which make up most of the exotic forests, close to 90 per cent are radiata pine — a multi-purpose tree which reaches saw-log size within 25 years in NZ. It is a native of California where it is now hardly known. Other well-represented species are Douglas fir (about six per cent), Corsican pine and Ponderosa pine, but they are all yielding ground to the more versatile radiata. The largest forests are in the centre of the North Island but there are others of varying size throughout the country where land is of marginal value for pastoral development. Less than 5 per cent of the national timber supply comes from indigenous forests and the strategy is to maintain yield at a level which can be sustained. Native timbers are used for special purposes only.

Where softwood exotics such as radiata are required for durable uses, such as house-building and fencing, they undergo preservative processes. A number of interior building materials, such as particle boards, are produced from sawmill residues and wood pulp.

FORESTRY - History

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Timber was the first major export from NZ. A Royal Navy brig, the *Fancy*, took a load of kahikatea (white pine) from the Coromandel Peninsula in 1794 and established a trade that grew over 60 years. It peaked in the early 1850s at 11 million board feet (3.35 million m) a year (much of it kauri) which represented more than one-third of the country's exports at a time when wool was less than one-quarter. The decline thereafter in timber exporting was swift as settlers hacked and burned huge areas of native forests in the North Island to establish livestock farms.

By the 1870s laws were being passed to encourage settlers to plant trees. In the years before World War Two the export of native timber from NZ was banned. At that time, and until after the war, the native timber reserves were needed for building wooden houses and for all purposes requiring durability because of the rapid deterioration of the exotic softwood timbers. The change of emphasis came with the development of thoroughly reliable preservative techniques for the softwoods.

The first exotic forest plantings followed the establishment of tree nurseries by the newly-formed afforestation branch of the Lands Department, at Rotorua in the North Island and Tapanui and Eweburn in the South in 1897. In the first 25 years of this government-sponsored afforestation, 19,000 ha were planted, but the first boom period of planting was between 1922 and 1936 when government agencies planted 150,000 ha and private interests 120,000 ha.

In the 1960s the government stepped up planting again and made financial inducements to private companies to plant as well. During the 1970s the planting rate multiplied by five to an average of more than 20,000 ha a year. This enthusiasm for the future of the industry was compounded in the early 1980s, with a number of major companies expanding their interest in forestry products and accelerating plantings.

In 1920, the NZ Forest Service was set up as a government department, following a report by a Royal Commission on Forestry which was constituted in 1913 but whose proceedings were interrupted by World War One. The first Commissioner of State Forests was Sir Francis Dillon Bell.

By the mid-1980s, the service administered more than four million ha of forest land under its mandate to conserve, protect and perpetuate existing indigenous forests and to ensure exotic forests were large enough to cater for timber needs and also for substantial export business. Other responsibilities involved safeguarding forests from fire, and from insect and disease infestation (through plant and timber quarantine procedures), and protecting valuable indigenous flora and fauna and preserving unstable land from erosion.

Many of these responsibilities were split up between the Department of Conservation and the

Ministry for the Environment in the late 1980s, although the Ministry of Forests retained its advisory function to government on forestry matters and is still required to ‘promote the national interest through forestry, including the wood-based industries’. It also remained responsible for research, information collection on the industry, quarantine and disease control and timber inspection and grading.

Overseas investment in forests and processing companies continued to be strong into the mid-1990s with only the government’s Forestry Corporation of NZ remaining predominantly NZ owned.

FORSAITH, Thomas Spencer

Thomas Spencer Forsaith (1814–98) was one of the earliest European settlers in the Kaipara region. His understanding of the Maori language and customs and his ability to establish rapport with the Maori made him a valuable assistant to the first three governors. He was born in London and apprenticed to a silk merchant but, in defiance of his parents' wishes, he joined a shipping firm as a cadet officer and spent several years at sea.

In 1838 he chartered a vessel, loaded it with goods and machinery and sailed for NZ. On arrival he bought land in the Kaipara region and established a trading station on the northern Wairoa River.

Forsaith worked as an adviser to Governor Hobson on Maori affairs, was appointed to the protectorate of Aborigines in 1843, worked closely with Governor FitzRoy and was interpreter at a number of crucial meetings between Maori and Pakeha until he left the government's employ in 1847 and opened a drapery store in Auckland.

He was elected to the General Assembly in September 1853 and, during the constitutional dilemma the following year, he was summoned by the administrator to form a ministry. Dr G H Scholefield in his *Dictionary of NZ Biography* (1940) said of the incident: 'He [Forsaith] was engaged at the time at his business premises [in Auckland] but hurriedly changed his garb before proceeding to Government House, an incident which led to his short government being referred to as "the clean shirt ministry".' This ministry, which also included E J Wakefield, W T L Travers and James Macandrew, only held office from 31 August to 2 September 1854. Though really the leader, Forsaith explained that he did not occupy the position of head of the government. He considered his colleagues as his equals: 'no one of them was before the others'. It has become accepted by historians that Forsaith has no claim to be regarded as a Premier of NZ.

During a term of parliament between 1858 and 1860, Forsaith had made a sincere and sympathetic defence of Wiremu Kingi, after the Waitara troubles, but because of the mood of the colony at the time this effectively terminated his political career. Forsaith was instrumental in defeating an attempt to have Bishop Selwyn's salary made a charge on the colonial government, thus effectively stopping the establishment of the Anglican Church as a state church in NZ. Forsaith was a Congregationalist and in 1862 gave up his business to enter the church.

FORSYTH, Samuel

Samuel Forsyth (1891–1918) was born in Wellington, and served in France during World War One with the Second Auckland Battalion, and won the Victoria Cross posthumously for action during the battle for Bapaume. The citation said: ‘His courage and coolness, combined with great power of initiative, proved an invaluable incentive to all who were with him, and he undoubtedly saved many casualties among his comrades.’ Sergeant Forsyth was shot by a German sniper after directing an operation against machine-guns that enabled the NZ attack to continue.

FORTY-HOUR, FIVE-DAY WEEKS

Forty-hour, five-day weeks were first legislated for by the first Labour Government in 1936 but did not become general until 1946. Most occupations then embraced the concept that any employee should be entitled to an award wage for 40 hours worked over five weekdays, and should be paid an overtime rate for any extension of either the number of hours in a day or days in the week. This and restrictions on the opening hours of shops led to a regimented shopping and social life, and non-commercial weekends. Pressure from the tourist industry and from NZers returning from overseas countries led to changes in the shopping hours in 1981.

Progressively, during the 1980s and 1990s, the principle of 40 hours over five days was waived and shopping hours became totally deregulated.

FORTY-MILE BUSH

Forty-mile Bush was that area north of the Ruamahanga River, which flows across the Wairarapa, north to Woodville. (*See* Bush.)

FOVEAUX STRAIT

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Foveaux Strait, 30 km wide, divides Stewart Island from the south coast of the South Island. It is crossed twice daily by a catamaran service between Bluff and Oban, in Stewart Island's Halfmoon Bay, and a regular air service. The prevailing wind and tidal drift are westerly and the water is cold, but in January 1963 John Van Leeuwan of the Oreti Surf Life-Saving Club swam across from the South Island in 13 hours 40 minutes.

The strait is famous for its oyster beds which are dredged commercially during a four-month season each year, and for muttonbirds which breed on the many small islands. There are also commercial quantities of scallops.

During his circumnavigation of NZ in 1770, James Cook judged Stewart Island to be a peninsula and mapped it accordingly. The area was not identified and charted correctly until 1804, by an American, Captain Owen F Smith, in *Favourite*, who called the strait 'Smith's Strait'. It was called both 'Favourite's Strait' and 'Tees Strait' for a time, but the name 'Foveaux Strait' (after the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, Major Joseph Foveaux) prevailed after it was so called by Captain John Grono of the sealer, *Governor Bligh*.

FOWLDS, Sir George

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Sir George Fowlds (1860-1934) was largely responsible for the foundation in 1927 of Massey Agricultural College, the forerunner of Massey University.

Fowlds was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of a hand-loom weaver, was apprenticed at the age of 12 to a clothier in Kilmarnock, and later joined the staff of a softgoods house in Glasgow and attended night school there. He emigrated to South Africa in 1882 and worked there as a stone mason and railways worker before continuing on to NZ in 1885. Fowlds built up a successful textiles business in Auckland city, became MP for Auckland in 1899 and for Grey Lynn in 1902. As a member of the Joseph Ward administration of 1906, he was given the portfolios of education, public health, customs, defence, justice and State Fire Insurance. He rejected the Liberal Party in 1911, resigned from cabinet and stood as a Social Democrat in the two subsequent elections and again in 1919.

Fowlds's passion was education. He was chairman of Auckland University College for 13 years, the force behind the founding of Massey Agricultural College of which he was chairman from its inception in 1927 until his death, and a member also of Senate of the University of NZ. He was one of the founders and first president of the Rotary movement in NZ and was associated with the NZ Alliance, the Workers' Educational Association, the Masonic Lodge, the Red Cross Society and a number of local organisations in Auckland.

FOX, Sir William

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Fox Glacier

Sir William Fox (1812–93) was four times Prime Minister of NZ — from May 1856 to June 1856; from July 1861 to August 1862; from June 1869 to September 1872; and from March 1873 to April 1873. He was also leader of the House of Representatives in a coalition headed by Whitaker (in the Legislative Council) from October 1863 to November 1864. Fox was a man of versatility — an energetic explorer in his younger days, an accomplished painter and a lucid writer.

He was born in Durham, England, graduated MA from Oxford, read law at the Inner Temple in London, and was called to the Bar in 1842. He emigrated to NZ that same year and became editor of the *NZ Gazette* and *Britannia Spectator* in Wellington. Over the following decade he explored the Wairarapa; was appointed NZ Company Resident Agent in Nelson; explored the northern area of the South island in company with Brunner, Heaphy and their Maori guide, Kehu; became principal agent of the NZ Company in Wellington; went to London to hand over the NZ Company's documents when its charter was surrendered in 1851 and, while there, acted as an adviser to the Colonial office on its NZ Constitution Bill.

On his return to NZ via North America, Fox was elected to the Provincial Council in Wellington, and in 1855 was elected to the General Assembly for the Wanganui district, having bought land in the Rangitikei. Fox was strongly in favour of pacification gestures towards the Maori and a greater involvement for them in the government of the colony, but later he became a supporter of the war in the Waikato, or at least believed intervention to be justified.

Fox resigned his parliamentary seat in 1865 and spent three years in England and the US where he became interested in liquor prohibition schemes. He returned to Parliament for Rangitikei on his return in 1868 and served two more terms as Premier (the second time for only a month). He resigned his seat again in 1875 and for another three years visited England and North America. He was elected to Parliament for Wanganui during his absence, was defeated for the seat in 1879, regained his old Rangitikei seat in 1880 but was never quite the force in Parliament he had been previously.

Perhaps his last major official task for NZ was as Commissioner in the early 1880s, investigating and settling the claims arising from the confiscation of Maori lands on the west coast of the North Island. He was awarded £2,000 for this work and retired in 1885 to Auckland where he became the principal founder of the NZ Alliance and worked hard in support of the campaign to outlaw liquor.

Fox was a landscape painter of some talent, noted for his peculiar method of depicting land contours. He was also a regular newspaper columnist over many years and wrote *The War in*

NZ (1860) and The Revolt in NZ (1865).

Fox Glacier, Foxton town and Foxton Beach were all named after Sir William. The Fox Range in Westland County, and the Fox River which flows down the Paparoa Range through Buller County to the Tasman Sea, however, were both named after another William Fox, a miner, who found gold in Central Otago and then crossed over to Westland to prospect there.

Another Fox River which rises in the Fox Range and flows westwards into the Cook River was named after Fox Glacier and therefore, indirectly, after Sir William Fox.

Fox Glacier

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Fox Glacier is a 14 km-long river of ice moving west from a snowfield below Glacier Peak (3,007 m) and Douglas Peak (3,085 m), from 2,750 m above sea level, down a gradient of 200 m per km, to a terminal face 245 m above sea level.

The name, Fox, has been given to the township and tourist resort built for visitors to the glacier. The town is sited at the western foot of the Victoria Range, 24 km south-west from the Franz Josef Glacier, 15 km from Gillespie's Beach on the west coast and 145 km south-west from Ross.

FOXTON

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Foxton is a small town, sited on a loop of the Manawatu River, near its mouth, in Manawatu. It is 39 km south-west of Palmerston North and 20 km north of Levin. It was the second European settlement of any size in the district. Settlers who had established themselves as early as 1842 at Paiaka, further up the river near where Shannon is today, moved nearer the mouth following the shattering earthquake of 1855. Foxton became the port of Manawatu and was linked with Palmerston North by tramway and then railway during the 1870s. It was designated a borough in 1888. But when the southern section of the North Island Main Trunk railway was pushed through in the 1880s, it by-passed Foxton and from then on Palmerston North became the major growth centre of the region. Foxton was never a satisfactory port because of heavy silting from the littoral drift up the west coast and ceased commercial operations in 1942 when coastal services slumped.

The town now serves the farming region based on the hinterland of river flats, and a flax industry. The flax was once a thriving business based on the *Phormium tenax* which grows on the swampy land inside and around the loop near the mouth of the river.

In pre-European times there were flourishing Maori settlements near the swampy, heavily wooded region at the mouth of the Manawatu, attracted specially by the large areas of flax.

Foxton was given its modern name in 1866, after the four-times Premier, Sir William Fox.

Foxton Beach is on the north bank at the mouth of the Manawatu River, 5 km from the town. It is a seaside resort favoured by many residents of the south-west region of the North Island.

FRAME, Janet

Janet Frame (1924–) is the most brilliantly gifted novelist NZ has produced and she has a steadily growing international reputation. She was born in Dunedin, raised in Oamaru and educated at Dunedin Teachers' Training College and Otago University. She was first published in 1951 when *The Lagoon and Other Stories* appeared, but first gained international attention with *Owls Do Cry* in 1957.

Her novels include: *Faces in the Water* (1961); *The Edge of the Alphabet* (1962); *Scented Gardens for the Blind* (1963); *The Adaptable Man* (1965); *A State of Siege* (1967); *The Rainbirds* (1968); *Intensive Care* (1970); *Daughter Buffalo* (1972); *Living in the Maniototo* (1979). Her autobiographical trilogy — *To the Island* (1983), *An Angel at My Table* (1984) and *The Envoy from Mirror City* (1985) were later published in one volume as *An Angel at My Table* and an acclaimed television film was made under this title by director Jane Campion.

Frame has been awarded numerous NZ literary accolades, including the Hubert Church Award, the NZ Scholarship in Letters, the Robert Burns Fellowship, and is certainly the most admired writer in the country by other writers and readers of serious literature.

She suffered hospitalisation over many years as a young woman. She now travels widely but lives as a recluse for long periods. She has been adulated by overseas writers and critics, including Nobel Prize for Literature winner, Patrick White, who has written: 'Janet Frame seems to me the most considerable NZ novelist yet. Her innocent eye can show one the commonest object for the first time, her sensibility can convey, and has perhaps experienced, the bloodiest tortures of the mind.'

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER

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Franz Josef Glacier is a town on the east bank of the Waiho River, which runs from the end of the Franz Josef Glacier. The town is 150 km south-west of Hokitika. It is on the northern boundary of Westland National Park in South Westland, has a tourist hotel and many other resort facilities.

The glacier itself was observed by Abel Tasman in 1642 and James Cook in 1770. It was named after the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph, by pioneering geologist Julius von Haast. (Josef is the baptismal form of the Emperor's name.)

FRASER, Peter

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Peter Fraser (1884–1950) was an MP from September 1918 until his death in 1950, and Prime Minister from April 1940 until December 1949.

Fraser was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, the son of a shoemaker and small landholder. He began his career as an apprentice carpenter but had to give it up because of bad eyesight, emigrated to NZ in 1910, and worked as a labourer and watersider in Auckland, Wellington and other North Island ports. He first became a union official for the Auckland General Labourers, joined the NZ Socialist Party, was on the executive of the Federation of Labour, was acting editor of the *Maoriland Worker* in 1918, and was active among a group of men striving to unify the union and socialist groups into an organised Labour movement.

He represented Wellington Central in Parliament from 1918 until a boundary change in 1946, after which he held the Brooklyn seat.

When the first Labour Government came into power in 1935, under Prime Minister M J Savage, Fraser held the portfolios of education, health, marine and police. He was on occasions over the first five years of the administration acting Prime Minister and, on the death of Savage in 1940, he became Prime Minister. For varying periods thereafter he held the portfolios of external affairs, police, legislative department, island territories and Maori affairs. His influence on Maori policy and opinion was considerable. He was the head of the war cabinet and during the war travelled extensively to visit NZ troops in the Middle East and the Pacific and to confer with other Allied leaders.

During the war the shoemaker's son was awarded honorary degrees from Aberdeen and Cambridge Universities and the freedom of the following cities: Swansea, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, London, Edinburgh and Derby. In 1948 he received an honorary degree from the national University of Ireland. Most of these honours were gestures towards the NZ war effort.

Fraser was a skilled administrator and widely admired for his firm leadership. In his early days in politics, he was a determined radical, an avowed socialist, and during World War One he was strongly against conscription. His confrontations with the Establishment on this issue led to his imprisonment in 1916.

Towards the end of his career, however, his attitudes changed markedly. To quote historian Keith Sinclair: 'Labour received another self-inflicted wound. Fraser was convinced at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conferences in 1948 and 1949 that Russian Communism threatened the world and he became an early 'Cold War' warrior. He came out in favour of peace-time conscription, contrary to Labour's traditional policy. He held a referendum, spending public money to ensure a 'yes' vote, and got his way, but severely damaged his

party's branch organisations. Old Labour men saw his actions as a betrayal.'

The Labour Government was defeated by the National Party in 1949 and, although Fraser retained his Brooklyn seat, he died a few months later.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Freedom of information is the generally accepted term which inspired first of all the setting up of the Committee on Official Information in 1978 and then the Official Information Act of 1982. The legislation was based on the recommendations of the committee which was better known as the Danks Committee after its chairman, Sir Alan Danks, a former chairman of the University Grants Committee and member of the Royal Commission on Social Security. The committee's terms of reference were 'to contribute to the larger aim of freedom of information by considering the extent to which official information can be made readily available to the public.'

The declared intention of the Act is 'to increase progressively the availability of official information to the people of NZ in order... to enable their more effective participation in the making and administration of laws and policies and to promote the accountability of Ministers of the Crown and officials' thus enhancing respect for the law and promoting what the act calls 'good government'.

It provides for access by people to any information held by government including information relating to individuals — but also for the protection of that personal information from access by unauthorised people.

The only government department not covered by the act is the Parliamentary Service (formerly the Legislative Department) but it does not include courts in relation to their judicial functions nor quasi-judicial bodies such as tribunals or commissions of inquiry.

Information may also be refused in some other cases such as where it is deemed to prejudice NZ security or its relations with other nations; where information is held under trust from another nation or international organisation; where it would affect competitive commercial activities; or where it would adversely affect the national economic interest or the maintenance of law and order.

But where a request for information is rejected the grounds for the refusal must be given.

A refusal may be referred to the Ombudsman who is empowered to take up the case on behalf of the person seeking information. Where the Ombudsman recommends the release of official information there is a power of ministerial veto. The Ombudsman's decision is a recommendation and where a Minister of the Crown does not accept a recommendation for disclosure his reasons must be published in the Gazette. However, where the recommendation concerns personal information there is no provision for a veto just as there is none with any other decision under the Ombudsman Act of 1975. Requests for information need not be made in any prescribed form. They may be made in person, in writing or on the telephone.

An Information Authority was established by the 1982 legislation to act in a regulatory and monitoring role for five years (from 1 July 1983). The Ombudsmen have assumed certain responsibilities under the original act and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act of 1987 which covers statutory boards and all local authorities.

FREYBERG, Bernard Cyril

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Bernard Cyril Freyberg (1889–1963) First Baron of Wellington, NZ, and Munstead, Surrey, was one of the outstanding field soldiers of World War One, the commander of the NZ Division throughout World War Two, and Governor-General of NZ from June 1946 until August 1952.

Freyberg was born in London, came to NZ with his parents at the age of two and first made his mark as a swimmer at Wellington College. Over several years he won almost every junior and senior national swimming title for which he was eligible. He trained as a dentist and worked in that role in Morrinsville and Levin before going to America in early 1914. Immediately war broke out, he went to England, joined the 7th (Hood) Battalion of the Royal Naval Brigade and, before the end of the year, he was on the Belgian front. During the rest of the war his exploits became legendary. One night in April 1915 he swam ashore in the Gulf of Saros to divert the Turks' attention from the main landing at Gallipoli and escaped unharmed despite coming under heavy fire. This earned him his first Distinguished Service Order medal.

After Gallipoli Freyberg served in France and won his Victoria Cross for action on the Somme in November 1916. The citation said, among other things: 'This single officer enabled the lodgement in the most advanced objective (in the battle for Beaumont Village) of the corps to be permanently held, and on this point the line was eventually formed' for later attacks. He was carried away from the field on a stretcher after being wounded four times.

By the end of the war Freyberg was a Temporary Brigadier with two bars to his DSO, the Croix Militaire de Guerre (CMG) and had been six times mentioned in despatches. He was wounded nine times. Troops who served with him in World War Two say there was hardly a part of his body unmarked by scars.

He became a General Staff Officer (first class) at the War Office until he retired from the army in 1934, and was recalled in 1939; in November that year was invited by the NZ government to command the NZ Division in the Middle East. Briefly in 1941 he was Allied Commander-in-Chief in Crete, controlling the evacuation, and he led the NZers until the end of the war, gaining a third bar to his DSO.

He was elevated to the peerage in 1951 during his term as Governor-General of NZ. From 1953 until his death, Freyberg was Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle.

Freyberg was a tall, powerful man whose disregard for danger under fire was awesome to his comrades. It has been claimed that he fought briefly as a mercenary in a Mexican civil war immediately before World War One but he himself always denied it. He stood for Parliament in Cardiff-south as a Liberal candidate in 1922, was a close friend of Rupert Brooke and was

present at the poet's burial at Lemnos in 1915.

FRICKLETON, Samuel

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Samuel Frickleton (1891–1971) was a Scottish-born coal miner from Blackball, in Westland, who won the Victoria Cross for ‘magnificent courage and gallantry’ when he captured two German machine-gun nests single-handed and killed all the occupants in July 1917 at Messines, Belgium. Frickleton, a lance-corporal in the Third Battalion, NZ Rifle Brigade, was severely wounded in the battle.

FRIESIANS

(see Holstein-Friesian)

FRIGATE BIRDS

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Frigate birds (Fregatidae), the most aerial of oceanic birds, are also called man-o'-war birds because of their marauding habits. Five species are known but only two of these reach NZ, and only when driven south by tropical cyclones. Frigate birds do not breed in NZ.

- The male greater frigate bird (*Fregata minor*), with its length of 102 cm and wingspan of nearly 2 m, and red, distensible gular pouch, is entirely dark with no white marking.
- The male lesser frigate bird (*F. ariel*) has a length of 78 cm and a wingspan of nearly 2 m, is generally black with a white patch on either flank under the wing, and the same red pouch.

FROGS

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Frogs are amphibians, a class of cold-blooded vertebrate creatures, whose larval young live in water and breathe by means of gills and later change into adult forms which all 'breathe' by means of lungs or skin respiration. Among the Amphibia are toads, newts, salamanders and other less known forms but the only representatives of the family in NZ are seven species of frog, three native and four introduced.

The indigenous frogs belong to an exclusive genus (*Leiopelma*), bearing skeletal and anatomical features as primitive as any frog anywhere. None of the three indigenous species have a free-swimming tadpole stage like most frogs, but develop mostly within a gelatinous capsule, nourished by a large yolk sac, until hatching as froglets. They are all protected by law.

- The most common indigenous species is *L. hochstetteri*, named after Dr Ferdinand von Hochstetter (1829-84) and sometimes known as Hochstetter's frog. It is brown with sometimes a greenish tinge, sturdily built and nocturnal. Fossil finds suggest it was once spread throughout the country but now inhabits streams and damp situations in native forests through the region from Waipu down through the Auckland isthmus to the Coromandel Peninsula; it is also found in the Bay of Plenty, in the forests north-west of Taupo, and on Great Barrier Island. It lives on insects and although it is by no means rare, it is fully protected.
- *L. archeyi*, named after Sir Gilbert Archey (1890-1974) and commonly called Archey's Frog, is nocturnal and ranges in colour from mainly green through to mainly brown. It occurs only in the Coromandel Peninsula, south to the Paeroa region and near Te Kuiti.
- *L. hamiltoni*, named after Harold Hamilton who first collected specimens, is slender, mainly brown as an adult, occurs only on Stephens Island in Cook Strait, and Maud Island in Pelorus Sound and is extremely rare.

Three of the four introduced species of frogs are common.

- The green tree or golden bell frogs (*Litoria aurea* and *L. raniformis*) were introduced from Australia at the beginning of 1867. They are now the most commonly encountered frogs in both islands, are similar in appearance — bright green with golden markings.
- The brown tree or whistling frog (*Litoria ewingii*) is found in south-east Australia and Tasmania, and in the Manawatu and Wanganui regions, on the west coast of the South Island, in Southland and Canterbury.

FROSTFISH

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Frostfish (*Lepidopus caudatus*), a long slender ribbon-like fish which can grow up to 2 m in length, has a narrow pointed head and a long dorsal fin which begins just behind the head and extends almost to its tiny forked tail. The body has no scales and is a bright, shining silver. Normally an inhabitant of open water, it comes in over the continental shelf to spawn during the summer and occasional specimens get washed ashore. It is taken incidentally by trawlers and probably presents a small resource. The flesh is white and has a delicate texture.

FRUITGROWING

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Fruitgrowing using northern hemisphere, temperate zone trees of the type so familiar to us today began in NZ in 1819, with the introduction to mission stations in the Bay of Islands of apple and pear trees from New South Wales by the Rev Samuel Marsden. Other missionaries followed his example and fruit trees became a common sight at mission stations throughout the North Island within 20 years.

For centuries before this, of course, the Maori had gathered the fruit of a number of indigenous trees. When they first arrived from tropical Polynesia, they had found that the NZ climate did not support the growth of fruit trees which had once provided staple foods — coconuts, bananas and breadfruit.

They harvested the fruit of the kahikatea, totara, matai, karaka, hinau and rimu trees. But these were mostly small and often high in huge trees; and the karaka and hinau berries needed long preparation because fresh from the tree they were poisonous.

But the long-established fruits from northern hemisphere temperate regions have flourished here since the early days of European settlement. Export earnings from fruits of all kind vary from year to year, depending on fluctuating demand from overseas and the effect of seasonal weather conditions on production quantity and quality.

A total of 469,000 tonnes of fresh fruit was exported by the mid-1990s and returned \$891 million. About another \$70 million came from processed fruit exports.

Apples and pears were the basis of NZ fruit production, especially exports, for many years because they thrive in similar climatic conditions. More than 80 per cent of the produce comes from Hawke's Bay and Nelson. (See Apple and Pear Marketing Board.)

The range of fruit and berryfruit has expanded since the beginning of the 1980s because of the spectacular success of kiwifruit and because of the relative decline of returns for traditional pastoral products. Berryfruits were among the earliest commercial fruit crops grown in NZ.

Growers were established early this century because of the demand for jam fruit. Nelson, Central Otago and Canterbury were the prime areas when the industry first got going with large areas of raspberries and strawberries. But it was not until after World War Two that these crops could be grown in large enough quantities to meet the level of demand.

Production increases came mainly from improved varieties. In the case of strawberries, varieties were developed with larger fruit which could thrive in the warmer climates of the North Island.

FUCHSIA

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Fuchsia is a genus represented in NZ by four species. The most notable is the kotukutuku (*F. excorticata*), the largest of the 100 or so species in the world. It can grow up to 14 m high, clearly identifiable by its papery bark and gnarled trunk and branches, and, of course, by its peculiar and attractive flowers. It grows throughout the country and on outlying islands (including the Auckland Islands). In some places, particularly on the west coast of the South Island, it is known as the konini tree, konini being the Maori name for the black, juicy berry the tree produces. Of the other three species, one is an upright shrub, one a trailing shrub and the third a liane. Kotukutuku wood is extremely hard and durable and is sometimes used for parquet flooring and other inlaying.

FULLER, Benjamin John

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Benjamin John Fuller (1875–1952) was the head of a family firm, John Fuller and Sons (later Fullers' Theatres), which dominated professional theatre in NZ and Australia from early in the century until World War Two. He was born and educated in London and as a young man sang in the grand opera chorus at Covent Garden. He emigrated to Australia to join his father's travelling vaudeville troupe and after a tour of NZ the family decided to settle. Benjamin took over from his father as head of the firm in 1911 and began a new period of expansion with touring companies bringing vaudeville, drama and pantomimes to a string of theatres throughout this country and in Australia.

When talking pictures began to make inroads into the live theatre, Benjamin Fuller and his brother, John, went into partnership with another theatrical entrepreneur, Henry Hayward, and began showing movies in their theatres. By the time Fullers' NZ interests were bought by Kerridge-Odeon in 1945, there were 64 theatres here. Sir Benjamin, as he became, settled in Sydney as the company developed its interests there and became an able and generous supporter of education and the arts.

FUNERALS

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Funerals must be conducted in accordance with the Burial and Cremation Act of 1974 but the registration of funeral directors and their mortuaries is covered by the Health (Burial) Regulations of 1946. The responsibility for ensuring that adequate provision is made for the disposal of the dead in any area rests with the local body controlling that community.

The most significant change to funerals and the disposal of the dead over the past 30 years has been the increase in the number of cremations. In the mid-1950s, about one-fifth of the dead were cremated. Forty years later the proportion was approaching two-thirds and still increasing. At one time, a deceased needed to stipulate before death that he or she wished to be cremated but it may now be carried out unless a deceased left in writing his or her desire not to be cremated.

FUNGI

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Fungi, though usually regarded as plants, are often placed in a kingdom of their own. It is estimated NZ may have as many as 15,000 specimens of fungi, but as yet the bulk of them are undescribed. Species such as mushrooms and toadstools are familiar but most are minute and invisible to the naked eye.

Large numbers of different species have been recognised, most of them decomposers of plant and animal material. Those with parasitic, poisonous or therapeutic properties impinge much more directly on human activities and are thus much better known — notably *Penicillium* and related fungi.

The rust fungi, parasites of many plants, particularly wheat and other cereal crops, have had a vast economic impact, and poisonous fungi such as the death cap (*Amanita phalloides*) have caused tragic deaths.

Unusual food requirements can cause problems — such as with the kerosene fungus which can grow to such an extent in aviation fuel tanks that masses of its hyphae cause blockages in aircraft systems. As well as producing many bizarre, unusual and often colourful fruiting structures, the fungi also exist as a complex of delicate filaments which grow through the material on which the fungus lives, and it is these threads of living tissue that are the main part of the fungus.

FERGUSON, Dugald

Dugald Ferguson (1833-1920) was born in Scotland and lived in Australia for about ten years. He moved to Otago in 1862 where he became a cattle dealer. But it was as a poet that he became best known in Otago, publishing four volumes of rhyming verse between 1873 and 1898. In 1893 his *Bush life in Australia and New Zealand* was published in London.

FITZGERALD, John Patrick

John Patrick Fitzgerald (1815-97) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and graduated with a medical degree in Dublin. He arrived in Wellington in January 1840, became a member of the Colonists' Committee of Control that year and also the first representative in Wellington of the Catholic church following his appointment as a catechist by Bishop Pompallier. He was specially interested in Maori culture and became a friend of Te Rauparaha. When the Colonial Hospital was opened in 1847, Fitzgerald was in charge. He left NZ for South Africa after his wife died in 1854.

GABRIEL'S GULLY

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Gabriel's Gully stretches north-eastwards from Blue Spur Ridge, in the rolling hill country near the headwaters of the Tuapeka River, in Central Otago, 5 km north of Lawrence. It was named after the benevolent Tasmanian prospector, Gabriel Read, whose discovery of gold there sparked the Otago gold rush in 1861.

GALLAHER, David

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David Gallaher (1875–1917) was captain of the 1905 All Blacks, tagged ‘The Originals’, on their tour of Britain, France and North America. A powerful wing forward, Gallaher first played for Auckland in 1896 and represented NZ in 36 matches. He was born in Northern Ireland and emigrated to NZ with his parents as a child. He became a freezing-works foreman, served in the South African War and died of wounds while serving in France during World War One.

GALLIPOLI

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Gallipoli was the disastrous World War One campaign, instigated in 1915 by Winston Churchill, in which NZ and Australian troops were first forged into Anzacs. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty and he resolved to force the Dardanelles with the Royal Navy, capture Constantinople, the Turkish capital, and thus put Turkey out of the war. When the Royal Navy failed to get through the narrow seaway, he and other British military leaders decided to mount an amphibious expedition. Australian, NZ and some British units were chosen for the task. It was a saga of errors and horrors — the planners making the errors and the men enduring the horrors. The troops were badly let down by the British strategists and planners. The infantry were not trained properly in landing from the sea, were inadequately supplied with artillery shells, had no grenades and were without engineers or materials for the construction of piers. They were never reinforced quickly enough or in sufficient numbers.

In December 1915 the Anzacs were pulled off the peninsula when the campaign was abandoned and they returned to Egypt for training before going to the Western Front.

Anzac day is celebrated on the 25 April in both NZ and Australia and commemorates a battle in which both countries forged a kind of identity.

GALLOWAYS AND BELTED GALLOWAYS

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Galloways and Belted Galloways are closely associated beef cattle breeds, both imported into NZ from their native Scotland in 1947. The Galloway is dark blue to black in colour and sometimes dun, and the Belted Galloway has a wide, light-coloured strip round its girth.

Both breeds are from a common ancestral stock, believed to be the oldest polled beef cattle in the world. They invariably produce polled offspring from horned females so are used in polling programmes to breed out horns from other cattle.

Galloways are medium-sized cattle, have shaggy coats, high calving percentages, mother their calves well and their carcasses produce a good percentage of red meat. They have a reputation as useful animals on marginal country because of their sure-footedness and ability to convert roughage into beef.

GALWAY, Sir George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell

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Sir George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell Galway(1882–1943), the eighth Viscount, was the fifth Governor-General. He served from 1935 to February 1941, during the most productive years of the first Labour government. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated with an MA in modern history. He had a distinguished military career in the Life Guards, rising to the posts of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General during World War One.

GAMBLING

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Gambling was traditionally controlled by the basic government policy that it should not be conducted for the private gain of organisers. The country's cultural roots, apart from its Polynesian base, are deeply implanted in a Protestant/Puritan past. In the pioneering days, there were many rebellious spirits who were here because of the unacceptable restraints of that ethic in Britain, and reckless gambling and excessive drinking were common. As society became formalised and an increasing number of respectable working and middle-class people immigrated, severe restrictions were imposed on the two 'sins' — gambling and drinking.

Since the end of the 1960s there has been a noticeable loosening of the legal restraints on gambling, a broadening of the opportunities to gamble, and growing support for the idea of legalised, privately owned casinos led to the Casino Control Act 1990 and the issue of licences for Christchurch and Auckland.

The Gaming and Lotteries Act 1977, which came into force in April 1978, allows minor forms of gambling without permits as long as specific conditions contained within the Act are abided by.

The 1977 Act names and provides measures for the control of four forms of gambling — games of chance such as housie; bookmaking and betting (other than betting on horse racing and greyhound racing); prize competitions such as football pools; and lotteries, including what were previously designated raffles. This embodied statute law on gambling, except where horse racing and greyhound racing were concerned. They are governed by the Racing Act 1971.

Licensed gambling turnover by the mid-1990s was \$620 million a year, about \$550 million of that from Lotto (introduced in 1987) and associated games controlled by the NZ Lotteries Commission. Under the Gaming and Lotteries Act the commission's profits must be distributed to institutions involved in charitable, sporting or cultural activities or what are described as organisations 'beneficial to the community'.

GAME BIRDS

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Game birds are those which, subject to certain legal restrictions, are hunted for sport — usually pheasant, quail, partridge or grouse, belonging to the order Galliformes. The only native member of this group was the NZ quail, koreke (*Coturnix novaezealandiae*). Small (15 cm), solid-looking and rounded, with short legs and tail, and short thick bill, it was mainly mottled brown in colour, the male having a chestnut-reddish face. In the early years of settlement it was plentiful in open country, but the last recorded sighting was 1875.

Its disappearance was caused by the arrival of predators (both animal and human) and the clearing of its native grasslands for farming. (*See also* Partridge, Pheasant, Quail.)

GANNETS

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Gannets (*Sula serrator*) are large seabirds, with pointed wings and tail and powerful conical beaks. They fish spectacularly for their food by diving into the sea from high above the water.

They nest in colonies on a number of islands and there are also two mainland colonies. The most famous breeding place is Cape Kidnappers, at the southern end of Hawke's Bay, which has become a tourist attraction. There is also a colony at Muriwai, west of Auckland. The birds lay one egg in October or November in a nest on the ground. Incubation takes six and a half weeks but it is four months after hatching before the birds are mature enough to leave for their migration to eastern Australia, from where they return to breed after the fourth year. The Australasian species has relatives in the North Atlantic and southern Africa regions.

GARFISH

Garfish (*Hyporhamphus ihi*) also known as piper or half-beak is a fairly small (20 to 25 cm), slender, round-bodied fish slightly flattened along the sides. It has a characteristic long, thin, projecting lower jaw offset by a normal upper jaw.

The species is restricted to NZ waters but is similar to others which are widely distributed elsewhere. It schools in large numbers in inshore waters particularly during the summer spawning season where it is preyed upon very heavily by other fish and birds. Like many other pelagic fish, it is greenish above with darker mottling, and silvery white below. It is usually caught by beach seining.

GAS

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Gas as a domestic and industrial energy source was first extracted from coal at a gasworks built at Auckland in 1862, and by the end of that decade installations were operating in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

Apart from open fires and coal and wood burning stoves, gas was the predominant domestic energy source for cooking and heating until after World War One when electricity reticulation expanded through the major sites and towns. By the end of that war, there were 56 gasworks in the country and although their numbers declined to about half over the following 40 years, the decline of gas as a fuel was halted by electricity shortages during and immediately following World War Two.

But after increasing steadily during World War Two and through to 1948, the consumption of gas declined until it reached its trough in 1955 and 1956. The fuel had been subsidised by the government since 1943. In 1956 the government declared all but two of the nation's gasworks to be essential plants.

The discovery of natural gas at Kapuni, Taranaki, in 1959, and the subsequent finds offshore in the Maui field re-established gas as a premium fuel because it has all the advantages of the old coal-derived gas but is much cleaner. Demand for the gas has been increasing since with special growth since 1970 as a result of rapidly expanding reticulation.

Natural gas from Kapuni began to be supplied in 1971 for domestic and industrial purposes to Auckland, Hamilton, New Plymouth, Hawera, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Levin and Wellington/Hutt Valley, and the gas was made available for electricity generation to stations at New Plymouth and Stratford.

The national gas resource was multiplied many times by the discovery in 1969 of the much larger Maui field off the coast of Taranaki, and its economic value as a fuel was enhanced by the rapid escalation of oil prices during the 1970s.

The Natural Gas Corporation — set up in 1967 to exploit the resource — then pushed ahead with reticulation. Gas production is now around 7,000 million cubic metres a year and comes from the Maui (75 per cent), Kapuni (20 per cent), McKee, Kaimiro and Waihapa fields. The Natural Gas Corporation is a subsidiary of the Petroleum Corporation of NZ (known generally as Petrocorp) which is now owned by Fletcher Challenge.

GASKELL, A P

A P Gaskell (1913–), the son of a railwayman, earned a place in NZ literature with a slim book of short stories published in 1947. (A P Gaskell is the pen-name of Alexander Gaskell Pickard.)

The language of the stories closely follows the NZ idiom, language first used in stories without self-consciousness before World War Two by such writers as Frank S Anthony, Frank Sargeson and Roderick Finlayson. Gaskell wrote about the commonplace occasions of NZ life and his best known story is about a Rugby match, *The Big Game*.

Born at Kurow in Otago, Gaskell went to six primary and three secondary schools, entered Otago University on a scholarship, gained an MA and later qualified as a teacher. He taught for some years at Southland Boys' High School before moving to Fairfield College in Hamilton. *The Big Game and Other Stories*, a collection of 13, was published in 1947.

GATE PA

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Gate Pa is a residential suburb of Tauranga, famous in history for the battle there on 29 April 1864 between the Ngai-te-Rangi, under Rawiri Tuaia, and British troops under General Cameron. The battle was notable for the heaviest shelling of a pa by British troops during the Maori land wars. Cameron's guns began firing at the pa at daybreak on 29 April and by late afternoon had made a breach in the defences. A strong attack through this breach by the British soldiers was repulsed with heavy losses. During the night the Maori, carrying their wounded, slipped in small parties through the British lines to safety.

The British lost 111 killed and an unknown number of wounded. The Maori name for Gate Pa was 'Pukehinahina'. It was called Gate Pa, the name which has been retained, because the Maori defence position was at a gate in a boundary fence between European and native land.

GATT

GATT, the commonly used acronym for General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was formalised in 1947 at Geneva, following negotiations among the world's major trading nations to find some formula for reducing trade barriers and at least to provide a forum for discussing continuing contentious trade issues. NZ was one of the original signatories and by the 1990s most nations with significant international trade were members.

The major industrial nations deprived the agricultural products exporting countries such as NZ of many of the potential advantages of freer trade because they clubbed together to defend their agricultural protectionism with quantitative restrictions on primary produce, while providing for a greater degree of freedom for industrial trade.

Progress towards an expansion of freer trade into the area of primary produce was made in the early 1990s but it was expected to be some years before the full effects were known.

GECKOS

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Geckos, of which there are about 17 species in three genera in NZ, are lizards and, therefore, members of the reptile class, which also includes crocodiles, turtles and snakes. The only other native reptiles are skinks and the unique tuatara which, despite popular misconception, is not a lizard.

The geckos belong to a family, Gekkonidae, that is widespread round the world, but the NZ species are the only ones anywhere which give birth to live young instead of laying eggs. Geckos are small with soft, loose skin which is dull and granular in appearance, and the rough plates on the fingers and toes enable them to grip on to the smoothest surfaces, even glass. Members of the genus *Hoplodactylus* are nocturnal, while those of the genera *Naultinus* are diurnal. The most common species are *Hoplodactylus pacificus* found on claybanks, shingle beaches and in forests, and the *H. maculatus*, found in a wide variety of habitats. The largest is Duvaucel's gecko (*H. duvauceli*) which grows up to 32 cm but is found only on islands off the coast.

GEE, Maurice Gough

Maurice Gough Gee (1931–) has built an international reputation as a novelist. He was born at Whakatane, educated at Avondale College and Auckland University, where he graduated with an MA, and worked as a librarian in Wellington, Napier and Auckland, before moving to Nelson in 1975 to become a full time writer. Gee also writes short stories as well as scripts for television and the cinema. His reputation took an enormous leap in 1978 with the publication of *Plumb*, the first of a trilogy on three generations of a NZ family. *Plumb* won the NZ Fiction Award, the Wattie Book of the Year Award and in Britain won the James Tait Black Memorial prize for fiction. Gee's work includes *The Big Season* (1962), *A Special Flower* (1965), *In My Father's Den* (1972), *Games of Choice* (1976), *Meg* (1981), *Sole Survivor* (1983), *Prowlers* (1987), *The Burning Boy* (1990), *Going West* (1992), and *Crime Story* (1994). Gee has also written children's books and so-called kiddult books, among them: *The Halfmen of O* (1985), *Priests of Ferris* and *The Fire-Raiser* (1987), *Motherstone* (1988), *The Champion* (1989), *Under the Mountain* (1992) and *The Fat Man* (1994), which won the 1995 Aim award for children's literature.

GEERING, Lloyd George

Lloyd George Geering (1918–) is a controversial theologian who was charged with heresy in 1967. Born at Rangiora, he was educated at Otago University (where he excelled as a mathematician), at Knox College, Dunedin, and at Melbourne where he became a Bachelor of Divinity.

He was the Presbyterian minister at Kurow, Opoho (Dunedin) and in Wellington for 12 years before his appointment as Professor of Old Testament Studies at Emmanuel College in Brisbane in 1956. He was Professor of Old Testament Studies, Theological Hall, Knox College, from 1960 to 1971 when he became Professor of Religious Studies at Victoria University, Wellington.

Charges of heresy were laid against Geering before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of NZ in November 1967. He had written a series of articles that questioned conventional beliefs on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of Christ. A body of conservative opinion within the church simmered with anger that a person questioning what were seen as orthodoxies should be teaching at Knox College. After a dramatic two-day trial that attracted media attention round the world, Geering was cleared of doctrinal error by the general assembly which then declared the case closed.

His apologia, *God in the New World*, was published in 1968, and he has written a number of religious and philosophical works since.

GEMFISH

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Gemfish (*Rexea solandri*), also known as silver kingfish, southern kingfish and occasionally mis-called hake, is a deep-bodied relative of the barracouta which can grow to over 175 cm in length and weigh in excess of 5 kg.

It is usually pale blue on the upper back with silvery sides and belly and has a black patch on the front of the dorsal fin, which together with the double lateral line, distinguishes it from the more slender barracouta. It is a voracious mid-water predator found through NZ and southern Australia on the outer edge of the continental shelf. Gemfish is trawled in varying quantities and has a delicate white flesh with a high fat content. It is particularly popular in Australia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

(see Parliament House)

GENERAL GRANT

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General Grant, a full-rigged ship of 1,103 tons en route to London from Melbourne with 83 passengers and a cargo which included gold bullion, was wrecked on the Auckland Islands, south of NZ, on 14 May 1866. Fifteen survivors (ten crew and five passengers, including one woman) established themselves on Disappointment Island, lighting a fire with their only match and keeping it alight for 18 months, when the last ten survivors, clad in animal skins, were rescued by a whaling vessel. One had died of sickness and four others, after nine months of being marooned, had set off for NZ in a 7-m pinnace and were never seen again.

The *General Grant* went down in a cave and at least 18 men have drowned since, trying to recover the gold. One of them was David Ashworth, a survivor of the original wreck, who went back after three years with a salvage ship.

GENTLE ANNIE

Gentle Annie is the name of four separate geographical features. Almost certainly, all are named after the popular song of the 1860s 'Shall we never see thee more, Gentle Annie?', brought to NZ by goldminers from the Californian goldfields. 'Gentle Annie' is a high hill (741 m) on the border between Rangitikei County and Hawke's Bay County on the Napier-Taihape Road, 2 km west of Kuripapango; a hill about 26 km west of Gisborne on the way to Wairoa; a winding road on the eastern side of the Whanganui River, 18 km north-east of Wanganui; and a creek which flows into the Kawarau River, in Central Otago.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Geological Survey, a scientific institution, was founded in 1865 and came under the administration of the DSIR in 1926. It carried out almost all the government's geological work and research. It prepared geological maps; researched the geological history and structure of the country; studied the country's mineral, geothermal and underground water resources; and advised the government and private industry on specific problems. The name was changed in the early 1990s to 'DSIR Geology and Geophysics' and the organisation has been incorporated in the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Ltd, a Crown Research Institute.

GEOLOGY

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Active Faults

The Alpine Fault

Horizontal Movements

Recent Geological Events

Geology of NZ must be studied with the understanding that for about 600 million years that part of the south-west Pacific now occupied by the country has been subject to constantly changing patterns of land and sea. In world geological terms, this is not a long history but it has been complex.

For substantial periods NZ was part of the sea floor, lying off the eastern margin of the gigantic southern super-continent, Gondwanaland. At other times, it was part of a large 'Greater NZ' land mass, or was an ever-changing archipelago. The evidence of these changes is recorded in the rocks from which this part of the earth's crust is built.

Unlike the wholly volcanic islands of the central Pacific, NZ consists of rocks of a variety of types and ages. The intense folding and fracturing they display suggest the country has long been one of the earth's mobile belts — a part of a region where the outer part of the crust is undergoing major change and has been buckling and breaking at a geologically rapid rate. The rocks are cut by innumerable fractures called faults. Even young marine sedimentary rocks have been involved in these movements and raised thousands of metres above the level of the sea.

The faults are testimony to an eventful geological history and are evidence that NZ has passed through at least three separate phases of mountain building, or orogeny. [Fault is an old mining term originally used in the sense of the coal seam (or other economically desirable layer) being 'faulted', that is, displaced by fractures.]

The Tuhua Orogeny took place between about 400 and 250 million years ago; the Rangitata Orogeny between about 170 and 120 million years ago; and the Kaikoura Orogeny commenced about 12 million years ago and continues today.

Therefore most areas of NZ have been affected by earth upheavals of various types, usually involving the crumpling and fracturing of the geological strata.

GEOLOGY - Active Faults

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In NZ and other geologically young countries, young faults (termed active faults) that have moved in geologically recent times are presumed to have the potential for movement in the future. Such active faults are classified — according to frequency of movement over various periods of time — to alert geologists, engineers and planners to the chance of movement in the future.

As well as being classified in terms of age, faults can also be grouped according to the way in which they move. If the rocks are simply pulled apart, both sides of the fault will slide away from one another. This type of faulting is ‘normal’ faulting.

But if mountain-building pressures push the rocks together, the rocks on one side of the fault will tend to over-ride those on the other side. This type of faulting is ‘reverse’, or ‘thrust’, faulting. As well as moving vertically, the fault can also move horizontally. This type of faulting is ‘transcurrent’ or ‘tear’ faulting. Movement along a fault may be vertical or horizontal or a combination of the two.

Large parts of NZ are still being pushed up out of the sea. The mountainous land areas we see in today’s landscape were not just pushed up overnight in one cataclysmic movement. The known effects of recent earth movements — such as those that accompanied the 1855 Wairarapa/Wellington earthquake — show that areas of land are raised by means of a series of small, sudden upward movements of perhaps a few metres at a time, spaced out at intervals measured perhaps in hundreds of years. But as we are working with geological time measured in millions of years, these small movements, extending over a long period, have raised mountains high above the sea.

Active faults and large earthquakes tend to be mutually related. For example, during the 1855 earthquake the West Wairarapa Fault moved upwards 3 m and horizontally 8 to 12 m.

The faulting associated with volcanic activity in NZ is different from that associated with mountain building, which are usually major deep-seated features of the earth’s crust, moving over long periods of time and are generally associated with large destructive earthquakes. The faults associated with volcanic activity, on the other hand, are usually superficial features of the earth’s crust, often related to a single volcanic event and associated with small shallow earthquakes, related to both the rising of the magma and the faulting.

GEOLOGY - The Alpine Fault

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Substantial vertical movements occurred along the Alpine Fault during the Kaikoura Orogeny (that began about 12 million years ago and continues) leading to uplift of a vast concourse of large crustal blocks, sculptured by erosion to form the Southern Alps. The rocks immediately east of the Alpine Fault, where uplift has been greatest, have risen by as much as 20 km, although the actual amount of uplift has been markedly reduced by accompanying erosion. Some parts of the Southern Alps are rising at a rate in excess of 10 mm a year and although at first sight this may seem insignificant, it means that, disregarding the effects of erosion, mountains 10,000 m high could be raised within one million years.

Other ranges developed from major episodes of block faulting include the various ranges of Central Otago (Rock and Pillar Range, Knobby Range, Raggedy Range, Pisa Range and Rough Ridge); the Wakamarama Range and others of north-west Nelson; the Spenser and St Arnaud Ranges, and the Inland and Seaward Kaikouras of Marlborough; and the string of North Island ranges extending north-eastwards through the Rimutakas, Tararuas, Ruahines, Kawekas, Ahimanawas, Huiarau and Ikawhenuas.

GEOLOGY - Horizontal Movements

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As well as vertical movements, horizontal movements have also had dramatic effects on NZ geography. The most noteworthy has been the movement of north-west Nelson some 450 km along the Alpine Fault, from an original position somewhere off the north Fiordland coast.

Horizontal movements along the Marlborough faults, notably the Wairau Fault, have progressively moved the Marlborough Sounds block in a north-east direction, imparting a conspicuous S-curve to Cook Strait.

The NZ active fault system is the surface expression of deep-seated movements occurring between two large segments, or plates, of the earth's crust. For probably at least the last 15 to 20 million years, NZ has been close to or astride the boundary between two of the larger plates — the Indian-Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate. To the north of NZ the Pacific Plate is sinking under the edge of the Indian-Australian Plate, giving rise to the Tonga-Kermadec system of volcanic ridges and submarine trenches. To the south, the situation is reversed, with the edge of the Pacific Plate being pushed over the Indian-Australian Plate and giving rise to the Macquarie system of volcanic ridges and submarine trenches.

The NZ land mass, caught in between the crushing movements of the two opposing plates, is subjected to extensive splintering, fracturing and buckling, giving rise to great topographic diversity within a small land area.

GEOLOGY - Recent Geological Events

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Movement has been continuing in recent centuries, with quite marked land uplifts during earthquakes in the last 150 years, notably the Napier (1931), Murchison (1929) and Wellington (1855) quakes. During and since the Pleistocene age, the largest volcanic activity has taken place between Tongariro National Park and White Island off the Bay of Plenty coast, constructing among others the volcanoes Tongariro, Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe. More than 8,000 km³ of molten rhyolitic magma was spewed out in the form of ignimbrite, pumice and rhyolite lava, thus building the volcanic plateau in the centre of the North Island. This is one of the largest and youngest accumulations of acid volcanic rocks in the world.

GEORGE CROSS

George Cross was inaugurated by King George VI in 1940, superseding the Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry, and ranking second in precedence after the Victoria Cross. It is designed for award to civilians for acts of gallantry, and for servicemen in cases where military honours would not be appropriate.

Sidney Noel Wiltshire, a pilot-officer serving with the RAF, was awarded a Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry in 1929. He had risked his life to save a member of his crew from death after an aircraft crash. This medal was exchanged for a George Cross in 1941.

Lance-Corporal David Russell, of the 22nd Battalion of the Second NZ Expeditionary Force, was awarded a George Cross posthumously in 1948. He had worked with partisans in Italy during World War Two, after escaping from a prisoner-of-war camp. He helped many other Allied prisoners to escape to safety.

Sergeant Murray Ken Hudson was born in Opotiki in 1938, served with the NZ Army in Malaysia, Borneo and Vietnam, and was awarded the George Cross posthumously in October 1974. In February 1974 Hudson was supervising live grenade practice at Waiouru military camp when an NCO accidentally armed a grenade. He ordered the NCO to throw it and when there was no response, tried to wrestle it free and throw it himself but it exploded and killed both men.

GERALDINE

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Geraldine is a town with 2,000 people, 36 km north of Timaru and 46 km east of Fairlie, in South Canterbury. It is a small servicing town for the surrounding area which concentrates on sheep farming and mixed farming, with some market gardening. The first settler on the site was probably surveyor Samuel Hewlings in 1854, and the area was set aside for a town site on the recommendation of Canterbury chief surveyor, Thomas Cass, in 1857. It was called Fitzgerald, after James Edward FitzGerald, Canterbury Province's first superintendent, but it was decided soon afterwards to call it Geraldine after the headquarters in County Limerick, Ireland, of the FitzGerald clan. The town was made a town district in 1884 and a borough in 1904. An area a few kilometres west of the town is known as Geraldine Downs, and another locality a few kilometres south is Geraldine Flat.

GEYSERS

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Geysers and geothermal steam were used by Maori as a power source for hundreds of years before European settlement. From south of Lake Taupo to White Island, the band of geysers, mud pools and hot water springs offered an attractive resource for Maori communities and they became expert at taking advantage of it.

By the last quarter of the 19th century, the region had become an attraction of a different kind — one of the first major international tourist attractions in the south-west Pacific combined with spas with claimed healing properties. The thermal region remains one of the two major tourism centres (Queenstown is the other). Most of the activity is at Whakarewarewa, Waimangu, Waiotapu and Tikitere, all accessible from Rotorua and all with distinctive geysers.

Geysers occur in areas where water from lakes and rivers seeps down into concentrations of hot rock, heats up rapidly in a confined space and then explodes up vents as boiling water and steam. The water expelled by the geysers contains dissolved minerals which cause the colourful and often beautifully-shaped silica formations as water evaporates and runs off the surface.

Claims are also made that the minerals in thermal waters have beneficial effects on bathers. In Rotorua these waters have long been harnessed for therapeutic and pleasure bathing.

Therapeutic qualities were claimed for the thermal waters from the early days of European settlement. A balneologist, Arthur S Wohlmann, was hired by the NZ government in 1902 to advise on the development of mineral water health resorts and in 1914 the Government Printer published his book, *The Mineral Waters and Spas of NZ*, in which he discussed in detail the properties of mineral waters and their effect on various types of ailment. The major spas he named were in the Rotorua, Te Aroha, Taupo, White Island and Hanmer areas and among the ‘secondary spas’ were Kamo, Waiwera, Helens-ville, Okoroire (Waikato) and Morere (Hawke’s Bay).

Few therapeutic claims are made for these resorts now but they are still resort areas which draw crowds for pleasure bathing and other forms of recreation.

In 1956 work began on NZ’s first and the world’s second geothermal power station, at Wairakei, near Taupo. It came into operation in 1959. A second geothermal power station was built at at Ohaki on the Broadlands field with an initial capacity of 102 MW probably rising to 150.

Private industrial companies in the thermal region are also users, notably the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company at Kawerau.

GILLIES, Sir Harold Delf

Sir Harold Delf Gillies (1882–1960), the greatest plastic surgeon of his time, also became famous for his teaching of the subject and his ability to inspire young surgeons with enthusiasm for the specialty. He was born in Dunedin, educated at Wanganui Collegiate and Cambridge University, earning a reputation as an athlete at both places. Later in life he became a champion golfer and fly fisherman.

During World War One, having qualified as an ear, nose and throat surgeon, Gillies joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and the number of patients with mutilated faces drew him to plastic surgery. In World War Two he acted as consultant to the Ministry of Health, the RAF and the Admiralty and organised plastic surgery units in various parts of Britain. Textbooks he wrote are *Plastic Surgery of the Face* (1920) and *Principles and Art of Plastic Surgery* (1957) (with Dr Ralph Millard).

Gillies's grandfather, John Gillies (1802–71), came from the Isle of Bute, in Scotland, and emigrated to Dunedin in 1851 with his family. Three sons — Thomas, John and Robert — all became MPs and men of influence and power. Thomas Gillies became a farmer and then a lawyer, a member of the Otago Provincial Council and, after moving to Auckland, an MP, rising to become Colonial Treasurer, before appointment as Supreme Court Judge for the Auckland District. Robert Gillies, Sir Harold's father, became MP for Bruce, was an influential businessman in Dunedin, but science was his preoccupation. John Gillies was MP for Waikouaiti but was more deeply involved for much longer in Otago provincial politics.

GIPPS, Sir George

Sir George Gipps (1791–1847) was technically the first Governor of NZ. He became Governor of New South Wales in 1838 and Governor-in-Chief of NZ from June 1839 until January 1841 when NZ became a Crown Colony. Gipps was born in Kent, the son of a clergyman, and served in the British Army before joining the Colonial Service in 1824. He held posts in Jamaica and Canada before his appointment in New South Wales.

GIRL GUIDES

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Girl Guides began in NZ as Peace Scouts in 1908 when patrols were formed within a few months of the founding of the then Boy Scouts. In 1922, following the growth of the movement overseas, the first Girl Guide patrols were formed at Invercargill, and in 1923 Peace Scouts and Girl Guides were combined into one movement under the NZ Girl Guides Association. By 1944 membership was just under 9,000; in 1985 it was 62,080 and by the mid-1990s down to 27,000.

GISBORNE

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Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre

Gisborne is the principal city and port of the Poverty Bay and East Coast region, north of Hawke's Bay, with a population of about 31,500 in the town and 44,000 within the boundaries of the Gisborne District Council, set up in 1989 to replace the city council and give the local authority an expanded area. Surrounded by mountain ranges on three sides and served by a port that takes vessels of limited size, Gisborne is physically the most isolated city in the country. It is built on a rich alluvial delta and has a mild, sunny climate (2,215 hours of sunshine a year on average), temperatures ranging from -2.C in winter to more than 30.C in summer, and an annual average rainfall of 1,079 mm.

The city services an area in which hill country farming predominates, but there is dairying and cropping on the flats with vegetable and fruit-growing.

The region is rich in early history. Young Nick's Head is named after Nicholas Young, surgeon's boy on the *Endeavour* and the first member of the crew to sight the country on 7 October 1769. There is a memorial at the foot of Kaiti Hill, in Gisborne, to the arrival on land there of James Cook on 9 October 1769. On the top of the hill stands an astronomical observatory and statue of Cook, put there to mark the bicentenary of his rediscovery of NZ.

Because of the climate, the rich fertility of the river flats and the abundance of marine life along the shoreline of the region, it was well populated by Maori in pre-European times. It was known to the Maori as Turanga-a-kiwa, 'the long resting of Kiwa', who is said to have been a chief in the Takitimu canoe.

When Cook first set foot there on the occasion of his first landing in NZ, he was unable to trade with Maori or gain the food and water supplies he wanted so he christened the region Poverty Bay. (It was believed for many years that Cook landed on 8 October and this is the date on the Cook Memorial at the base of Kaiti Hill; but a careful calculation of the time the navigator would have been using has convinced most historians that the landing took place on Monday, 9 October.)

The first permanent settler was Captain J W Harris, who arrived in May 1831. The town site was bought in 1868, and the survey completed in 1870 when it was named Gisborne after Sir William Gisborne then Colonial Secretary in Sir William Fox's Ministry. The settlement was constituted a borough in 1877 and a city in 1955.

GISBORNE - Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre

Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre is successor to a number of museums in the city since the first was opened in the 1890s. But the direct forerunner of this centre was the art gallery and museum opened in 1955 by the Gisborne Art Society. In 1976 the name of the administering society was changed to the Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre, and a new building designed by Colin Pilbrow was opened in March 1977. The building holds a museum, an art gallery, a concourse and studios, and sees itself as the centre of the visual arts in the East Coast region.

The museum aims to study and present the life and history of the East Coast from early geological time to the present. The display area concentrates on the Maori way of life illustrating warfare, agriculture, personal ornaments, food gathering and other aspects.

GISBORNE, Sir William

Sir William Gisborne (1825–98) was born in England to a distinguished Derby family, educated at Rugby, emigrated to South Australia in 1842 and to NZ in 1847 where he was appointed secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster. Over the following years he was successively under-secretary to the Colonial Secretary's office, Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary to the Cabinet, a member of the Legislative Council, MP for Egmont, permanent head of the Government Life Insurance Office, MP for a Westland seat, Minister of Lands, Immigration and Mines. He returned to England in 1881 and later wrote two books about NZ: *Rulers and Statesmen of NZ* and *The Colony of NZ* (later revised and expanded). The city of Gisborne was named after him.

GLACIERS

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Glaciers in the Southern Alps of the South Island number more than 360. The largest is the Tasman Glacier (29 km long and 3 km wide), which flows down the eastern side of the main divide. Other large glaciers flowing eastwards are the Murchison (17 km long), Mueller (13 km long), Godley (13 km long) and Hooker (11 km long). Glaciers on the western side of the main divide are more numerous, and the steeper slope gives them a more rapid rate of flow. The two biggest are the Fox (15 km long) and the Franz Josef (13 km long). These large glaciers carry much rock debris, known as moraine, on their surfaces.

There are seven small glaciers on the slopes of Mt Ruapehu in the North Island.

GLASGOW, David Boyle

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David Boyle Glasgow (1833–1915), the Seventh Earl of Glasgow, was the 14th Governor of NZ, from June 1892 until February 1897. He relinquished office on the grounds that the remuneration left him unable to uphold the dignity of the office. He had been a Royal Navy captain before succeeding to his title. An inner suburb of Wellington is named after his family seat of Kelburn, at Fairlie in Scotland.

GLIDING

Gliding began on an organised basis after the formation of the NZ Gliding Association in 1947, but it is known that there were several gliding clubs in the country before World War Two. The first NZ long-distance flight was 106 km from Ardmore to Waharoa in 1961 by G Hookings, who also became the first glider pilot in the Commonwealth to fly more than 500 km when he crossed from Masterton to northern Hawke's Bay in 1967.

Another outstanding glider pilot was S Georgeson who twice broke world 'out and back' records from Omarama (with 750 km in 1965) and set a world 'gain of height' record with more than a thousand metres.

The eastern side of NZ is generally regarded as excellent for gliding because of the extensive up-drafts, most notably at the back of Canterbury and in Hawke's Bay. On 5 November 1994, Terry Delore of the Canterbury Gliding Club established a new world record, staying aloft for 14 hours and travelling 2,050 km.

A modern offshoot of gliding, hang gliding, began in NZ during the 1970s and has prospered as it was sure to in a country with many hills and mountains and regular winds. The first national championships were held in 1976 but most hang-glider pilots follow their hobby on a non-competitive basis.

GLOAMING

Gloaming even as late as 1986 still held one record in NZ and Australian thoroughbred racing after more than 60 years. That was the record winning sequence of 19, held jointly by that great mare Desert Gold. But for an unexpected defeat when Thespian ran an Australasian mile record to beat him in the Islington Plate at Ellerslie, the gelding's sequence would have stood at 29. (Gloaming trounced Thespian at his next start.)

Gloaming also still holds another record — 57 career wins, a tally hardly approached, let alone equalled, by any other galloper in NZ. Gloaming was bred in Australia, by The Welkin from Light, bought as a yearling in Melbourne for 230 guineas on behalf of a Canterbury owner, G D Greenwood.

Gloaming did not race until he was a three-year-old, in the 1918–19 season. When he retired as a nine-year-old, in 1925, he had contested 67 races for 57 wins and nine seconds. (The only time he was unplaced was as a three-year-old, when he was entangled in the starting tapes at Trentham and fell, taking no part in the race.)

GLOVER, Denis James Matthews

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Denis James Matthews Glover (1912–82) was poet, printer and humorist, and towards the end of his life a literary character. He was born in Dunedin, and educated at Auckland Grammar, Christ's College and Canterbury University where he took a BA and excelled as a sportsman, particularly at boxing. He was also a tramper and a dedicated small-boat sailer. During World War Two he served in the navy. He was first of all a journalist and then a typographer and publisher with the Caxton Press which he helped found. His collections of humorous verse and serious poetry include *Thistledown* (1935), *Another Argo* with A R D Fairburn and Allen Curnow (1935), *The Arraignment of Paris* (1937), *The Wind and the Sand: Poems 1934-44* (1945), *Sings Harry and Other Poems* (1951), *Arawata Bill* (1953), *Enter Without Knocking: Selected Poems* (1964 and 1971 in enlarged form), *Sharp Edge Up: Verses and Satires* (1968). *Sings Harry* was set to music for tenor voice and piano by the NZ composer, Douglas Lilburn, in 1966.

Glover was also a prolific prose writer of essays, short stories, newspaper and magazine articles, memoirs and literary criticism.

GLOW-WORMS

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Glow-worms (*Arachnocampa luminosa*) shine most brightly, in the annals of NZ tourism, in the Waitomo Caves, but they are present throughout the country under fern fronds in the depths of rain forest, in old mining tunnels and in any damp and shady crevices. The creature is a fly, unrelated to the European glow-worm which is a beetle. In NZ, the larval, pupal and adult stages are all luminous.

The full life-cycle takes about one year, with the larval stage lasting about three-quarters of the creature's life. The larvae grow to about 40 mm in length in caves, but those in the bush are much smaller, and the adult fly is about 15 mm in length.

GOATS

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Goats were first brought to NZ by James Cook in 1769 but hundreds were introduced by the early settlers as well. Close and destructive cropping by feral goats in forest and scrubby grassland throughout the country has denuded large areas and resulted in severe erosion. Although they are shot out in large numbers, they are prolific breeders, with twins common and many females breeding twice a year. The total goat population, wild and domestic, has been put at three million. They will eat almost any form of vegetation.

Farmers use tethered goats to control noxious weeds, and to keep down road verges which cannot be satisfactorily grazed by more valuable stock.

In 1979–80 goat farming became established on a solid economic basis with numbers of animals, mostly Angoras, imported from Tasmania. Fifteen years later, goats being farmed numbered more than half a million, more than 70 per cent for fibre (mohair, cashmere and cashgora) and more than 13,000 for milk. At their peak in the late 1980s, goat numbers passed one million, but numbers declined sharply after livestock and commodity prices slumped dramatically. Goat farming has consolidated and the number of farms now exceeds 300, producing about 400 tonnes of mohair and more than 60 tonnes of cashmere and cashgora. Farmers are experimenting with new breeds such as boer goats brought in from Africa.

GODLEY, General Sir Alexander John

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General Sir Alexander John Godley (1867– 1957), a nephew of Canterbury founders, John and Charlotte Godley, was the British officer who commanded NZ troops throughout World War One. He was the eldest of three sons of John Godley's younger brother, Colonel W A Godley, who left the family poorly off when he died young. Alexander Godley went to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and served in South Africa with the mounted infantry.

His first association with NZ was during the South African War when he served with mounted regiments and was impressed with the NZ troops. Godley and other British staff officers under his command arrived in NZ in 1910 on loan to help implement the Defence Act of 1909 which had created a new territorial force.

He was appointed to command the NZ Expeditionary Force by the NZ government on the outbreak of war and he led them through Gallipoli and for the length of the war after they were moved to the Western Front in France. He was an aloof, autocratic and paternalistic man, dedicated but austere. For the last five years before his retirement in 1933, he was Governor of Gibraltar.

GODLEY, John Robert

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John Robert Godley (1814-61) was the most influential leader in the first few years of the Canterbury settlement and would have been the first Provincial Superintendent had he not chosen to return to England in December 1852.

He was born in Ireland to a wealthy family, educated at Harrow and Oxford, admitted to the Bar and travelled extensively in Europe and North America. In the 1840s he put forward a scheme, costing £10 million, for the settlement in Canada of one million Irish, just before the famine forced more than a million of them to flee to the US. The Canadian scheme was never pursued.

He became associated with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, became a director of the NZ Company and managing-director of the Canterbury Association. Because advancing tuberculosis made it advisable for him to leave England, Godley and his family sailed for Canterbury at the end of 1849 to prepare for the settlers. He arrived at Lyttelton, then called Port Cooper, in April 1850, and was there when the first Canterbury Association ships arrived. He was virtually the government of the new colony for two years, before deciding to return to England. His later career would have been distinguished but for deteriorating health.

A number of geographical features in the Canterbury region have been named after Godley: Godley Glacier in the Southern Alps merges into the Godley River and runs southwards into the head of Lake Tekapo; Godley Pass is a saddle on the Liebig Range, at a height of 2,240 m, between Mt Conrad (2,506 m) and Mt Olaf (2,633 m); and Godley Head is a high clump of rocky crags on the northern side of the entrance to Lyttelton Harbour.

Godley was accompanied to NZ by his wife Charlotte (1821–1907), the daughter of a British MP, Charles Wynne. Charlotte Godley was a woman of charm and intelligence who, during her four years in NZ, wrote a stream of letters to her mother in England. These were first published privately in 1936, and then in a public edition in 1950. *Letters From Early NZ* is packed with detail about social and economic life in Canterbury and Wellington during the 1850s and, although the writing lacks lightness and style, the book is an excellent, informative account of life in the colony.

Godley's eldest son, John Arthur Godley (1847–1932), became Secretary of State for India and was raised to the peerage as Baron Kilbracken.

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY

God's own country is a euphemistic phrase for NZ, now used ironically, and sometimes shortened jocularly to Godzone. It is presumed to have been coined seriously by the 19th-century poet, Thomas Bracken, who used it for the title of a poem about NZ, which he wrote while touring Australia promoting his book, *Musings in Maoriland*. The poem appeared in the *NZ Herald* in 1890 and Bracken considered it his best work. It was taken up with nationalistic fervour by the Prime Minister, Richard Seddon, and indeed the historian/biographer, G H Scholefield, states in his *Notable NZ Statesmen* that Seddon may have considered the phrase was originally his. 'In those days he [Seddon] spoke so warmly and so often of the "Good Old Motherland" that tired reporters had a grammalogue for the expression, just as they had for 'God's own country', which Seddon firmly believed that he or Bracken had coined for NZ.'

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

(see National Anthems)

GODWITS

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Godwits, known by Maori as kuaka, are the best known and the most numerous of the migratory, arctic waders in NZ. The most common is the eastern bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). It is a medium-sized bird, measuring 40 cm in length, with a light brownish back and white breast, and a long upcurved bill. It feeds on mudflats and sandflats, eating small crustaceans, molluscs and other marine life of a similiar type.

The godwit is capable of powerful flight, has enormous stamina, and at the end of each southern summer migrates to breeding grounds in Siberia and Alaska where the males assume their vibrant breeding colours of black and reddish brown. Changes in the female are less dramatic. They arrive back in September. A few stay in NZ throughout the year but do not breed.

Two other species are sometimes seen with the flocks of bar-tailed godwits. The Hudsonian (American black-tailed) godwit (*L. haemastica*) comes from arctic America where, in autumn, strays may be caught up in the south-bound stream of bar-tailed godwits. It is distinguishable by its clear white, upper tail coverts and white tip to the tail. The Asiatic black-tailed godwit (*L. melanuroides*) is a rare migrant from northern Asia. It is recognisable by its gleaming white underwing.

The term 'godwit' was sometimes used to describe NZers who made the once almost mandatory journey to London to trace their family and cultural roots. It comes from Robin Hyde's 1938 novel, *The Godwits Fly*, in the foreword to which she wrote: 'Most of us here are human godwits; our north is mostly England. Our youth, our best, our intelligent, brave and beautiful, must make the long migration, under a compulsion they hardly understand; or else be dissatisfied all their lives long. They are the godwits.'

GOING, Sidney Milton

Sidney Milton Going (1943–) was the greatest of three rugby-playing brothers from Northland, and the finest running halfback to play for the All Blacks since World War Two. He played 87 matches for NZ, 29 of them internationals, scoring 164 points from 33 tries and 18 conversions, five penalties and a dropped goal.

Going was selected for North Auckland as a reserve at the age of 19 and went on as a replacement, but then spent two years in Canada with the Mormon church.

After his return in 1965, he became Northland's regular halfback, a post he held through the following 13 seasons. He first played for the All Blacks in 1967 against Australia and then toured Britain and France as second-string halfback to Chris Laidlaw. He played against France on that tour and again the following year, against Wales in 1969 and in South Africa in 1970 — but always when Chris Laidlaw was not available. From 1971 until he was dropped after two tests against the Lions in 1977 he was first choice in all but one of the All Blacks' internationals. The flaw in his playing style was considered to be his tendency to move too much on his own at the expense of a regular and accurate service to his first-five-eighths.

Older brother, Ken, played three matches at fullback for NZ in 1974, represented Northland from 1963 through 1975, and was a regular member of the NZ Maori side. Young brother Brian, a five-eighth, played for Northland, the North Island and NZ Maori.

GOLD

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[Coromandel](#)

[Nelson](#)

[Otago](#)

[Marlborough](#)

[West Coast](#)

[Thames](#)

[Gold Production](#)

Gold prospecting and mining was the most popular, individual, get-rich-quick pursuit of the 19th century. Great surges of people moved round the countries on the rim of the Pacific as strikes were made.

GOLD - Coromandel

In 1842 gold was found by whalers in the Coromandel and by survey parties in Nelson, but there was no indication of significant quantities. At the beginning of the 1850s many settlers were leaving for gold rushes in Australia and California, and commercial interests in Auckland, yearning for the sort of business a big strike would bring, offered at first £100 and then £500 for the discovery of payable quantities somewhere near the town. Charles Ring of Coromandel claimed the reward in September 1852 but after a three-month rush, the goldfield petered out with only about £1,500 worth being taken out.

GOLD - Nelson

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In 1856 payable finds were made in the Aorere Valley, near Collingwood, in Nelson, and the following year there was a sudden rush to the Collingwood-Takaka district. The population of miners swelled from fewer than 100 to 1,500 in just a few months. By the end of the decade about £150,000 worth had been taken out, but the gold returns and the number of miners were declining dramatically.

GOLD - Otago

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All this time gold was known to exist in both Central Otago and the Buller-Westland regions. The land, however, was so different from the land forms in Victoria and California, from where most of the prospectors came, that little expectation was built up over major finds. The settlement leaders in the South Island also seemed less enthusiastic about the results of the gold prospecting in their regions.

The first gold rush worthy of the name occurred in Otago in 1861, following the discovery near Tuapeka of large quantities of gold by Australian Gabriel Read. In the second half of 1861 the population of Otago more than doubled, from 13,000 to 30,000, as miners swarmed over Gabriel's Gully and all the valleys of the central Otago area. Fields were found near Cromwell on the Clutha River (The Dunstan), at Waitahuna, in the Shotover Valley near Queenstown, and on the Taieri, near Naseby, before the fever petered out in late 1863. Once the prospectors left with their shovels and pans, companies moved in to mine the alluvial gold.

GOLD - Marlborough

A strike was made in the Wakamarina River, near Havelock in Marlborough, during the early 1860s and soon there were 6,000 miners in the district. They quickly took out the rich alluvial deposits, without finding any big pockets of gold.

GOLD - West Coast

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The West Coast was next and with the Victorian fields on the wane, a flood of Australian miners arrived in 1865 and 1866 as discoveries were made at Okarito, Bruce Bay, along the Grey River, Tiromoana (then called Brighton) and the Charleston district. As the boom began to decline in 1867, news came through of the proclamation of a goldfield at Thames. The West Coast fields were the second richest, after Otago.

GOLD - Thames

Throughout the 1860s, reports of gold quartz in the Thames area had been reliably made but the hostility of Maori during the period of the land wars discouraged prospectors, until 1867 when miners began arriving from the south.

The character of Thames gold was different. It was in deep quartz veins and once the miners from the south, used to alluvial finds, had exhausted the small supplies in the rivers, it became apparent that large sums of capital would be needed to get to the real source of the gold. Partnerships and small companies were formed and when the capital they could raise proved not to be enough they were often forced to sell to larger companies, for whom many of the miners stayed on as workers. That was the end of the era of gold rushes.

GOLD - Gold Production

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The rich Central Otago goldfields were largely responsible for the powerful initial commercial development of Dunedin, and the metal was a valuable export at a time when NZ's primary industries were inadequate to promote strong economic growth. One estimate is that over 100 years, from 1860, 27 million ounces of gold were exported from this country. Of the 8 tonnes of gold now extracted annually, 80 per cent comes from Martha Hill at Waihi, the Golden Cross mine on the Coromandel Peninsula, and Round Hill at Macraes Flat in Otago. The rest comes from West Coast alluvials and a mine at Nokomai in Southland.

GOLDEN BAY

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Golden Bay is tucked in on the southern side of Farewell Spit, with Separation Point to the south-east, in Nelson. Tasman Bay is on the other side of Separation Point. Golden Bay was first called Murderers' Bay by Abel Tasman, who anchored there on 17 December 1642 and saw four of his men killed by Maori as they moved by ship's boat from one of his vessels to the other. The Abel Tasman memorial, a tall white column, stands in the southern part of the bay, commemorating the 300th anniversary of Tasman's arrival there. The bay was for a while called Coal Bay, following the discovery of coal at nearby Takaka, but has been called Golden Bay since 1857 when gold was discovered in the Aorere River.

GOLDIE, Charles Frederick

Charles Frederick Goldie (1870–1947) is one of NZ's best known and most controversial painters. He is famous for his precise, detailed portraits of Maori wearing moko. Critics now regard his paintings as of historical rather than artistic interest, but as a young man he was successful both in NZ and Europe.

Goldie was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland Grammar, went into his father's timber merchant business for a few years but in 1892 was sent to study art and anatomy in Paris. During nearly six years in Paris, he copied old masters in the Louvre, visited many other famous galleries in Europe and in 1896 won the Prix Julian at L'Académie Julian, from amongst 300 pupils. Returning to Auckland in 1898, Goldie set up a studio and until 1916 spent much of his time painting Maori portraits. Following a breakdown he did little painting until 1928, and from then until his health began to decline in 1940 he worked hard on his portraiture. The Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, arranged for three of his pictures to be sent to the Royal Academy in London.

Goldie's work is hung in most NZ galleries and in many private collections. Although art critics don't rate his work highly, some of his paintings have fetched very high prices.

GOLF

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Golf has made enormous strides in NZ since World War Two, and particularly since the expansion of television. It now has among the highest number of participants of any sport in the country. A number of sponsored tournaments highlight the season along with the national amateur, professional and open championships.

The first golf course in NZ was established in 1870 in Dunedin, appropriately enough for a sport which had its origins in Scotland. The first amateur championship was contested in 1893 and won by J Somerville of Otago. The first open in 1907 was won by an amateur, A D S Duncan of Wellington (over 36 holes, not 72 holes as in every subsequent open). The first professional championship was held in 1920 and was won by J H Kirkwood of the Riversdale (Victoria) Club. The Freyberg Rosebowl inter-provincial competition began in 1952 and for the first four years was won by Manawatu-Wanganui.

The first women's match play, amateur championship was held in 1893 and won by Mrs Lomax Smith. The first stroke play title was held in 1911 and won by Mrs Guy Williams, and the Russell Grace Cup inter-provincial competition began in 1949, when Auckland won.

The first national administrative body was the NZ Golf Council, established in 1899, but the NZ Golf Association was set up in 1910 with representatives from the district associations. The council controlled both men's and women's golf, but since 1905 women have looked after their own administration.

In the first years of the 20th century there were 15 men's and 11 women's golf clubs in NZ. Sixty years later, in 1962, there were 321 clubs with nearly 30,000 players. There are now more than 380 clubs (not including some municipal courses and nine-hole courses) registered with the Golf Association, with about 70,000 members. There are many more thousands of casual players who do not belong to clubs.

In 1992 a NZ team of Michael Campbell, Philip Tataurangi, Stephen Scahill and Grant Moorhead won the Eisenhower Cup for world amateur golf supremacy in Vancouver. Campbell later turned professional and joined NZers Greg Turner and Frank Nobilo on the European circuit. Tataurangi competed as a professional on the second tier circuit in the US, where the only Kiwi on the top tier was Grant Waite.

A NZ woman golfer, Marnie McGuire, was playing with success on the Japanese professional circuit in the mid 1990s. (*See also* Bob Charles.)

GONDWANALAND

Gondwanaland, or Gondwana, was, according to the theory of 'continental drift', the original southern continent from which NZ, Australia, Antarctica, South America, India, and Africa split and then drifted through geological aeons, before assuming their present positions on the earth's surface. They are still moving.

The name was coined by Austrian geologist Eduard Suess around the turn of the century, when he noted that many of the land masses of the southern hemisphere shared similar flora and fauna and were possibly all once joined together in a super-continent which he called Gondwana after an ancient tribe in India called the Gonds. The ancient continent is now more often called Gondwanaland. The northern equivalent was Laurasia.

GOOSE

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Goose is represented in NZ by only one species, the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). It was introduced from North America as a game bird, and is found abundantly in Canterbury and North Otago, although stragglers appear in all districts. It breeds mainly in grassy mountain valleys, often near lakes. Four or five creamy white eggs (sometimes up to 11) are laid in a mound nest, and are incubated for 28 days. The Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novae-hollandiae*) was introduced from Australia in 1915, but the last reported sighting was in Fiordland in 1947. It is now rare even in Australia.

GORDON, Arthur Charles Hamilton

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John Bryce

Arthur Charles Hamilton Gordon (1829– 1912), the First Baron Stanmore, was the 11th Governor of NZ, from November 1880 to June 1882. He was probably more out of step with his government here than any governor before or since. Gordon was born in Scotland, son of George Hamilton-Gordon, the Fourth Earl of Aberdeen and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1852 to 1855. Arthur was educated at Cambridge, was a Liberal MP for three years, became private secretary to English politician, William Gladstone, and from 1861 to 1890 was a colonial governor in New Brunswick, Trinidad, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon, as well as NZ. From 1877 to 1882 he was British High Commissioner of the Western Pacific which enabled him to retain control over Fijian affairs while in office in NZ.

Gordon's conflict with the NZ government was caused by his strong view that the Maori leader, Te Whiti, was in the right and the government in the wrong in the conflict over land round Parihaka. While he was away on a visit to Fiji, the government made its legislative moves against Te Whiti, and Gordon reluctantly decided to accept the decision. The House of Representatives was strongly in favour of the legislation, and a month later the government was returned to power in a general election.

Gordon's antagonism to the Minister of Native Affairs, John Bryce, surfaced again in 1886 during a celebrated libel case. Bryce took the case against an author, G W Rusden, who claimed in *A History of NZ* that Bryce was known among Maori as 'The Murderer' because of an incident in which he had 'cut them [some Maori women and children] down gleefully and with ease' during an incident in the land wars in Taranaki in 1868. Rusden defended the action, claiming he had authority for the statement in a note written by Bishop Hadfield and given to him by Gordon. Bryce was awarded £5,000 in damages but accepted £2,531 to cover his expenses.

John Bryce

John Bryce (1833–1913) was born in Glasgow and came to NZ with his family at the age of seven. He served in the army during the Maori land wars of the 1860s, became MP in 1871 for Wanganui and became what is now known as a ‘hawk’ on the Maori land issue. He was tough, uncompromising and arrogant. His political career ended in 1891 following censure by the House of Representatives not only for refusing to withdraw a statement ruled out of order by the Speaker but for defiantly repeating it.

GOPAS, Rudolf

Rudolf Gopas (1913–83) was born at Silute in Lithuania and during his teens was much occupied with poetry, astronomy, especially after acquiring his first telescope in 1925, and with a growing love for painting. In 1933 he attended the art school at Kaunas, graduating with honours in 1938. During this period he travelled to Germany, Austria and Greece. Near the end of World War Two Gopas left Lithuania with his wife, young daughter and mother-in-law for Austria. There they lived for four years in a refugee camp at Ehrwald, Austria.

He and his family arrived in Dunedin in June 1949. He exhibited with the Otago Art Society and the Independent Group in Dunedin. He built a 15-cm telescope and began his observation of the southern skies.

In 1953 Gopas shifted to Christchurch, worked with a photographic processing firm, painted landscapes and portraits and exhibited with 'The Group' (which he continued to do up to 1977). A year or so later he established a studio for himself and began his frequent trips to Lyttelton and Kaikoura where he concentrated on his many coastal and board paintings.

In 1959 he was appointed lecturer in painting at Ilam School of Fine Arts, Canterbury University. Here his expressionistic approach and his questioning attitude began to have a significant influence on some of the students, the most notable being Philip Trusttum and later, Philip Clairmont.

At the end of 1975 he did his 'Paintings for the Sun' but these were not very well received when exhibited in 1976. He resigned from the Ilam in 1977 and with a selection of his work visited Ehrwald, Austria. Later that year, back in Christchurch, he began his carbon-prints, 'Nature Speaks', but again these were not generally appreciated.

A large retrospective exhibition was mounted by the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery in 1982 and this was on tour when Gopas died.

GORDON, Doris Clifton

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Doris Clifton Gordon (1890–1959) was a crusading doctor, whose most notable achievement was the establishment of a Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Otago Medical School. She was born Doris Jolly in Melbourne, came to NZ with her parents as a small child, graduated from Otago Medical School in 1913, qualified for a Diploma of Public Health two years later, after working with the Health Department, and in 1917 married Dr William Gordon of Stratford. Apart from a brief period when she was Director of Maternal and Infant Welfare with the department, she remained in private practice with her husband for the rest of her life. Shortly before her death she wrote *Back-blocks Baby Doctor* (1956).

One of her three sons, **John Bowie Gordon** (universally known as ‘Peter’), a sheep farmer in Otago, became a senior minister in the first Muldoon administration.

GORE

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Gore is a town of 8,400 people on the banks of the Mataura River, 64 km north-east of Invercargill and 70 km north-west of Balclutha, in Southland. Named after Sir Thomas Gore Browne, an early Governor of NZ, the town is the largest in inland Southland, serving a rich farming area and also giving it some manufacturing support. Settlers began taking up land for sheep farming in 1855 when the area was known as Longford, after a long ford across the Mataura River en route between Dunedin and Invercargill. Gore was surveyed and subdivided in 1862, was constituted a borough in 1885 and was amalgamated in 1890 with East Gore on the other side of the Mataura River, a settlement known then as Gordon. In 1989, the town became the administrative centre of the Gore District with a population of 13,500.

Gore Bay, 8 km south-east of Cheviot in north Canterbury, was named after Second Lieutenant Gore, a member of Captain James Cook's crew on the *Endeavour*. Port Gore in the Marlborough Sounds was named after Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, Commander-in-Chief of British Naval Forces, East India Station, 1831–35.

GORST, Sir John Eldon

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Sir John Eldon Gorst (1835–1916) was a British politician who, early in his career, spent just over three years in NZ and wrote one of the most illuminating books on the Maori of the 19th century, *The Maori King* (1864). Gorst was born in Lancashire, educated at Cambridge and, after inheriting a fortune from his father, decided to seek adventure in NZ. He arrived at Auckland in 1860 during the first wars over land in Taranaki, and for 18 months lived among the Maori in the Waikato. It was the time of the emergence of the Maori King movement and with war around him, Gorst showed enormous courage in staying there with his wife and baby. He advocated and tried to inaugurate a scheme for Maori self-government through assemblies (runanga), but had to leave in the middle of 1862. His book speaks with affection and admiration for the Waikato Maori and their leaders, particularly Wiremu Tamihana.

Back in England, Gorst became an MP in 1866 and rose to the positions of Solicitor-General, Under-Secretary of State for India, and then Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He moved further to the Left over the years, however, and broke with the Conservative Party in 1902.

He returned to NZ for a visit in 1906 and his *NZ Revisited* was published in 1908.

GOVERNMENT

(see Parliament, Parliament House and Local Government)

GOVERNORS

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Governors of NZ represented British sovereignty here from 30 January 1840 until Lord Liverpool's title was changed to Governor-General on 28 June 1917.

Governors	Assumed Office	Retired
1. Sir George Gipps	30 January 1840	3 May 1841
[Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor during this period.]		
2. Captain William Hobson	3 May 1841	September 1842
[After Hobson died in office, Willoughby Shortland was Administrator until December 1843.]		
3. Captain Robert FitzRoy	December 1843	November 1845
4. Captain George Grey	November 1845	December 1853
[Grey was Governor-in-Chief from January 1848 to March 1853, and Governor of an officially declared 'self-governing colony' from March 1853 until December 1853. After the departure of Grey , Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard was Administrator until September 1855.]		
5. Colonel Thomas Gore Browne	September 1855	October 1861
6. Sir George Grey	December 1861	February 1868
7. Sir George Ferguson Bowen	February 1868	March 1873
8. The Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson	June 1873	December 1874
9. The Rt. Hon. The Marquess of Normanby	January 1875	February 1879
10. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson	April 1879	September 1880
11. The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon	November 1880	June 1882
12. Lieutenant-General Sir William Frances Drummond Jervois	January 1883	March 1889
13. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Onslow	May 1889	February 1892
14. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow	June 1892	February 1897
15. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ranfurly	August 1897	June 1904
16. The Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket	June 1904	June 1910
17. The Rt. Hon. Lord Islington	June 1910	December 1912
18. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Liverpool	December 1912	June 1917

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

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Governors-General of NZ date from 28 June 1917 when the Earl of Liverpool, after being Governor for four and a half years, was given the title of Governor-General.

Governors-General	Assumed Office	Retired
1. <u>The Rt. Hon. Earl of Liverpool</u>	June 1917	July 1920
2. <u>The Rt. Hon. Viscount [later Earl] Jellicoe of Scapa</u>	September 1920	November 1924
3. <u>General Sir Charles Fergusson</u>	December 1924	February 1930
4. <u>The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bledisloe</u>	March 1930	March 1935
5. <u>The Rt. Hon. Viscount Galway</u>	April 1935	February 1941
6. <u>Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Rt. Hon. Lord Newall</u>	February 1941	April 1946
7. <u>Lieutenant-General the Rt. Hon. Lord Freyberg</u>	June 1946	August 1952
8. <u>Lieutenant-General The Rt. Hon. Lord Norrie</u>	December 1952	July 1957
9. <u>The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobham</u>	September 1957	September 1962
10. <u>Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson [later Lord Ballantrae]</u>	November 1962	October 1967
11. <u>Sir Arthur Espie Porritt [later Lord Porritt]</u>	December 1967	September 1972
12. <u>Sir [Edward] Denis Blundell</u>	September 1972	October 1977
13. <u>The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Jacka Holyoake</u>	October 1977	October 1980
14. <u>The Hon. Sir David Stuart Beattie</u>	November 1980	September 1985
15. <u>The Most Rev. Sir Paul Reeves</u>	November 1985	December 1990
16. <u>Dame Catherine Anne Tizard</u>	December 1990	1996
17. <u>Sir Michael Hardie Boys</u>	March 1996	

GOVETT-BREWSTER ART GALLERY

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery at New Plymouth was funded by Monica Brewster, a well-known local resident and arts patron. It opened in 1970 after a successful conversion of the city's Regent cinema theatre. The policy of the art gallery committee adopted in 1968 was to purchase works of art representative of current ideas and significant in the development of contemporary forms in the plastic arts from NZ, Australia, Japan, USA, Mexico and other countries around the Pacific Basin where a body of work of substantial artistic merit is found. The emphasis was on acquiring contemporary art works of NZers.

The collection includes works by Colin McCahon, Patrick Hanly, Michael Illingworth, M T Woollaston, Milan Mrkusich, Don Peebles, Philip Truettum, Greer Twiss, Gordon Walters, Mervyn Williams, Don Driver, Michael Smither and Brent Wong.

GRACE, Patricia

Patricia Grace (1937–) is a short-story writer and novelist. Her first collection of stories, *Wairiki*, was published in 1975, five years after the first of them had been anthologised. Her first novel, *Mutuwhenua*, was published in 1978. More recent works include *Potiki* (1986), *The Dream Sleepers* (1986), and *Electric City and Other Stories* (1987). Grace's recent work includes *Wairiki* and *Electric City* (1989), *Cousins* (1992), *The Sky People* (1994); and children's stories, *The Trolley* (1993) and *Areta and the Kahawai* (1994). Story collections were published in 1991 and 1994. She was born in Wellington, of Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Toa and Te Ati Awa descent. She has seven children. She is a teacher by profession.

GRACE, Thomas Samuel

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Thomas Samuel Grace (1815–79) was a Church Missionary Society Minister in the Taupo region. He was born in Liverpool, ordained a deacon in 1848, admitted to the priesthood in 1849, and sailed for NZ the following year. He served first on the East Coast, then set up a mission station at Pukawa, on the south-eastern side of Lake Taupo, in 1855 and served there until 1863 when the Waikato War made the region too dangerous. In 1865 Grace and the Rev. C S Volkner were seized by Maori insurgents at Volkner's Opotiki mission. Grace escaped and later served in Auckland and Tauranga. Volkner was executed at Opotiki.

Grace was survived by eight sons and two daughters. Three of the sons later became well known — Thomas Samuel Grace became Archdeacon of Marlborough; Alfred Augustus Grace became a noted author on Maori life with *Tales of a Dying Race* (1901) and *Folk Tales of the Maori* (1907); and Lawrence Marshall Grace became a solicitor and Native Land Court interpreter. Lawrence married Kahui, sister of Te Heuheu Tukino V (or Tureiti) who was a member of the Legislative Council, and thus helped found a distinguished Maori/Pakeha family.

GRAHAM, Eric Stanley

Eric Stanley Graham (1901–41) was the central character in NZ's greatest manhunt, after he shot three policemen outside his farmhouse at Kowhiti-rangi on the West Coast in October 1941. Graham then escaped into the bush near his dairy farm and, during the following 12 days, hundreds of police and army personnel, Home Guard and civilian volunteers moved into the area to capture him. Graham was finally shot dead by a police officer. He kept coming back to his home at night and, by the time he was himself killed, his tally was six dead and another seriously wounded. Graham, apparently egged on by his wife, was mentally deranged. Shortly after his death he was romanticised as a 'man alone', a brilliantly intuitive bushman and crack rifle shot. However, he was no more than competent in the bush or with a rifle.

GRAHAM, Robert

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Robert Graham (1820–85) was the founder of the inner Auckland suburb of Ellerslie, and the first NZer to appreciate and develop the tourism potential of thermal and spa resorts. He was born near Glasgow, in Scotland, and managed a family coalmine until his health was impaired by an accident. He came to Auckland in the *Jane Gifford* in 1842, became a merchant first in Kororareka and then in Auckland, and spent some years trading in California and mining for gold there. In 1853 he bought about 200 ha of land on the Great South Road in Auckland, called it Ellerslie after his home in Scotland, laid out the famous Ellerslie Gardens and stocked the property with imported stud cattle and sheep. He once owned Motutapu Island and, in partnership with a brother, Motuihe Island in the Hauraki Gulf.

Graham was an MP from 1855–68, and Superintendent of Auckland Province from 1862–65. He was deeply interested in Maoritanga, spoke the language well and, because of his help for them and influence among them, he was given a block of land containing Wairakei Valley by the Arawa tribe. In 1845 he had bought the land round the Waiwera Springs, north of Auckland, and built Lake House at Ohine-mutu in the early 1870s. It was largely his enthusiasm and his investment that made the NZ spa and thermal resources famous round the world as tourist resorts.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Grand National Steeplechase has been run at Riccarton, Christchurch, by the Canterbury Jockey Club continuously since 1884. But the race had been run annually on other courses for nine years prior to that and it was a further four years before, in 1888, the Canterbury Jockey Club (CJC) took over the running of the Grand National. For some time the Great Northern Steeplechase at Ellerslie was known as the Northern Grand National and there was briefly a Wanganui Grand National.

The Canterbury Jockey Club was formed in 1854, predating the Auckland and Wellington Racing Clubs by two decades. It began racing at Riccarton in 1855 — originally on a huge three-mile course, reduced to its ultimate mile and a half (2,400 m) in the mid-1870s. The CJC quickly established prestige races. The NZ Derby dates back to 1860 and the NZ Cup to 1865, though they were at first known as the Canterbury Derby and Canterbury Jockey Club Handicap respectively.

But there were no real feature jumping races at Riccarton until a NZ Grand National Steeplechase Club was formed, quite independent of the CJC, in 1874. An early rule of the club was that no Grand National meeting should be held at the same venue two years in succession.

The first Grand National Steeplechase, won by Medora, was held near Waimate (south) in 1875, the next in ‘the vicinity of the Riccarton racecourse’, the 1877 event at Timaru, and the 1878 at Riccarton again. The event then alternated between Oamaru, Riccarton and Washdyke before, in 1884, the NZ Grand National Steeplechase Club rescinded its rule requiring a fresh venue each year and the race remained at Riccarton from then on.

GRANT, John Gilroy

John Gilroy Grant (1889–1970) was born in Hawera and served as a sergeant with the First Battalion, Wellington Regiment, in World War One. He won the Victoria Cross for attacking and capturing a group of German machine-gun nests near Bancourt in September 1918. He later settled in Auckland.

GRASS

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Native Grasses

Introduced Grasses

Grass is the most important economic crop in NZ, forming the basis of the livestock industry from which the country earns most of its export income. And people, generally, round the world get most of their food directly or indirectly from grasses — starch, protein, various minerals and vitamins from such grains as wheat, rice and maize, and sugarcane; and milk and meat from grazing animals. Grasses are also valuable sources of many industrial products.

All grasses belong to the family Gramineae which comprises about 620 genera and 10,000 species, including cereals, sugarcane and even bamboos. The family is distributed throughout the world, from seashore to the tops of mountains, and its adaptability to such diverse conditions is largely due to the fact that most species have their growing points in, or close to, the soil, where they are fairly safe from damage by climatic conditions, grazing, or fire.

GRASS - Native Grasses

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In pre-European times, native grasses formed only a small part of the country's vegetation, covering most of the land east of the main divide of the Southern Alps, some of the Wairarapa, and small areas on the central North Island volcanic plateau and in Hawke's Bay. One estimate puts the original number of grass genera at 33 with about 120 different species, and because there were no grazing animals they mostly tended to grow in clumps. The areas were known as 'tussock grasslands' rather than as grasslands.

Dominant grasses in the natural tussock grasslands are hard tussock (*Festuca novae-zelandiae*), silver tussock (*Poa ceaspitosa*) and a number of danthonias.

GRASS - Introduced Grasses

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European settlers immediately set about establishing here the type of pastoral farming they had known in the northern temperate zone of Europe, and introduced grasses from that region to sow after burning tussock or forests. Quite quickly, some of the imported grasses became so completely naturalised and so completely amalgamated with the native flora that they began to look like true natives.

The most effective early research done in NZ in support of livestock farming was in the area of pasture development. By the time of World War Two, the first director of DSIR's Grasslands Division, Sir Bruce Levy, and his team had a well-established research programme, including crossbreeding among several pasture species, production of nuclear seed lines for a seed certification scheme and management studies for pasture improvement. Most of this early work was done for pasture on flat and rolling country, and was most concerned with the production of dry matter for grazing stock rather than nutritive value or palatability, on which some emphasis was placed in the 1940s after the amalgamation for a few years of the Grasslands Division with the Plant Chemistry Division. Levy was also an admirable publicist who persuaded farmers of the worth of scientific pasture development and management. He was director of the division from 1936 to 1950 and established an international reputation for the division.

About 13.5 million ha of grass, lucerne and tussock or danthonia and are today being grazed by cattles, sheep, horses, deer and other animals on pastoral farms. Production of ryegrass seed still dominates the market, followed by clover seed. Most export grass seed crops are grown in the South Island.

GRASS GRUB

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Grass grub (*Costelytra zealandica*) is economically the most serious insect pest because at the larval stage it feeds on the roots of grasses. In pre-European times the insect lived well enough on native grasses, and numbers were probably controlled by the abundant bird life in the forests edging the grasslands. Following the cutting and burning of the forest by settlers, however, the grub quickly adapted to the new, introduced grasses and reduced bird numbers helped it thrive.

The grub is present in pastures throughout the country. Its predations are most noticeable in regions of light soil and light annual rainfall.

Adults emerge hatched between December and March and the grubs feed on the roots in the soil until the following spring. The adults fly at dusk and early evening from October until January, and at this stage continue as economic pests by feeding on crop foliage.

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS

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Grasshoppers and locusts are represented by several species, but most are alpine dwellers in the South Island and only one, *Phaulacridium marginale*, is spread through the countryside at lower levels. This species, which is 10–20 mm long, is also the only one which has anything like full wing development, and then only in some adult males. The wings on the alpine species are abbreviated because they do not develop from the stage of the nymph. They are all similar in shape and appearance but vary in size from 12 to 50 mm.

The other species well known in this country is the migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria*) which is spread round the world and is common in the North Island and the top half of the South. It has full-sized wings and is a strong and noisy flier.

The females work horny protuberances into the surface of the ground and lay batches of eggs covered by a gelatinous cement for protection. The main visible difference between these hopping, shrill insects and crickets is their much shorter antennae.

GRAY, David

(see Aramoana)

GRAYLINGS

Graylings (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*), plump shoaling fish, were once abundant in NZ rivers and much sought after by Maori for food. They rapidly diminished in number following European settlement. It is believed they became extinct immediately before World War Two, but the last confirmed sighting was in 1923.

No one has been able to explain adequately the disappearance of the fish. In the 1860s there were many of them in the rivers, but before the end of the 1870s, numbers had dwindled sharply. They had gone from the Waikato River by 1874. The introduction of trout, the clearing of the forests (thus baring the streams to unremitting light and increasing water temperatures), and other explanations have been offered but none is fully satisfactory. The mystery of the grayling's disappearance remains.

The grayling was a salmon-like fish with a deep-set body, a light-brown back and golden belly. It grew to about 280 mm and about 1 kg. It apparently occurred in all NZ rivers and spent some of its life in the sea.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND

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Great Barrier Island, 20 km north of the tip of Coromandel Peninsula and 90 km north-east of Auckland city, is the largest island off the coast of the North Island. It is 40 km long, 15 km at its widest part, and about 285 km² in area. The island has the same rugged geographical characteristics as the Coromandel Peninsula. It was named by James Cook in November 1769.

Great Barrier was an early victim of loggers who cut out most of the kauri forest and native podocarps before the end of the 19th century, and most of the covering today is secondary growth manuka-kanuka scrub. An area of naturally regenerating kauri with some rimu, totara and tanekaha remains. The island supports some sheep farming. The main settlements are Port FitzRoy and Okiwi on the northern coast, Tryphena and Okupu on the south coast, and Claris and Oruawhato on the east.

GREAT FLEET

(see Maori Canoe Traditions)

GREAT NORTHERN STEEPLECHASE

Great Northern Steeplechase, the Auckland Racing Club's feature jumping event at Ellerslie, was first run in 1885 and was originally called the Northern Grand National. It was run at 3½ miles until 1926, 3¾ miles until 1947 and then became its present 4 miles, or 6,400 m. While the fences at Riccarton are regarded as more formidable, the Great Northern Steeplechase is NZ's toughest horse race on two counts — the 4-mile distance since the 1940s and the three climbs required over the massive hill, with two jumps on top, at the back of the course. So gruelling a test of stamina, the Great Northern has provided some sensational contests.

GREBES

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Grebes (family Podicipedidae) are birds of both fresh and salt water, related to one another but to no other known birds, living or fossil. They are specially adapted for diving from the surface and for underwater swimming, with strong legs set well back on an almost tail-less body, and large feet partly webbed with well developed lobes on each of the three main toes. Grebes mate for life, and are noted for their elaborate courtship displays. The large nests are usually floating, made of vegetation and attached to rushes and reeds. Both parents incubate the eggs which in the case of the crested grebe takes about 23 days. They both care for the young which they feed and carry on their backs for the first few days after hatching. The chicks are soon completely aquatic, and follow the parents for food (aquatic organisms caught under water).

The crested grebe, puteketeke (*Podiceps australis*), is found mainly in lowland and subalpine lakes of the South Island, particularly Westland. It is large (50 cm), with darkish brown upperparts, and white below. In summer plumage the blackish crest and reddish neck frill are very striking. The neck is straight and slender and the 6-cm bill sharply pointed. Sexes are alike.

The hoary-headed grebe (*Podiceps poliocephalus*), an Australian species occasionally seen in NZ, is closely related to the NZ dabchick. It is smaller (28 cm) and although the head and hindneck are black, fine white feathers on the crown give it a streaked appearance. Upperparts are grey-brown, underparts white.

The Australian little grebe (*Tachybaptus novae-hollandiae*), slightly smaller than the NZ dabchick (25 cm). (See also Dabchicks.)

GREENFINCH

(*see* Finches and Buntings)

GREENSTONE

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Greenstone is a beautiful and very hard stone, highly prized by the Maori and used by them for ornaments and, in pre-European times, weapons. They call it pounamu but used different names for the different varieties: kahurangi (highly prized for its rich green colour and translucence), kawakawa (green but semi-translucent), inanga (whitish in colour and opaque), and tangiwai (translucent but less richly coloured).

Nephrite, the European name for the first three classes distinguished by the Maori, is found mainly in Greenstone Valley, Grey County, in North Westland, in the region of both the Greenstone River and the Taramakau River. There is a locality in the valley known as Greenstone, about 30 km south-east of Greymouth. The valley became a goldfield in the mid-1860s, but Maori had been taking pounamu from there for hundreds of years. Some nephrite is also found near Lake Wakatipu, where another Greenstone River runs down another Greenstone Valley. The source of bowenite (tangiwai) is mainly the beach of Anita Bay in Milford Sound. Exports of the raw greenstone have been illegal since 1947 because of limited supplies.

The main source of greenstone supply now is a number of boulders in Olderog Creek, a tributary of the Arahura River. The boulders are cut by a portable diamond, trepan saw and lifted out from this remote area by helicopter.

GREEN VEGETABLE BUG

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Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*), a shield bug, is known sometimes as the green-shell beetle or even just the green beetle. With its shell-like back and round shape (about 1 cm long), it does resemble a beetle but is not related at all. It arrived in NZ during World War Two, or at least was identified here in 1944 near New Plymouth. It is tough, an indefatigable if laboured flier, and produces a number of generations each year. So it spread quickly and alarmingly. It infests vegetable patches and sucks the sap from plants of all sorts. An excretion from the underside of its body has an unpleasant odour.

Over the past 40 years it has become a serious horticulture pest. The adult ranges in colour from yellowish-green to bright green and tends to fade to an almost brown colour in the autumn. The eggs are laid in rows, most frequently on the underside of leaves, and hatch in about ten days. The nymphs, surprisingly, are black with white spots, turning to other colours at a later stage.

A native species, *Glaucias amyoti*, is similar in size and colour but not as prolific.

GRENADIERS

Grenadiers (*Coelorinchus* spp.) and **javelin fish** (*Lepidorhynchus denticulatus*) belong to the Macrourid family of fishes which have a ridged conical snout, large eyes, a large dorsal fin, a barbel under the chin and a body which tapers to an elongated tail. Hence, their other common name of rat-tail.

There are at least 25 species in NZ waters and most live on the bottom in depths from 200 to 1,500 m. Most of the species are small, averaging about 30 cm, and are taken as a trawl by-catch. One of the commonest species is the javelin fish which is distinguished from most others by its silvery body and from hoki by its blunt snout and dark underside. The size of the resource is unknown but probably large. The flesh is white and has a delicate texture.

GREY, Sir George Edward

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Sir George Edward Grey (1812–98) was the most commanding and influential figure during the 19th century as Governor under the British Colonial office from 1845 to 1853; Governor again after NZ had gained a measure of self-government from 1861 to 1868; and Premier for two years from the end of 1877 to 1879.

Grey was born at Lisbon a few days after the death of his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Grey of the 30th Foot, at the Battle of Badajoz in Spain. He was educated at Sandhurst and served for four years in Ireland where land tenure problems encouraged in him a political liberalism. He rose to the rank of captain and spent from December 1837 to April 1840 in Australia (part of the time officially exploring Western Australia), before his appointment in 1840 as Governor of South Australia.

During Grey's early career in South Australia and his first term in NZ, he was able to act autocratically and unscrupulously, yet he was enormously effective, firm, often compassionate and able to understand and respect both the Aborigines and the Maori. In Adelaide he found the colony of South Australia bankrupt but within a few years had led the state to a condition of relative affluence.

NZ had suffered from the weak position of Governors Hobson and FitzRoy and their lack of mana with the Maori. Better supplied by the British government with troops and money, Grey arrived here in November 1845, when Hone Heke and Kawiti were in revolt in the Bay of Islands. He moved to cement an agreement with friendly Maori led by Tamati Waka Nene and then routed Kawiti at Ruapekapeka. Within three years, he had a sound command of the Maori language and had established great mana with Maori leaders.

Grey's land policy favoured settlement in the Wellington region and the South Island; but in the northern and western districts, centred on Auckland and New Plymouth, settlers wanting land were less satisfied, and he dealt particularly harshly with the pre-1840 land claims of the missionaries. He delayed self-government for five years by convincing the Colonial Office that the settlers could not be trusted and would precipitate war with the Maori who were still in a majority. He has been criticised roundly for this but most opinion now considers he was right.

After he left NZ in 1853, Grey became Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. He was far less successful there and a growing arrogance and disrespect for orders from London placed him in disfavour.

When he returned to NZ in 1861, the Taranaki war had broken out and it had been hoped in London that Grey's influence with the Maori might help avert more serious trouble. He never did manage to govern successfully with the restraint of an elected government. His

appointment was terminated in 1868, after he had connived with the government here to keep British troops on when he had been ordered to release them. He went to London where he unsuccessfully attempted to enter the House of Commons, and then returned to his home on Kawau Island, Auckland. He re-emerged in politics here as Superintendent of the Auckland Province. He was an MP for 20 years, held the premiership briefly but did not distinguish himself in that role.

Grey died in London and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. He was a man of considerable stature whose flaw was egotism and its consequential arrogance, but his greatest gift to NZ was his ability to understand and admire the Maori mind and culture. Few, if any, Pakeha have ever had as rich and scholarly a knowledge of Maoritanga.

The following are named after Grey: the Grey River on the West Coast of the South Island and, by extension, Greymouth, sited at the mouth of the river; Greytown in the Wairarapa; Grey Lynn, an inner suburb of the city of Auckland (once known as Surrey Hills); the Grey Glacier which drops from the Southern Alps into Godley Glacier; Grey Pass which crosses the main divide above the Grey Glacier; and Mt Grey (933 m) in central Canterbury.

GREY WARBLER

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Grey Warbler (*Gerygone igata*) is a small (11 cm) bush bird, greenish-grey in colour with pale grey throat and breast and white under-parts. Insectivorous and with a musical and powerful song, the species is often seen in pairs, fluttering close to foliage. It has adapted well to environmental changes and is common throughout NZ, in urban areas as well as forest.

GREYMOUTH

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Greymouth is the main commercial centre and principal town of Westland, situated at the mouth of the Grey River as its name implies. It is 40 km north-east of Hokitika and just over 100 km south-west of Westport.

The population of the Greymouth urban area is about 13,500. During the last century the town was the focus of the Westland gold boom, and until the 1920s supported the country's major coal mining industry. About 12 km south of Greymouth a recreated boom town called Shantytown is now a tourist attraction.

Both Abel Tasman and James Cook sailed past the mouth of the Grey River on their exploratory voyages, but neither landed because the sea is often rough and a littoral drift seals the entrance to many of the likeliest looking harbours. Mawhera Pa was well-known to pre-European Maori because nearby was a kind of trading post for the greenstone (nephrite) they treasured for ornaments and weapons.

The first Europeans to visit the area were Thomas Brunner and Charles Heaphy, with a Maori guide, Kehu, in 1846, and two years later it was Brunner who named the Grey River after the then Governor of the country, George Grey. The gold strike in Greenstone Valley, on the Taramakau River, in 1864 started the rush to the West Coast. The town site was laid out in 1865, a coach route from Christchurch, via Arthur's Pass, was pushed through the following year, and the town was constituted a borough in 1868. A rail link through the Otira Tunnel was completed in 1923. The town did not die away following the demise of gold mining, because of the coalfields and a timber industry. Like other Westland centres, Greymouth has no natural harbour. It is now the administrative centre for the Grey District.

GREYTOWN

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Greytown is a town with 2,000 people, 15 km north-west of Featherston and 80 km north-west of Wellington. It is the oldest settlement in the Wairarapa, settled under the Small Farms Association scheme with the first settlers arriving in March 1854. It became a borough in 1878 and a ward of the South Wairarapa District Council in 1989.

It had suffered a setback as a settlement when the railway line north from Wellington bypassed the town in the 1870s. However, Greytown was the site of one of the earliest co-operative dairy factories and the first Arbor Day commemoration in NZ was held there on 6 July 1890. The town was named after Governor Sir George Grey who was an early champion of the Small Farms Association Settlement Scheme.

GRIGG, John

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John Grigg (1828–1901), one of the three great pioneer farmers of Canterbury and the founder of Longbeach Station, was born in Cornwall, England, but was a member of the Scottish Clan McGregor. He studied briefly for the ministry but was fascinated by farming.

In 1854 Grigg emigrated to Auckland, partly in pursuit of a girl, Martha Vercoe, who had emigrated to NZ with her family in 1848. He married Martha Vercoe in 1855 and farmed at Otahuhu — crops for export and sheep for stud purposes. Over the following ten years he became one of the leading agriculturists in the region.

In 1864 the humidity of the Auckland climate and the uncertainty over the future relationship between Pakeha and Maori drove Grigg south. He bought Longbeach, an area between the Ashburton River and the Hinds, running 11 km inland from the coast and most of it peat and silt swampland on clay subsoil. Grigg decided he would spend his life making this unpromising area ‘the best farm in the world’. He laid 240 km of tile drains, which were made in a brickworks set up on the property.

The family lived near Christchurch until the first homestead was built in 1871. In 1882 the size of the station was reduced. Grigg’s partner and brother-in-law, the Auckland banker Thomas Russell, pulled out and forced an enormous sale of land, livestock and implements which brought Russell £35,000 and cost Grigg £12,000.

Grigg was one of the first farmers to appreciate the full potential of an export industry based on frozen lamb and mutton. He convened the meeting in 1881 which set up the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company and was its first chairman. By the 1890s Longbeach was carrying nearly 40,000 sheep, and in one season 80,000 lambs were fattened for export. He was also fully involved in the bonanza wheat crops of the 1880s and 1890s with 2,000 ha harvested one year. In the 1880s he brought in Friesian cattle from Holland to set up a dairy unit on his farm. He established a Southdown sheep stud, predicting the rams would become the main sires for export animals — 20 years before it happened.

Grigg was briefly an MP but his most diligent and dedicated involvement was in local affairs, serving on the Ashburton County Council for 20 years, the domain board, roads board, A & P association, hospital board, Anglican church organisation, breed societies and the administrative bodies of Christ’s College and Canterbury University. There is a statue of him in Ashburton.

Grigg was an innovative and energetic farmer who built up the Longbeach area on which there are now more than 200 farms, many of them owned by descendants of his staff (which numbered 150 during the peak years of the 19th century).

GROSS, Richard Oliver

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Richard Oliver Gross, FRBS, CMG (1882–1964) was born in Barrow-in-Furness in England and studied at Camberwell School of Art under Albert Toft. He arrived in Auckland in 1914 and was made president of the Auckland Society of Arts and Associated Art Societies in 1940. He did much public sculpture, his work in Wellington including the Harry Holland memorial, the Citizens' War Memorial and the Lion Head Fountain on the Carillon Tower. In Auckland his sculptured figures appear at the Domain Gates, the memorial panel at the Teachers' Training College and the Auckland Grammar School War Memorial.

GROUPER

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Grouper (*Polyprion oxygeneios*), also known as hapuku and often spelt as groper, is a large, deep-bodied fish that can grow to more than 1.8 m in length and weigh more than 100 kg. It is a bottom-living reef fish with a large mouth and characteristic undershot lower jaw and is found throughout NZ waters and off southern Australia. Although it is occasionally taken in trawls, it is usually caught by longline or handline particularly off the coast in the deep canyons. It is usually blue-grey on the back and whitish below and has a high and jagged spiny dorsal fin. Its more slender body, pointed head and protruding lower jaw distinguish it from the bass.

Grouper is a slow-growing, long-lived species, heavily exploited in the past but continuing to give moderate landings. The flesh is firm and of excellent eating quality either as fillets or steaks.

GUARD, John

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John Guard was born in London in, or about, 1800. He was one of the earliest traders between Sydney and NZ, established a whaling station in Tory Channel, and faded from the scene during the 1840s. Guard's first voyage from Sydney was in 1823, when he visited the Taranaki coast, and later in the decade he noticed whales in the Cook Strait area so set up his whaling station at Te Awaiti, in Tory Channel. He took with him his wife, Elizabeth, who was the first white woman to settle in the South Island. Their children, John and Louisa, were the first white children born in the South Island. John Guard's descendants still live around Kakapo Bay.

Guard, his wife and family were on board a barque, *Harriet*, which he part-owned, in 1834 when the vessel was wrecked off the Taranaki coast and the crew and passengers taken prisoner by Maori. Some were killed, but Guard arranged to ransom the rest of the prisoners. When he returned aboard the HMS *Alligator*, the hostages were rescued but then the British opened fire at random on the Maori on the beach as a retaliatory measure, killing many of them. The incident was investigated in the House of Commons the following year.

GULLS

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Gulls are represented by three species — the southern black-billed, the red-billed and the southern black-backed.

- Black-backed gull (*Larus dominicanus*) is distributed throughout the polar and sub-polar regions of the Southern Hemisphere. It can be seen in estuaries, on open coastlines, rivers and lakes, eats shellfish and other marine life but prefers to scavenge and can be seen in abundance at rubbish tips. It nests in sand dunes, rocky outcrops, river beds and on grassy seaward slopes. About three eggs, bluish-green in colour, with purple or brown spots, are laid in soundly-constructed nests around October and November.
- Red-billed gull (*L. scopulinus*) is common throughout NZ, near the coast and on lakes, especially around Rotorua. These gulls are mainly scavengers, but also eat a wide range of marine foods as well as earthworms, insects and even berries. Large colonies of birds nest on rocks and cliffs and also on sandbanks and around river mouths. Their nests consist of grasses and seaweed into which two or three eggs are laid. The eggs are brownish in colour with blotches and spots of a darker hue.
- Black-billed gulls (*L. bulleri*) are easily mistaken for young red-billed gulls when they are juveniles, because they have red bills. This gull is more common in the South Island, particularly around lakes and on river beds, though they frequent the coast, especially in winter when many fly northwards across Cook Strait. Rotorua has the only known, regular breeding colony in the North Island but there have been tentative broods in Gisborne and the Firth of Thames. Nesting up river usually, the black-billed gull lays two eggs that are incubated by both sexes. It eats marine foods, earthworms and insects.

GULLY, John

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John Gully (1819–88) was a major artist last century. Born at Bath in England, his first interest was in design and draughting, but he took private lessons in painting. He arrived in New Plymouth in 1852 with his family and advertised his skills at painting ‘views’ for sending overseas. He became a volunteer in the Taranaki wars but was invalided out and moved to Nelson. He was drawing master at Nelson College and draughtsman in the Lands and Survey Office.

Encouragement from Julius von Haast and J C Richmond did much to help Gully gain recognition. By 1870 he was probably the most popular painter in the country, working full time as an artist mainly in watercolours. His work was noted for its ‘atmospheric effects’ and he exhibited extensively.

GUM EMPEROR MOTH

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Gum emperor moth (*Antheraea eucalypti*) is a large (wingspan 13 cm) Australian silk moth which was introduced to NZ in the 1920s. The handsome green caterpillar is decorated with spiky yellow and blue warts. It feeds voraciously on various gum trees during the late summer before spinning a dense brown cocoon on the bark of the tree. Inside the cocoon the pupa remains dormant for one to two years, finally awakening and scratching its way out in early summer when it moults to the soft pinkish-brown adult moth with conspicuous eye-spot markings on each wing.

These moths cannot take any food so during their brief existence of a couple of days the female must lure the male with her powerful scent and then lay her eggs before dying.

GUM TREES

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Gum trees of the *Eucalyptus* species are nearly all from Australia and none are natives. They belong to the same family (Myrtaceae) as the native rata, pohutukawa and manuka. There are about 500 species of *Eucalyptus* characterised by the outer layer of the flower forming a fused cap or operculum that falls off when the flower opens.

The tallest of the flowering trees is *E. regnans* at 97 m. Eucalypts, or gum trees, are a source of timber and oils, notably the Oil of Eucalyptus. They were used extensively as ornamental and shelter belt plantings in the past, many having ornamental bark as well as foliage. Nowadays they are increasingly being planted for timber and wood pulp.

A few pests have unfortunately come into NZ that attack *Eucalyptus* and these may have dramatic and devastating effects on plantations.

GURNARDS

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GURNARDS are common in NZ waters.

- Red gurnard (*Chelidonichthys kumu*) grows to about 40 cm in length, and has fins that spread like wings behind a bony, wedge-shaped head. It is sought after by commercial fishermen because of its tasty flesh, and about 2,500 tonnes are landed each year for the table. It is common in coastal waters from 20 m down to 150 m.
- Spotted gurnard (*Pterygotrigla picta*) is slightly smaller, with more protruberant eyes, has a pinky, black-dotted upper surface and is white underneath.
- Scaly gurnard (*Lepidotrigla brachyoptera*) is much smaller than the other species, is pinky on top and white underneath and, like the spotted gurnard, less common than the red gurnard.

GUTHRIE, John

see John Brodie

GUTHRIE-SMITH, William Herbert

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William Herbert Guthrie-Smith (1861– 1940) was a farmer and naturalist, but above all the writer of *Tutira, the Story of a NZ Sheep Station* (1921), one of very few books which can unreservedly be called ‘a NZ classic’.

Guthrie-Smith was born in Scotland, educated at an English preparatory school and Rugby and emigrated in 1880. He worked as a cadet on the South Canterbury sheep station of his uncle, George Dennistoun, for two years before buying the Tutira station in Hawke’s Bay in partnership with a Rugby friend, Arthur Cunningham. It was a long and difficult task to make Tutira profitable. Cunningham pulled out after four years and another partner was bought out by Guthrie-Smith in 1903, by which time the station was carrying 38,000 sheep and was debt free. He had long had aspirations as an author. He had had a play published in 1891, and tried hard to write successful fiction, but his powers of observation as a naturalist and farmer made him more successful as a commentator on natural history. His *Bird Life on a Run* was printed in the *Transactions of the NZ Institute* in 1895, and in 1910 *Birds of the Water, Wood and Waste* was published with his own bird photographs which he had been patiently taking over the previous two years. Other books included *Mutton Birds and Other Birds* (1914), *Bird Life on Island and Shore* (1925), and *The Sorrows and Joys of a NZ Naturalist* (1936).

From early in the century when the hardest work was over and Tutira had become profitable, Guthrie-Smith was able to devote much of his time to natural history and writing. He travelled throughout the South Island, to the sub-Antarctic islands twice, and to the Kermadecs. He became an outspoken environmentalist and conservationist long before it was fashionable.

After World War One, Guthrie-Smith subdivided much of Tutira for settlement by returned soldiers and by the time of his death the 810 ha left were bequeathed in trust to the nation. He was survived by an only child, his daughter Barbara, and a biography, *Guthrie-Smith of Tutira*, by A E Woodhouse, was published in 1959.

Tutira has now been published in several editions. It has all the elements of a great book — clear, precise and eloquent prose, a passionate devotion to the subject, and humour. It is about the sheep station and its region from pre-European times up to the time of writing. It is a book treasured by those who seek a NZ identity through literature.

GYMNASTICS

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Gymnastics as a nationally organised sport is relatively new in NZ. It began with the formation of the NZ Gymnastic Association in 1956, bringing together as affiliates the Auckland, Hamilton and Taranaki Gymnastic Associations.

Auckland, formed in 1948, is the oldest, with Hamilton next (1954) and then Taranaki (1955). Even with a national association, progress was slow and the level of performance so far below that of European and Asian nations that effective international competition was out of the question until about ten years ago.

Gymnastic exercises as an integral part of physical education had been common in schools for as long as schools and local halls had had equipment. But there were few competent instructors and judges, so competition was rare. European immigrants made some impact on raising the sophistication of the sport here from the 1950s on, notably Hungarian-born A Pillich, the first national president.

District associations now cover the country and there has been especially sound development in the women's rhythmic exercises.

The sport is divided into two divisions — the traditional gymnastics with exercises performed on rings, bars and vaulting horses, and the rhythmic exercises performed on the mat by women competitors.

Overseas competition began with a men's team tour of Australia in 1957 and a women's team in 1960.

Three women gymnasts at the 1964 Tokyo Games were NZ's first Olympic representatives in the sport. P M Gardiner, T M Hill and J C Spencer, all from Auckland, failed to get within the first 70 placings in the compulsory exercises and were all unplaced overall.

A male and a female gymnast took part in the 1972 games at Munich. T J Sale from Auckland and Miss D R Foote from Otago both failed to qualify.

Sale did better at the Edmonton Commonwealth Games in 1978 with 6th place in the individual competition and as a member of the men's team which was fourth (Sale, G M Robertson of Canterbury, N C Davies of Auckland and H R Wilkins of Waikato). The women's team that year did even better with third place (R S Davis of Otago, K R Durward and L J Brake of Waikato, and D L Hurst of Otago). Davis was chosen for the boycotted Olympics, but as at Seoul in 1988, NZ gymnasts' rate of improvement was seen to be solid but not great enough to catch up with the development of competitors from the top nations.

GALLOWAY

Galloway, a farming and fruitgrowing settlement in Central Otago, Galloway, is eight km from Alexandra. It takes its name from a nearby sheep station established in the 1850s by the Shennan Brothers, who came from Galloway in Scotland.

HAAST PASS

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(see Von Haast)

HABIB, Rowley

Rowley Habib (1935–) is a versatile and influential Maori writer who has written poetry, short stories, plays and television and movie scripts.

Born at Oruanui of Ngati Tuwharetoa descent and educated at Te Aute College, Hawke's Bay, and Ardmore Teachers' College, he has worked at a variety of jobs including as foreman for a scrub-cutting gang whose members were mainly from the Mongrel Mob and Black Power gangs. He took part in the Maori Land March from Te Reinga to Parliament Buildings in Wellington and has become closely associated with the land rights movement, Te Matakite o Aotearoa. He has twice been arrested during land rights protests.

Habib's stories have appeared in magazines and anthologies since the early 1970s and he has a refined ability to cross into any media. He has been an important source of inspiration for the many young Maori writers who have emerged over the past two decades. Habib's writing is sharp-edged and uncompromising, his dialogue capturing the blunt sounds of English the way Maori use it. The stories and poems also accurately reflect many modern Maori attitudes.

HADFIELD, Octavius

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Octavius Hadfield (1814–1904) was one of the most influential of the Christian missionaries in the early days of European settlement, and became an acknowledged expert on Maori language and mores.

He was born on the Isle of Wight, the youngest of 16 children, and spent ten years from the age of four living on the Continent with his family. Ill-health continually interrupted his education and plagued him at periods throughout his life, and yet he lived to the age of 90. Because his lack of education prevented his ordination in England, he travelled to Australia, trained there under Bishop Broughton and was ordained at Paihia in January 1839.

A year later Hadfield arrived at Waikanae, north-west of Wellington, and established missions there and at Otaki. Apart from a long period of illness in the late 1840s and two other brief breaks, Hadfield worked in the area for more than 30 years. In 1870 he became Bishop of Wellington and in 1890 the Anglican Primate of NZ. He was primarily a churchman and played a significant part in drawing up the constitution of the NZ Church.

Hadfield had a sympathetic understanding with the Maori and a powerful influence over them. After the Wairau Affray, he persuaded Te Rauparaha and Rangihaeata not to rouse their tribes for action against Europeans which would have had disastrous consequences for Wellington. By 1850 his mission at Otaki was regarded as a model of what could be accomplished through Christianity among the Maori.

He was a stubborn controversialist and became unpopular among the European settlers throughout the North Island when he insisted that the government was in error in the Waitara dispute over Maori land. He, Bishop Selwyn and a few others publicly defended Wiremu Kingi's claim to the disputed land. He pressed for a re-examination of the Waitara Purchase and for the recall of Governor Gore Browne. He was called before the Bar of the House of Representatives in 1860 for four hours of examination of his views on native policy and to try to justify his stand. History has shown him to be right and the government wrong.

He wrote a large number of papers, the most important historically being *One of England's Little Wars*, *The Second Year of One of England's Little Wars* and *A Sequel to One of England's Little Wars* (all published in 1861) and *Maoris of Bygone Days* (1902).

HADLEE, Sir Richard John

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Sir Richard John Hadlee (1951–) held the world cricket record for wickets taken in tests when he retired in 1990 with a total of 431, at an average of 22. He represented NZ from 1973 to 1990, and is the most famous cricketer NZ has produced.

Hadlee was born in Christchurch, the son of Walter Hadlee, a former NZ cricket captain, and Lillias Monro. Two brothers, Dayle and Barry, were also top cricketers for Canterbury and Dayle, also a bowler, played in 26 tests for NZ.

From 1978 until 1987, Hadlee played professional cricket for Nottinghamshire and established himself as a superb fast bowler and one of the world's best all-rounders. He was three times NZ Sportsman of the Year during the 1980s, and Sportsman of the Decade.

HAKA

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Haka is an energetic, usually aggressive, posture, with rhythmical chants of defiance, accompanied by stylised movements of hands and feet. It is usually performed by a team of men, with a leader, working in unison.

The haka is a form of literature to the Maori who follows the unity of words and action. Because it is vigorous and visually dramatic, however, it has appealed to the Pakeha and has been taken up by rugby teams for performance on the field immediately before a match.

The most commonly performed haka by rugby teams and schools is one attributed to Te Rauparaha, sometimes with small variations. A standard version of it is:

Ka mate! Ka mate!
Ka Ora! Ka Ora!
Tenei te tangata puhuruhuru
Nana nei i tiki mai
I whakawhiti te ra!
Upane! Upane!
Upane! Ka upane!
Whiti te ra!
It is death! It is death!
It is life! It is life!
This is the hairy person
Who caused the sun to shine!
Abreast! Keep abreast!
The rank! Hold fast!
Into the sun that shines!

It is said to have been composed, after he had been hidden in a kumara pit by a hairy chief, called Te Wharangi, and his wife when being pursued by his enemies. This may have been the haka performed by the 1888–89 Maori rugby team in Britain which delighted crowds. It was certainly the haka used by the 1905 All Blacks and many other national sides since.

Although this new traditional use of the haka is a degeneration from a range of dances with words that are pre-European in origin, it has had the beneficial effect of making the form popular with modern Maori and thus encouraging at least some continued composition. The modern form is the haka taparahi. Lieutenant Gore on the *Endeavour* called it ‘a dancing war

song’; when he saw it performed at what is now Gisborne, he said it lasted three or four minutes. Barry Mitcalfe in *The Singing Word* writes: ‘From a study of European description and Maori tradition it would seem the haka has changed little; but there are two important differences between the pre-European haka and that of today — one change is the shift in nomenclature from “peruperu” to “haka taparahi”, and the other is in social function.’ Mitcalfe notes that Elsdon Best and other commentators on Maori traditions used the term ‘haka’ to cover a whole group of dances, whereas today it refers almost exclusively to the war-dance type.

Mitcalfe writes: ‘During the last fifty years the haka, although widely performed, has seemingly lost its regenerative powers, deteriorating into a reiterative exercise, almost devoid of meaning even for those participating. At its worst it has become the bowdlerised gobbledegook of the school or football team haka; at its best it still fulfils its traditional function on traditional occasions, but those occasions are becoming less and less frequent.’

What is certain is that, for good or ill, it is the most widely known Maori performing art form, along with the women’s waiata poi.

HAKE

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Hake (*Merluccius australis*) is a cod-like fish that grows to 90 cm in length with a large pointed snout, large eyes, a projecting lower jaw, two dorsal fins and a square-cut tail. It is most common off the west coast of the South Island and has a high commercial value with an annual trawling catch that has gone as high as 10,000 tonnes.

HALBERG, Sir Murray Gordon

Sir Murray Gordon Halberg (1933–) is one of the finest track runners NZ has produced. He won the gold medal for the 5,000 m at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome on the same afternoon and not long after Peter Snell won the 800 m — making that the most brilliant single day in the illustrious history of NZ running.

Halberg was born at Eketahuna, but has spent almost all his life in Auckland. He won the NZ mile championship in 1954 and repeated the performance over the next three years, setting NZ records in each of those years. He was a world record-holder over two miles (3.218 km) and three miles (4.827 km) and won the Commonwealth Games gold medal for three miles in 1958 and 1962. He established a string of records, won numerous titles over distances from 800 m to 10,000 m on the track and was also an outstanding cross-country competitor.

Halberg was a slim, utterly determined competitor with an arm slightly withered since a schoolboy rugby injury. Like Peter Snell, he was a protégé of the internationally famous NZ track coach, Arthur Lydiard.

HALFMOON BAY

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Halfmoon Bay is the site of the main settlement, Oban, on the east coast of Stewart Island. It was originally called Horseshoe Bay and Halfmoon Bay was further north, but the names were transposed on an early surveyor's map and the mistake has been perpetuated.

There is also a residential suburb of Manukau City, Auckland, on the eastern side of the Tamaki River named Half Moon Bay.

HALL, Roger Leighton

Roger Leighton Hall (1939–) is the most popular and commercially successful playwright NZ has produced, with a string of comedy hits that have been performed in Britain, Australia and NZ. Born at Woodford Wells in England, he came to NZ as an assisted immigrant at age 19 and worked for the State Fire Insurance Office and Alliance Insurance — and gained the experience he later mined for his play, *Glide Time*. He earned an MA at Victoria University, qualified as a teacher and, after a brief teaching career and two years as a freelance writer, became an editor with the school publications branch of the Department of Education in 1972. Hall moved to Dunedin as the Robert Burns Fellow at Otago University in 1977 and lived in the southern city until he moved to Auckland in 1995.

Both at university and afterwards, he was involved in writing and performing revues for television and the stage with Stephen Whitehouse, Conrad and Marie Bollinger, Jim Delahunty and Terry Bryan. He became well known for Keith Holyoake impersonations and with Bruce Mason created Lyn of Tawa in *Knickers*.

Hall was one of the writers and performers in a series of television revues called *In View of the Circumstances* and contributed to a television sitcom called *Buck House*. Frustration with television drove him to the theatre. In 1977, his stage play, *Glide Time*, was first presented in Wellington and was an immediate hit. It is a spoof on life in the public service and it spawned a long-running television situation comedy, *Gliding On*.

In 1977 his *Middle Age Spread* was a stage hit here and also in London, where it won an award for the best comedy of the year, and has been successful in other countries as well. It was made into a movie. Other plays include *State of the Play* (1978), *Prisoner of Mother England* (1979), *Fifty-Fifty* and *The Rose* (1981), *Hot Water* (1982), *Multiple Choice* (1984), *Dream of Sussex Downs* (1986), *The Share Club* (1987), *After the Crash* (1988), *Mr Punch* (the life and poetry of Denis Glover) (1989) and *Conjugal Rights* (1990), which was made into a comedy series in the UK and *Social Climbers* (1996). Hall has also written television plays, pantomimes and collaborated with other writers on films and musicals.

HALL, Sir John

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Sir John Hall (1824–1907) was Premier of NZ from October 1879 until April 1882.

Hall was born in Hull, England, educated in his teens on the Continent, and arrived in Christchurch as a Canterbury Association migrant in July 1852. He took up land on the north bank of the Rakaia River and was a member of the Canterbury Provincial Council from its inception in 1853 until the abolition of the provinces more than 20 years later.

Hall had served as a special constable during the Chartist riots in England in 1848, and from 1856 until 1860 was resident magistrate, first at Lyttelton and then at Christchurch. He visited England in 1860. In 1863 he was elected first Mayor of Christchurch but resigned after a few months because he said he needed more time for his other public commitments. Hall was MP from 1855 to 1860, from 1862 to 1883, and from 1887 until his retirement from politics in November 1893. In 1879 he succeeded Sir George Grey as Premier, also taking the portfolios of Colonial Secretary, Post and Telegraph and Customs. He was a modest man, a moderate in politics and very popular with the electorate. He was successful as a farmer, building up a wealthy estate at Hororata.

HALL-JONES, Sir William

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Sir William Hall-Jones (1851–1936) was Prime Minister from June 1906 to August of the same year, between the death of Richard Seddon and the return from abroad of Sir Joseph Ward. Hall-Jones was born in Kent, landed at Dunedin in 1873 and became a carpenter and then a builder in Timaru. In August 1890 he was elected to represent Timaru in the House of Representatives, a seat he continued to hold until his resignation in October 1908. He was an independent but had moderate, progressive views which tended to align him with John Ballance, Sir George Grey and John Mckenzie.

Hall-Jones became a Cabinet Minister in 1896, was acting Prime Minister during the absence from the country of Richard Seddon in 1906, and formed an administration immediately after Seddon's funeral.

He announced, however, that he would hold power only pending Sir Joseph Ward's return from abroad. He accepted the Railways and Public Works portfolios in the subsequent Ward administration. He succeeded William Pember Reeves as High Commissioner for NZ in London in December 1908, returned to NZ at the end of his term in 1912 and was appointed to the Legislative Council by Massey. Hall-Jones was a mild-mannered man with a fully earned reputation as an outstanding administrator.

HALLEY'S COMET

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Halley's Comet moves round the sun in a regular 75- or 76-year orbit, taking it beyond Neptune at one extreme and between Venus and Mercury at the other. It regularly gives a brilliant display to people on earth, particularly those living in the southern hemisphere. Its appearance in 1986 was not as spectacular as in 1910 when it came closer to this planet, but it did attract visitors from the northern hemisphere to Australia and NZ.

The appearance of the comet with its conspicuous tail flashing through the heavens was first recorded in 466 BC and then, most notably, in 1066 when it was woven into the Bayeux Tapestry. It was believed at that time to portend victory for William the Conqueror and defeat for King Harold in the battle for England.

The comet was named after the English astronomer, Edmund Halley, who studied the motions of comets and accurately predicted its return in 1682 to the vicinity of the earth.

HAMILTON, William

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William Hamilton (1899–1978) was a quiet South Canterbury farmer and amateur engineer who developed and perfected the principle of water jet propulsion to drive propellerless boats. Born at Timaru, Hamilton spent his early years on his parents' high-country sheep station at Ashwick, near Burkes Pass. After only three years' formal education at Christ's College, Christchurch, he returned to Ashwick and later moved to his own property at Irishman Creek in the Mackenzie Basin. It was there, in the early 1950s, that Hamilton and a team of dedicated helpers experimented with the harnessing of jet power for marine use.

His first commercial units were marketed in 1957 followed later by modified, improved versions from his growing engineering factory at Middleton to meet the international demand in the 1960s. Simply, Hamilton's jet units are high-pressure water pumps driven by adapted car engines.

He never laid claim to having invented the jet boat. 'The honour for marine jet propulsion,' he once said, 'probably belongs to a gentleman named Archimedes who lived some years ago.' The Greek physicist had, in fact, designed a primitive hand-driven screw to lift water from a well two centuries before the birth of Christ. Inventors again looked at jet power in the 19th and early 20th centuries but without success.

Hamilton not only made it work, he also made it pay. He was knighted for his 'valuable services to manufacturing' in 1974.

HAMILTON

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Hamilton is the largest inland city with more than 105,000 people, and the fifth largest city in NZ, marginally behind Dunedin. However, if the 12,500 people in Cambridge (25 km away) and the 13,000 in Te Awamutu (30 km), and others within that area, are included the urban population reaches 149,000.

The city is 130 km south-east from Auckland and 156 km north-west from Taupo, and services one of the richest pastoral farming regions in the world — the Waikato, a huge undulating plain surrounded by low hills, much of it retrieved from peat swamp which still dots the area. When European crops and farming methods were introduced to the Waikato Maori in the 1830s, the region became a bountiful resource and the Maori soon began a thriving trade with European settlers in Auckland. After the war, the Europeans confiscated large tracts of the best land and began settlement in what is now the city in 1864. Hamilton became a borough in 1877, the year the railway from Auckland reached the town, and a city in 1945.

The predominant farming activity in the city hinterland is dairying and the city supports a large manufacturing industry which processes the milk into a wide variety of dairy products. But sheep farmers also thrive in the region, and as farming has diversified during the 1980s and 1990s, Waikato has come to support a wide range of fruit and vegetable growing and a number of successful engineering enterprises mostly associated with agriculture. Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre and the University of Waikato are located in the city, which is built straddling the Waikato River.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Hampshire sheep arrived in 1861 from Britain, where the breed had been developed earlier in the century by crossing Wiltshire and Berkshire ewes with Southdown rams. Its popularity declined early this century but revived again after World War Two as a terminal crossing sire for the meat industry because of its rapid weight gains.

The Hampshire is a large animal, between 55 kg and 65 kg, with dark brown face, ears and legs. It thrives on lowland pasture and in the US is the most popular sire for prime lambs. The fine down-type wool (fibre diameter between 26 and 30 microns) is used for flannels, hand-knitting yarns and for woollen hosiery.

HANGI

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Hangi is the Maori word for earth-oven and, nowadays, is the way of describing a meal cooked in this manner and even sometimes the function at which such a meal is eaten. Traditionally, however, the feast is 'hakari' and this is an essential feature of a hui, or Maori gathering, and usually follows the main ceremony. A hangi is prepared by digging a pit, setting up a mountainous pile of wood in it and then placing the stones on top. The fire is then lit to heat the stones. The stones are sprinkled with water to remove ash and create steam and the food placed on leaves on top of the stones.

HANGING ROCK

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Hanging Rock is a large limestone outcrop over the Opihi River about 1 km from the settlement of Opihi, in South Canterbury. It is remarkable for very old Maori rock drawings. Hanging Rock Bridge is about 2 km downstream from the outcrop.

HANLON, Alfred Charles

Alfred Charles Hanlon (1866–1944) was a successful and eloquent barrister, considered by many to be without peer in the British Commonwealth in his time.

Born at Dunedin, the third son of an Irish immigrant sergeant of police, he was educated at Christian Brothers' School and spent a year at Otago Boys' High School. At 16 he was apprenticed to a Dunedin law firm. After six years, having passed all his examinations, he was admitted to the Bar. At the age of 23, and without any capital, he set up in practice on his own and his first criminal case was the defence of Minnie Dean, known as the 'Winton baby farmer'. Although he lost the case his performance in court was so brilliant that his reputation spread rapidly and his business boomed.

During 50 years at the Bar in Dunedin he had a number of extraordinary successes which were widely attributed to his great skills — his commanding presence and sense of drama, his rich and colourful vocabulary and his cutting skill at cross-examination. His memoirs were called *Random Recollections: Notes on a Lifetime at the Bar*. In 1985, Television NZ produced a series of widely praised programmes called *Hanlon*, which were based on his life and career.

HANLY, Pat

Pat Hanly (1932–) was born and educated in Palmerston North, began a hairdressing apprenticeship in 1946 and studied painting at night at the Palmerston North Technical College. In 1952 he left for Christchurch and studied at the University of Canterbury School of Fine Arts. He went to London in 1957, was awarded an Italian government scholarship in 1960 and painted his 'Showgirl' series in Florence. He returned in 1962, settling in Auckland, and worked part-time at the Auckland School of Architecture. He was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council award in 1964 and was a finalist in the Benson & Hedges Art Award in 1968, 1970 and 1972.

HANMER SPRINGS

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Hanmer Springs is a health and tourism resort in Amuri County, North Canterbury. It is 372 m above sea level, ringed with high mountains and has a dry, invigorating and dust-free atmosphere. It is 35 km north of Culverden and 70 km south-east of Lewis Pass.

The springs themselves are the largest thermal water source in the South Island and have been used for therapeutic bathing since the early 1860s, when the Nelson Provincial Government established a small cob accommodation house there. Major industries are tourism, hill-country sheep and cattle farming and timber production from the Hanmer State Forest. The locality was named after Thomas Hanmer, a Canterbury pioneer, who was manager of the nearby St Leonards Station at one time.

Adjoining the resort town is the 17,000-ha **Hanmer Forest Park**, established in 1978. It contains one of the oldest exotic forests in NZ, originally planted with a wide variety of species for experimental reasons. The exotic species include larch, poplar, sycamore, birch, rowan, pines and firs. Restocking, in accordance with a forest landscape plan, is being carried out in the exotic forest areas.

Although the park is well known for its exotic plantings, the major part is indigenous forest, scrub, and grassland. The forest was enjoyed by people long before part of it was made a recreation area in 1970. There are picnic places, tracks, and a visitor information centre, as well as the public lookout on Conical Hill. A sub-alpine walk on the southerly face of Mt Isobel passes through areas of ecological interest on the boundaries of three botanical zones.

HANSARD

Hansard is the official record of parliamentary debates, called after T C Hansard, a private reporting and publishing firm, which undertook the same function in the British Parliament. The name spread round the British Commonwealth. Hansard has been published in NZ since 1867. The debates of the years prior to 1867, also published, were compiled from press reports and personal notes.

HAPU

Hapu is an extended family, a sub-tribe, descended from a founding ancestor through both male and female links, and using the ancestor's name. In pre-European times the hapu lived together on a defined area of tribal land and operated as an economic unit. When it grew too large to function effectively as a working family, some of its members would break away under the leadership of one of the chief's sons or younger brothers and set themselves up independently, either on part of the original territory or on land won by conquest.

Maori descent-group organisation was both patrilineal and matrilineal. Thus a person could claim membership of a hapu through either the father or the mother, but could only obtain the full benefits of membership by living within a group. Before European settlement, intermarriage between hapus or tribes was not common.

HAPUKU and BASS

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Hapuku and Bass are large (up to 1.8 m in length and 100 kg in weight), reef-swimming fish, bluish-grey on their backs and white underneath (but dull grey after death), and both are commercially prized.

- Hapuku (*Polyprion oxygeneios*) has a large mouth and undershot lower jaw. In seas in the northern region of NZ, hapuku live in schools around rock pinnacles down to about 50 m in winter when they spawn, and on the edge of the continental shelf in the summer between 200 and 600 m. The pattern is completely reversed in seas around the south of NZ. The long-living, slow-moving fish was once plentiful round the NZ coast and off southern Australia.

It has been widely sought after, however, large areas have been fished out, and they have so far not recovered.

- Bass (*P. maeone*) is the same colour as hapuku, slightly smaller, with a deeper body, larger eyes and no undershot jaw. It is caught between 200 and 800 m, and is sought after commercially. It is often sold as hapuku.

HARDHAM, William James

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William James Hardham (1876–1928) was the only NZer to win the Victoria Cross during the South African War and the first to win it overseas.

Born in Wellington, he was an outstanding rugby player, captaining the Petone club seniors and representing Wellington. He was a member of the fourth of the ten contingents that went from NZ to the war. A blacksmith in civilian life, he rose to the rank of farrier-major. He won the VC for action near Naauwpoort in January 1901. He rode to the rescue of a colleague whose horse had been shot from under him, and who had been injured as he fell to the ground. With a group of Boer marksmen trying to cut him down, Hardham lifted the injured man into his saddle and ran to safety behind a rock outcrop, pulling the horse behind him.

HARES

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Hares (*Lepus europaeus*) first arrived in 1851 and were released in Canterbury for hunters in the hope that they might improve the available food supply for the settlers. They are now spread throughout the country, living mainly in the tussock and grasslands but also in clearings within forests. They travel faster and farther than rabbits, thrive in long grass and, although they have never become as ubiquitous a pest as rabbits, can eat out high-country pasture and damage orchards and forest saplings. They are listed as a noxious animal.

HARGEST, James

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James Hargest (1891–1944) was an outstanding citizen-soldier. He was born at Gore, fought in World War One at Gallipoli and in France, gained temporary command of the First Battalion Otago Regiment at the age of 26, and ended the war in the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commander of the Second Battalion. He became a sheep farmer in Southland between the wars, won the Invercargill seat in the House of Representatives at a by-election in 1931 and held the Awarua seat from 1935 until his death. In World War Two he fought through Greece and Crete, was captured in Libya and made a brilliant escape from a prison castle near Florence which he later described in his book *Farewell Campo 12*. Promoted to brigadier, he won two bars to his DSO and was awarded the Greek Military Cross. He was killed by a shell burst in Normandy after being an official NZ observer of the Allied invasion of Europe.

HAROLD LOGAN

Harold Logan, a pacer, began life as a cripple but became an institution and an idol with the racing public in the 1930s. Though by a fashionable sire (Logan Pointer), Harold Logan was from an unraced, nondescript mare (Ivy Cole). He was foaled in 1922 in a yard at the back of the Springfield Hotel and sold off with his dam for a princely total of £200. He began winning races as a seven-year-old and soon dominated harness racing.

Harold Logan won the NZ Cup at nine (from 48 yards) and ten (from 60 yards) and when he was 11 proved the master in a special match-race series involving Australian champion, Walla Walla, and NZ's horse of the moment, Red Shadow, among others, winning five of the seven events. At 12, Harold Logan won two free-for-alls and the Avon Handicap over one and a quarter miles at Addington from 84 yards behind; and in finishing third in the 1934 NZ Cup from 72 yards he clocked 4 minutes 12.4 seconds for the two miles — a world pacing record that stood for 13 years.

A gelding, he had won 30 races and was 21 times placed in 108 starts for £10,785, racing over a period of ten and a half years.

HARPER, Arthur Paul

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Arthur Paul Harper (1865–1955) was a well-known explorer in the Southern Alps area around the turn of the century, and also a naturalist. He was born in Christchurch, educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, and at Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1888. His father, Leonard, had been the first European to cross the Southern Alps from east to west by way of Harper Pass, which was named after him, in 1857. While Arthur was at Oxford, he became interested in alpine climbing in Switzerland. He spent two seasons, during 1890 and 1891, climbing in NZ before revisiting England in 1892 and climbing in the Swiss Alps again.

Harper joined the Survey Department in 1893 as an assistant to the famous 'Mr Explorer', Charles Douglas, and spent three years exploring Westland's glaciers and river systems. In 1896 he published *Pioneer Work in the Alps of NZ*. He became interested in mining matters and practised as a lawyer at first in Thames and then in Greymouth. He was a founder member of the NZ Alpine Club, of which his father was the first president, and of which he was president for longer than any other person — from 1914 to 1932, and again in 1941.

Harper lived in Wellington for the last 30 years of his life, helped found the Federated Mountain Clubs of NZ, and was an influential spokesman for mountaineering and naturalist organisations. His *Memories of Mountains and Men* was published in 1946.

As well as Harper Pass, named after his father, there are four geographical features in the South Island named after Arthur Harper. Harper Glacier on the western slopes of the Liebig Range which runs out from the Southern Alps in South Canterbury; Mt Harper (2,240 m) on the western boundary of the Arthur's Pass National Park; Harper Range which runs north-west to south-east along the north bank of the Rangitata River; Harper Saddle, a pass between Mt Hicks (3,215 m) and Sturdee Peak (2,697 m), on the main divide of the Southern Alps, on the border between South Canterbury and Westland.

The Harper River, which rises near Mt Bruce, flows into the Wilberforce River, which in turn flows into the upper Rakaia River, was named after the Right Rev Henry James Chitty Harper, the first Bishop of Christchurch (1856–90), father of Leonard and grandfather of Arthur.

HARRIER

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Harrier (*Circus approximans*) is a common rural bird, except in dense forest. It grows up to 60 cm long and its plumage is in varying shades of brown. A carnivore, the harrier hovers over farmland and roads looking for small birds, rabbits, rats and possums. It will also scavenge animals killed on the roads. Australian magpies or flocks of starlings harass the harrier which nests from October through to December, amongst swamp plants or scrub, and lays between two and seven chalky-white eggs.

HARTLEY, Horatio

Horatio Hartley (1826–1905) was an American by birth, who arrived in 1861 from California and, with an Irish-American, Christopher Reilly, prospected for gold in Central Otago. Hartley and Reilly became almost legendary figures on the goldfields because they discovered the famous Dunstan field at the junction of the Kawarau and Clutha Rivers. In the winter of 1862, without announcing any find, they worked away along the sides of the riverbed and by August had panned a fortune — 39.5 kg of gold. That month they took their gold to Dunedin, disclosed the whereabouts of the field to the authorities and were awarded £2,000. Hartley died in San Francisco, leaving an estate worth US\$50,000. Reilly was a more shadowy figure. His birthdate and details of his death are unknown.

HASTINGS

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Hastings is one of the twin cities of Hawke's Bay. Napier, which is only 20 km away to the north and about the same size, is the other. Napier was the first of the two town sites to be settled and grow, because of its port. Hastings, however, is built on the Heretaunga Plains with some of the most fertile land in the country and, since World War Two, has taken over an increasing number of the servicing functions for the farming region of southern and central Hawke's Bay. The city itself has a population of 38,000 and with nearby Havelock North included the urban area has 48,000 people. The Hastings District Council administers an area almost to Waipawa in the south to nearly Wairoa in the north, and close to Taupo in the northwest — with a total population of 66,000.

The city site was first subdivided for settlement by pioneer Francis Hicks in the 1870s. It was known as Hicksville until it was incorporated as a borough in 1886 and, like other Hawke's Bay towns and cities, was named after British personalities involved in the ruling of India — in this case, Warren Hastings, India's first Governor-General. It was proclaimed a city in 1956, and a district in 1989.

The Heretaunga Plains produce pip fruit, berry fruit, grapes for the table and winemaking, and vegetables. Food canning and processing began in Hastings through the foresight of Sir James Wattie and remains a dominant industry in the city. Sheep and cattle farming are also major industries in the hinterland.

HASZARD, Rhona

Rhona Haszard (1902–31) was born in Thames, but spent most of her youth in Hokitika where she was instructed in drawing by Hugh ('Daddy') Scott of the Nelson Art Club. In 1919 she became a student at the Canterbury University School of Art. She went to Europe in 1926, studying in Paris and exhibiting at The Salon. Her work during extensive travel in Europe shows a move away from naturalism towards post-impressionist forms, a quality not seen in her NZ landscapes. It was her greatest wish to return and paint with the knowledge acquired abroad, not with the eyes of old traditions but with a new vision for a new land. However, with her husband's appointment to a school in Alexandria, they moved to Egypt where she died a tragic accidental death.

HAUHAUS

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Hauhaus was the popular name given to members of a Maori sect of last century, whose prophet was Te Ua Haumene, and which should be called more properly Pai Marire. The term 'Hauhaus' came from the cry chanted by warriors as they ran into battle — 'Hapa, hapa, paimarire hau'. Uncorrupted faith and this chant made the warriors believe that they could raise their right hands as they charged into battle and ward off bullets.

The name was sometimes used later by Europeans to describe Maori religious sects formed by prophets Te Kooti Rikirangi, Te Whiti-o-rongomai and Rua Kenana. It is known that some of Te Kooti's guerilla warriors were Pai Marire followers during the period that the Maori leader was developing his Ringatu faith, and popular history has more closely associated Te Kooti with Hauhausism than Te Ua Haumene because of his long defiance of European efforts to capture him; but Te Kooti's religion was Ringatu. Many of the religious ideas of Pai Marire were adopted by the later Maori prophets.

HAURAKI GULF

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Hauraki Gulf fans out from the Firth of Thames in the south, northwards to the open sea, with the eastern coastline of the Auckland isthmus on its west side and the western coast of Coromandel Peninsula and Great Barrier Island its eastern side. The entrance to Waitemata Harbour is on the western side of the gulf. The Maori called the chain of islands across the outer end of the gulf 'Te Kupenga-a-Taramainuku', the fishing net of Taramainuku. 'Hauraki' itself is Maori for north wind.

The Hauraki Gulf, Waitemata Harbour and the Tamaki strait and estuary form one of the world's most sheltered and favoured recreational waterways for sailing and other sports, with dozens of beaches along the shoreline.

Hauraki Gulf, or Tauharanui, Maritime Park includes more than 40 islands in the gulf region and two areas on the mainland: Whangaruru North Head, on Cape Home; and North Head, the hill at the entrance to Waitemata Harbour. Cape Home is the northern limit of the Park on its western side and the southern limit extends round the eastern side of the Coromandel Peninsula to Whangamata. Some of the islands are set aside as nature reserves for the protection of flora and fauna and a permit is required from the Park Board Office before visitors may land. These islands include the Poor Knights, the Hen and Chickens, Little Barrier Island, the Mercury Group (except Great Mercury), the Mokohinau Islands (except Burgess Island), the Alderman Islands and part of Cuvier Island. The park was established in 1967.

HAURAKI PLAINS

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Hauraki Plains extend over an area of more than 80,000 ha between the Coromandel Ranges and the Hapuakohe Range, southwards from the Firth of Thames and over to the west. It was formerly known as the Piako Swamp but effective drainage has made it a highly productive dairying area.

HAURANGI FOREST PARK

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Haurangi Forest Park, established in 1974, covers 19,373 ha along the flanks of the Aorangi Mountains, a low bush-clad range, extending 30 km from Cape Palliser almost to Martinborough. The park is in two blocks; both are covered with indigenous vegetation and are managed as protection forests. The northern block is mainly beech, with rimu, matai, and totara on the lower slopes and river flats. The southern block forest is mainly hinau, titoki, rewarewa, and beech. Much of the vegetation has suffered damage from fire and from browsing by introduced animals. Organised hunting in the past has reduced the problem sufficiently to allow a noticeable improvement in plant growth, and now sports hunters help to maintain this.

The park boundary is not easily accessible by car, so the park is used mainly by hunters and trampers. The low ranges, open forest understorey, and good weather, compared with nearby ranges, make the park suitable for hunting and tramping all year round. The bush contains red deer, pigs and goats.

HAVELOCK

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Havelock is a township and holiday resort at the head of Pelorus Sound, 41 km north-west of Blenheim and 75 km east of Nelson, in Marlborough. The township was gazetted in 1857, was briefly important as a mining centre and port after the discovery of gold nearby in 1864, and is the settlement in which the famous scientist, Lord Rutherford, spent his boyhood. It was named after the British General, Sir Henry Havelock, a hero of the Indian Mutiny and father of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allen, VC. The son was aide-de-camp to his father during the Indian Mutiny and in 1863 came to NZ as a lieutenant-colonel with the Royal Irish Regiment and fought under General Cameron during the land wars.

HAVELOCK NORTH

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Havelock North is a small town, virtually a suburb of Hastings only 5 km to the south-west. Nearby Te Mata Peak is 400 m high, accessible by road, and gives a superb view of the whole of the Heretaunga Plains area. Like Havelock in Marlborough, it is also named after Major General Sir Henry Havelock. The name was changed in 1866 from Havelock to Havelock North to distinguish it from the southern settlement.

HAWAIKI

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Hawaiki is, according to Maori oral traditions, the original homeland of the NZ Maori. They came from there, leaving after intense quarrels, and they all return there and join their ancestors following death. They depart on their long migration of the spirit from Cape Reinga, near the northern tip of the country.

HAWERA

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Hawera is the main town of south Taranaki, 20 km south of Eltham, 27 km north-west of Patea and 77 km south-east of New Plymouth. It has a population of around 7,000. It was a borough from 1882 and became a ward and administrative headquarters of the South Taranaki District Council in 1989. Eltham (2,250 people), Opunake (1,590), Patea (1,415), Maniaia (1,069) and Waverley (971) are the other towns in the district which has a total population of 30,000. Hawera is a servicing and distributing centre for one of the country's most productive dairying regions. It is only 20 km from the Kapuni natural gas field.

Some of the fighting during the land wars of the 1860s took place in and around Hawera. In 1866 about 20,000 ha of Maori land were confiscated and made available for military settlement.

On 7 June 1879, during the long and passive resistance campaign conducted by Te Whiti of Parihaka Pa, Hawera decided to secede from the colony and become an independent republic under the leadership of local farmer James Livingstone. The republic formed a volunteer army and this measure was one of the factors forcing the government to use troops to intercede between the settlers and Te Whiti.

HAWKE'S BAY

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Hawke's Bay is a former province on the east coast of the North Island. The region extends from the southern area of Poverty Bay westwards to the Kaweka Range and the central ridge of the Ruahine Range and down south to a point just below Cape Turnagain. It includes the cities of Napier and Hastings, and the towns of Woodville, Dannevirke, Havelock North, Wairoa, Waipukurau and Waipawa.

At the time of European settlement, the southern area consisted of forests on the northern end of the Seventy-Mile Bush. The now fertile and easily accessible Heretaunga Plains, surrounding Hastings, were swampy and criss-crossed by a number of rivers. Napier and Wairoa to the north were the most easily accessible points by sea and it was there that the initial settlements took place. Most of the first settlers in the region were sheep farmers and they took advantage of the tussock lands in the central and northern parts of the region. Many of these settlers came from Wairarapa, moving northwards in the 1850s.

Hawke's Bay became a province in 1858. A meeting in Napier decided the region was being neglected by the Wellington Provincial Council, and so settlers established a province of their own. At the time there were fewer than 1,200 people.

Hawke's Bay has a solid base in farming, mostly sheep on both the flat and the hill country to the north and west, and a thriving cropping industry serving a highly developed canning industry.

James Cook named the bay Hawke's Bay in October 1769 after Sir Edward Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of Cook's voyage. This name has been retained for the region, but the bay itself, curving from the inner coast of the Mahia Peninsula, is Hawke Bay.

HAWKE'S BAY ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum — NZ's first combined art gallery and museum — was opened at Napier in 1936 on the site of the old Athenaeum. In 1977 the Century Theatre, within the building, was opened and this fully equipped and air-conditioned theatre with excellent acoustics, seating 340, is used for music, dance, drama, films, conferences, as well as meetings and lectures, making the institution a diverse and active art gallery and museum.

Stage one of a redevelopment project of the building was completed in 1983 and comprises new displays of the local historical and ceramics collections, including a small gallery for temporary historical exhibitions and a small theatre with an audio-visual presentation on the Hawke's Bay earthquake.

The collections are large, and some of them are of national importance, in particular the ethnographic (Maori and Pacific Islands) and decorative arts collections — textiles, studio pottery, antique porcelain, furniture, glass, silver, jewellery and Chinese material.

There are relics of the 1931 Napier earthquake as well as records and photographs of the event. The historical reference library, which is Hawke's Bay's regional archives repository, holds a major research collection of books, manuscripts, diaries and nearly 10,000 photographs.

HAWKS

(*see* Falcon, Harrier)

HAYWARD, Rudall

Rudall Hayward (1900–74) was for 50 years NZ's leading feature film-maker, from 1921 when he served as assistant director of the early silent epic, *The Birth of NZ*, until his death in 1974 while promoting his last feature, *To Love a Maori*.

Hayward was born in England and educated in Waihi and briefly at Wanganui Collegiate, where an entry by him in the suggestion book for 1916 reads: 'Buy projection equipment and show educational films'.

Following *The Birth of NZ*, Hayward made two-reel comedies in many parts of the country, including *The Bloke from Freemans Bay*. Silent movies he made during the 1920s include *My Lady of the Cave* (1922), *Rewi's Last Stand* (1925), *A Takapuna Scandal* (1926), *The Te Kooti Trial* (1927) and *Bush Cinderella* (1928).

In 1936 Hayward made his first feature movie with a sound track, *On the Friendly Road*. In 1939 he did a remake of *Rewi's Last Stand*, in which his wife and fellow film-maker, Ramai, was a leading member of the cast. It is the film for which he is best remembered. Hayward had great ability to motivate himself despite a lack of deserved recognition in later years for his dedicated pioneering work in film making. He also had a strong social conscience. (*See Film-making.*)

His father, also Rudall, was one of three brothers who came to NZ in 1905 with their wives (known as the Three Martinengo Sisters) and other relatives and toured the country with a programme that included opera, comic opera, dramatic sketches and the flickering images of a bioscope, the forerunner of motion pictures. In 1914 the company amalgamated with John Fuller and Sons into NZ Picture Supplies Ltd and Fuller-Hayward Theatres.

The best known of the three brothers was **Henry John Hayward**, a musician and writer, who had been in the theatrical business in London since boyhood. Once the NZ company came off the road, the young Rudall's uncle, Henry, settled in Auckland, was a founder and an early president of the NZ Rationalist Society, a pacifist and, despite his early and continued success as a businessman, became an energetic worker for the NZ Labour Party.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

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Elected Boards

Mental Illness

Healthy Children

New System

Women's Health

Health and medical care techniques before the arrival of European settlers in the 18th century are not well known in detail. There have been claims that examination of remains suggests Maori life expectancy was well below 40 and that white-haired and venerated elders reported by the earliest explorers in this country were in fact only in their 40s. However, estimates of population by the earliest explorers suggest there may have been more than 200,000 people in the country at the time of first contact.

Maori quickly fell victim to diseases brought in by Europeans against which they had no chance to build up resistance. An outbreak of dysentery, which was often fatal, occurred among Mercury Bay residents after the arrival of an English ship in 1790. Highly contagious diseases like smallpox, measles, tuberculosis and influenza as well as venereal diseases ravaged the Maori population and, with tribal warfare after the introduction of the musket, led to a serious decline in population to the stage where during the 1890s there were firm predictions that Maori would die out in a generation or two.

The turning point came during the last three years of the 19th century when figures showed a change from population decline to growth. Diseases such as tuberculosis still exacted a heavier toll from Maori than from Europeans and today the life expectancy and general health standards of Maori still fall below those of other NZers. Within the first three years of the assumption of British rule, a Colonial Surgeon and three government health officers (who were also coroners) were appointed, quarantine restrictions on ships entering the port of Auckland were imposed (1842) and the first hospital was opened, also in Auckland. In 1846, Governor George Grey used government money to provide public hospitals in Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki and Wanganui. Control of these hospitals was assumed by the provinces when provincial government was established in 1854. Quarantine laws were imposed on sea entry to the whole colony in 1856, were tightened in 1921, and were extended to include aircraft in 1940.

But a number of epidemics among both Maori and Pakeha had serious effects. Influenza raged in the early 1850s; an outbreak of often fatal smallpox occurred in 1913; the most serious scourge of them all, pneumo-influenza, arrived here in 1919 following World War

One; and outbreaks of poliomyelitis occurred in 1925 and 1947.

State registration for doctors began in the 1860s and for nurses in 1901. The registration of nurses was preceded by a number of pioneer training schemes, the first of which was begun at Wellington Hospital in 1883. A medical school was opened at Otago University in 1875 but at first students had to graduate from the University of Edinburgh after spending two years there following their two years at Otago University. A full medical degree became available at Otago from 1885. With the demise of provincial government in 1876, health and medical care was controlled through the Central Board of Health. But ten years later the system of local control through district boards was first set up with board members appointed by the local government bodies. At that time, finance came through patients' fees, local body rates subsidised by the government, and charitable donations.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Elected Boards

Hospital board members were elected in the same way as members of other local bodies from 1909 until 1988. In 1926, the funding system became one-third from patients' fees, one-third as a grant from local government rates and the remaining third as a government subsidy. Hospital benefits granted by the government under Social Security in 1938 meant the abolition of patients' fees but contribution from local rates continued until central government took complete responsibility for funding in 1957. The number of boards varied over the years from 28 in 1885 to 47 before a gradual reduction began about the time of World War Two.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Mental Illness

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People considered mentally ill enough to require incarceration were held in jails until the first mental hospitals in the colony were established, in Auckland and Wellington, in 1853 and 1854. Mental patients had been treated in Dunedin's hospital since it opened in 1851. At the end of provincial government in 1876, central government took responsibility for asylums which were, by then, in existence in all populated regions, and a national Inspector of Asylums was appointed. A separate Mental Health Department was established in 1908 but it was absorbed by the Department of Health in 1947 as the mental hygiene division. In 1972, the control of mental hospitals was transferred from the department to local hospital boards, with one exception — Lake Alice Hospital, near Marton, which continued as a national security institution. From 1978, the funding and administration of mental hospitals was integrated with other public hospitals.

At any one time there are about 10,000 people under care, either as out-patients or resident in psychiatric hospitals, the psychiatric wards of public hospitals and hospitals for the severely intellectually handicapped.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Healthy Children

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Moves toward a national, low-cost or free health care system gained some momentum with the founding in 1907 of the Royal NZ Society for the Health of Women and Children by Truby King. The patron, Lady Plunket, was the wife of the then Governor-General, and hence the organisation became known as the Plunket Society. Training for Plunket nurses was set up in Dunedin and the government immediately gave its full support for the philosophy of educating and assisting mothers in the rearing of healthy, well nourished children. (See Health Camps.)

In 1935, the Labour government began preparing for the introduction of a centralised system of free hospital and medical services. The result was the Social Security scheme which was introduced in 1938, a system bitterly opposed and modified by the British Medical Association. The following year, mental hospital and maternity services were also made free to all citizens.

The free health scheme flourished until the 1960s when the services began to decline and the growth of insurance schemes and private hospitals gradually enabled the more affluent members of society to avoid waiting-lists for non-urgent attention in public hospitals. The Hospitals Act in 1957 gave incentives to private hospitals and in 1961 the Southern Cross Medical Care Society began modern, private health insurance. Six years later private insurance received a boost when premiums were made tax deductible.

The introduction in 1974 of the no-fault compensation for accident victims, administered by the Accident Compensation Corporation, had a massive effect on public health.

During the 1970s and 1980s, there were administrative moves to integrate health care in the public, private and voluntary sectors, and continuing arguments between successive governments and the medical profession on the extent of the public contribution to health, and the control the government was therefore entitled to exert on costs to patients.

The Department of Health was traditionally the responsible advisory and regulatory body for the promotion and maintenance of a healthy environment for the general public; for the provision of adequate health and medical services; and for the overseeing and control of medicines and drugs. All people ordinarily resident in NZ were entitled to free or subsidised medical, pharmaceutical, hospital, maternity and related benefits.

However, as health spending escalated beyond \$3 billion towards the end of the 1980s, the need for a more efficient provision of health services became more pressing. The government began prescription charges in 1989, as part of a deal with general practitioners to hold their fees down.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - New System

The Minister of Health, David Caygill, in 1988 devised a new system with three key elements of change:

1. A new, smaller Ministry of Health, divested of many powers and functions of the Department of Health it replaced.
2. The abolition of the country's 25 hospital boards and the formation of area health boards to undertake at a regional level many of the functions and responsibilities of the department, with the discretion to contract with private hospitals, doctors and other health service providers.
3. The abolition of the Board of Health and the formation of a new Health Council as a national over-seeing and policy-making body, with membership drawn from representatives of the area health boards and the Minister of Health.

Hospitals within each area would compete for an allocation of funds from the area boards. The boards would determine the priorities for each hospital while integrating primary health care with hospital development. Under the scheme, the minister and his or her ministry would retain power to direct area boards in some matters and to hold annual negotiations with them on funding and other financial matters.

Since then, the structure of the health system has been again changed with the establishment of Crown Health Enterprises. An attempt to charge for hospital stays failed, and a national plan to close down many community hospitals has been only partly successful because local protestors have sometimes won out over government intentions. The structure has still, however, kept the concept of separating fund providers from spending organisations. The organisation of public health services remained volatile through the 1990s.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE - Women's Health

With the rise of feminism since the 1960s, there has been an increasing awareness of women's health issues. At the time, women made more than 60 per cent of visits to general medical practitioners (GPs), and only six per cent of GPs were female.

Since the 1960s, there has been a marked increase in the number of women GPs and, as a result of a better understanding of women's needs, attitudes have changed. Changes were prompted by political pressure applied by women and as a result of two major conferences on women's health. The government organised one in 1977 as part of its contribution to International Women's Year and the Women's Health Network held another in 1983.

HEALTH CAMPS

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Health camps grew from the work of Dr Elizabeth Gunn, school medical officer in Wanganui who, from 1919, organised summer camps for school children who were inadequately nourished and unfit. The scheme was emulated in a number of other areas by local health camp organisations, and the first permanent health camp was opened in Otaki in 1932 by the Wellington Children's Health Camp Association. A National Health Camp Federation was formed in 1936 and the following year £175,000 was raised during a King George V Memorial Appeal to establish a chain of five permanent health camps throughout the country to cater for children between the ages of five and twelve. In recent years, nutritional problems have diminished and the camps are mainly used for children with behavioural difficulties. The camps are at Maunu, near Whangarei; Pakuranga, near Auckland; Gisborne; Otaki; Glenelg, near Christchurch; Roxburgh, in Central Otago; and Rotorua.

HEAPHY, Charles

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Charles Heaphy (1820–81) arrived in NZ in the early days of planned European settlement and became noted for his talent as an artist, and for his energy, independence and courage. He was the first British colonial soldier to win the Victoria Cross.

Heaphy was born in London, a member of an artistic family, and trained as an artist and draughtsman. Following a sketching and painting tour of Italy with his father, he emigrated in 1840 aboard the *Tory* as artist and draughtsman to the NZ Company. Within the first two years he had explored Northland, the Chatham Islands, Nelson, Taranaki and the Wellington hinterland and returned to England to report to the NZ Company. *A Narrative of a Residence in Various Parts of NZ* was published while he was in England.

Back in this country early in 1843, Heaphy farmed for a while in Nelson and over the following five years took part in two historic explorations: with William Fox and the Maori guide, Kehu, up the Buller River; and with Thomas Brunner on a five-month expedition through the rugged country of South Westland.

Heaphy was later engaged as a surveyor, as Commissioner of the Goldfields at Coromandel, as an architect and member of a geological survey party, and he went to Norfolk Island and New Caledonia with Governor Grey and Bishop Selwyn in the 1850s.

While Provincial Surveyor of Auckland in the early 1860s, Heaphy joined the Auckland Rifle Volunteers as a private. On the outbreak of war in the Waikato in 1863, he was commissioned as a lieutenant, eventually rising to the rank of captain, and attached to Colonel Havelock's 'Flying Column'.

He later surveyed the confiscated land for military settlements, notably at Hamilton and Cambridge, and then became once again Auckland Provincial Surveyor, MP for Parnell (1867–69), Commissioner of Native Reserves, Government Insurance Commissioner and Judge of the Native Land Court. He resigned from all posts in June 1881 on the grounds of ill health, moved to Australia and died at Brisbane in August that year.

Heaphy was awarded the VC for his 'total disregard for his own safety' during a surprise attack by Maori near Paterangi Pa, not far from Te Awamutu, in February 1864. Seven bullets hit him or went through his clothing from point-blank range but he continued to go forward to help two fellow soldiers. When he was finally forced back, he stayed in a commanding position to direct fire against the Maori, and prevent them from moving in to kill the soldiers and take their equipment.

He holds his place most firmly in history for his sensitive landscapes in water colours, which are invested with a quality of emotion far beyond what was sought from him by his

employers. The surviving work almost all dates before the middle of the 1850s, suggesting he either gradually stopped painting or destroyed any later work.

The Heaphy River, which rises in the Tasman Mountains in Buller and flows into the Karamea Bight, was named after him by Brunner in 1846. A popular tramping route, the 70 km long Heaphy Track through the Nelson Forest Park follows the Heaphy River for about 10 km.

HEBE

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Hebe is the largest genus of native NZ plants, with about 80 species belonging to the foxglove family, Scrophulariaceae. All hebes are woody shrubs or small trees with small, usually white, flowers and opposite leaves. They are related to the veronicas of Europe and were earlier placed in the genus *Veronica*. The Maori name is koromiko. Many of the species are cultivated as garden ornamentals as are some of the numerous hybrids that have been produced by plant breeders. Among the more spectacular species are the coastal *Hebe speciosa* with large leaves and magenta flowers. At the other end of the range there are the dwarf shrubs of alpine areas, the so-called whipcord hebes with small, appressed, scale-like leaves, for example *Hebe tetragona* and *H. lycopodioides*.

The leaves are usually simple and form a prominent bud at the apex of the branchlet. This, in some species, for example *H. stricta*, was chewed or drunk as an infusion for dysentery and diarrhoea. In other species the leaves are toothed, *H. hulkeana* and *H. diosmifolia*, for example, and one species, *H. townsonii*, even has domatia (pits) on the back of the leaf. Though most hebes are native to NZ, a few are found in Australia and New Guinea in the west and in South America. Many NZ species are cultivated in the northern hemisphere.

HECTOR, Sir James

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Sir James Hector (1834–1907) was an eminent geologist and explorer who was born, educated and qualified as a physician in Edinburgh. He did not practise for long, however. After an expedition of exploration in Canada, he came to NZ in 1862 to conduct a geological survey of Otago. After a long journey of exploration in the southern part of the South Island, Hector was appointed by the government to be director of the geological survey, a post he took up in 1865. In 1871 he became a member of the first senate of the University of NZ; in 1885 he was elected chancellor, a position he held for 18 years; he was three times president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Among his publications are *Mineral Waters of NZ* (1893) and *Phormium tenax* (1872).

HECTOR'S DOLPHIN

(see Dolphins)

HEDGEHOGS

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Hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) were liberated in NZ, like many other species, to control pests imported earlier. They were first liberated in Dunedin in 1870 and then in other parts of the country. It has been claimed that the animal is now more numerous here than in Britain. Unlike most other introductions, the hedgehog has been a successful friend to the gardener, feeding on slugs, snails, millipedes and caterpillars. The biggest debit is that it carries ringworm and leptospirosis.

HEENAN, Ashley David Joseph

Ashley David Joseph Heenan (1925–), conductor, administrator, composer and author, was born at Wellington and educated at Nelson College, Victoria University of Wellington (graduating BMus, DipMus) and the Royal College of Music, London. The conductor and musical director of the Schola Musica (from 1961) and founding chairman of the NZ Composers' Foundation (from 1981), he is one of the most influential and versatile of musicians. As a composer, his music reflects an interest in Maori and Polynesian culture (for example, *A Maori Suite* in 1966), along with the folk music of other races. He has composed scores for film, theatre and radio, written many educational songs for children, and adapted and arranged a variety of works by 17th and 18th century composers for the Schola Musica. His published writings include *The Schola Musica* (1974) and *The NZ Symphony Orchestra* (1976). Heenan was for many years an outstanding croquet player, winning the national open singles title five times, and a long-serving croquet administrator.

HEENEY, Thomas

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Thomas Heenev (1898–1984) was a champion heavyweight boxer who fought Gene Tunney for the world title. Heenev was born in Gisborne and played representative rugby for his province, before following in the footsteps of his older brother, Jack, a professional middleweight champion. Thomas fought with mixed success in Australia and Britain before moving to the US in 1927 where, after a series of elimination bouts, he met Tunney at Yankee Stadium, New York, on 26 July 1928, and lost on a knock-out in the 11th round. Heenev fought in America for another five years and then retired to Miami where he opened a restaurant.

HEITIKI

Heitiki is the most prized of greenstone neck ornaments among Maori. Style variations are common but the small symbols are basically similar. Often they are referred to as tiki.

It is generally accepted the heitiki is a fertility symbol. The most popular theory says it is a representation of a human embryo, most probably of a still-born child which Maori consider are specially strong spirits because they have been cheated of life. There is a theory too that the symbol is associated with Tiki, the Maori god of creation.

Bone and wood heitikis were not unknown, but the greenstone heitiki is by far the most valued, even today when machine-tools are used. The amount of work and skill involved in making a greenstone symbol with stone and wooden implements and using sand and water as abrasives was extraordinary.

HEKE POKAI, Hone

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Hone Heke Pokai (c. 1810–1850) was a famous Ngapuhi chief whose defiance, in four times cutting down the British flagpole above Kororareka, has earned him an honoured place in history. He and his tribesmen, although greatly outnumbered, out-fought the British sent to stop them, and their rebellion was, in the end, only crushed by subterfuge.

Heke's birth date was probably 1810. He was educated by missionaries and is said to have acquired a deep knowledge of the Scriptures, which he used in argument against the expansion of British interest. He was a nephew of Hongi Hika, another great Ngapuhi warrior, and married Hariata, a daughter of Hongi, which gave him the added mana that he needed because he was not himself of the highest rank. He was the first to sign the Treaty of Waitangi.

Heke and his fellow Ngapuhi resented the withdrawal of the seat of colonial government from Kororareka to Auckland which had resulted in an economic decline in the north. Heke focused his annoyance on the symbol of the British presence in NZ, the Union Jack. On 8 July 1844, after praying to both the Christian and Maori gods, he led a war party to the flag and one of his generals, Ngati-Kawa chief Haratua, cut down the flagpole. Heke claimed the flagstaff was his property because it had been cut from the forest of his people. Troops were sent to the Bay of Islands but for several months there was no further trouble.

Twice in January 1845 Heke led a party to cut down the new flagpole. It was re-erected, a blockhouse built and garrisoned with soldiers and sailors from the *Hazard* and £100 was offered as a reward for Heke's capture.

Two months later he attacked the blockhouse, ejected the garrison and the whole town of Kororareka was emptied in a panic. The European settlers went to Auckland and claimed that Heke, reinforced by another chief, Kawiti, planned to attack the new capital. The exact details of what followed are somewhat confused, but it seems that Heke and Kawiti built a pa at Okaihau, expecting a retaliatory strike by British soldiers and the settlers. In May about 800 fighting men, half of them troops and sailors and half friendly Maori, arrived and attacked the pa. They failed. Then Heke charged out of the pa and attacked the 'friendlies'. He was wounded and retired to establish himself at Ohaeawai.

By the middle of June, 630 professional British soldiers and marines with artillery were assembled at Waimate, together with a strong force of friendly Maori. They attacked Heke's pa with its 250 men, all armed with guns, on 24 June. By 3 July Heke was still holding out and had, in fact, made one rapid sortie against the Maori fighting with the British, had captured a Union Jack, and several British staff officers narrowly escaped death. On 3 July, Heke announced a truce to enable the British to carry off their dead (44) and wounded (66).

On 10 July, it was found Heke had evacuated the pa.

George Grey arrived for his first term as Governor at the end of 1845 and immediately went north to control the Heke rebellion which had abated. The Maori leader had gone back to his pa to plant crops to ensure he would be well supplied during the following winter. He was held in his pa by a feint attack, while the British forces with nine big guns were marshalled before Kawiti's pa at Ruapekapeka. The British force consisted of 1,173 soldiers and sailors and 450 Maori allies. It was, ironically, Christianity, which the Pakeha had brought to the Maori, that was the Maori downfall. The 11th of January was a Sunday; Kawiti retired to the back of the pa to rest and Heke's reinforcements were in the bush close at hand holding a religious service; British scouts discovered what was happening and quietly took possession of the pa with minimal resistance. This ruse which brought about Heke's defeat consequently diminished his mana, and although he remained an intractable dissident, he made no further attempt at revolt.

A grand-nephew of Heke and great-grand-nephew of Hongi Hika was also named **Hone Heke** (1869–1909). He was the grandson of an elder brother of the earlier Hone Heke. He was one of the most brilliant Maori of his generation, and by no means the least influential of the group of leaders at the turn of the century that included Apirana Ngata, Te Rangihiroa and Maui Pomare.

Heke was educated at St Stephen's College, Auckland, became a clerk in the Native Land Court in Wellington and, as a fervent advocate for the Kotahitanga movement, became in 1892 one of its leaders. He became MP for Northern Maori and held the seat until his death. A monument to his memory was erected on Kaikohe Hill.

HELENSVILLE

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Helensville, a town 50 km from Auckland, is near the mouth of the Kaipara River, at the south end of Kaipara Harbour. Helensville was the centre of an area densely settled by Maori in pre-European times because of the marine life along the shoreline and tidal flats of the harbour. The first Europeans to settle there were Nova Scotians, John and Isaac Mcleod, in 1863. They were sawmillers who cut out the kauri. It became a town district in 1883 and a borough in 1947. Natural hot springs at Parakai provide a popular outing for Aucklanders.

HELLYAR, Christine

Christine Hellyar (1947–) was born in Taranaki and graduated from the Elam School of Fine Arts with honours in 1969. Awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council grant in 1976, she travelled to Europe and spent eighteen months in Scotland. She has exhibited her very controversial work extensively and her notorious 'Country Clothesline' is perhaps the most publicly reviled art work in a NZ gallery. Early works were executed in latex, but more recently she has used a variety of materials including sticks, wool and canvas and combined them with sewing and craft techniques. The 'Cupboard' series, bought in 1982 by the New Plymouth City Council, is seen as her most powerful work to date.

HEN AND CHICKENS ISLANDS

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Hen and Chickens Islands lie 22 km east of the coast of Whangarei County, Northland, opposite Bream Bay. They are named for their likeness to a group of chickens strung out behind a hen (Taranga Island), over a distance of about 10 km. Because the islands have remained free of introduced predatory animals, they remain host to the Maori rat (kiore), the tuatara, and a giant snail called the kauri snail or pupurangi, found nowhere else in the world. The islands have played a part in the preservation of the rare bird, the North Island saddleback. The islands also have some rare plant species. The flora and fauna have been protected since 1925, and are now designated wildlife refuges within the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.

HENDERSON

Henderson, about 20 km west of Auckland, serves both as a dormitory suburb for the city and as a commercial centre for the surrounding city of Waitakere. The Henderson Valley is at the foot of the Waitakere Range. The valley is noted for its vineyards and orchards, and its wineries run by the descendants of the dalmatian settlers of Northland. They, together with some Lebanese settlers, provided the basis of today's wine industry. The town and valley are named after Thomas Henderson, around whose early flour mill the settlement grew.

HENDERSON, Christina Kirk

Christina Kirk Henderson (1861–1953) was the second of seven daughters in a famous family of nine — Elizabeth McCombs and Stella Henderson (Allen) were among her sisters. She graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1891 and was first assistant at Christchurch Girls' College from 1886 to 1912, when she retired to give all her time to Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) work. She was a keen suffragist, a founder member of the National Council of Women and its president for seven years. From 1899, she argued courageously and forcibly for equal pay. She was teaching for half the male salary, though with the same training and work; so in 1901 she started the Canterbury Women Teachers' Association, which grew to be a national body, with equal pay for women teachers as its main aim (not achieved until 1962). She agitated for women's right to stand for Parliament (achieved 1919).

HENDERSON, James Herbert

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James Herbert Henderson (1918–) is a broadcaster and author whose speciality has become the gathering and publication of stories about NZ life. He was born in Motueka, served in the Middle East during World War Two, was taken a prisoner of war and had published, on his release after the war, *Gunner Inglorious*. This book has seldom been out of print and is one of the biggest sellers in NZ literary history. Henderson worked on official war histories after the war, and in the 1960s began a series of broadcasting programmes followed by books, called *Open Country*, in which he told folksy tales of historical interest about rural life.

HENDERSON, Louise

Louise Henderson (1912–94) was born in Paris, France, and became known in NZ for her lyrical paintings. Her early education did not include any formal art training but she did travel in Europe and emigrated after her marriage in 1932. She studied at the Canterbury College School of Art and later taught design there. She lectured at the Wellington Teachers' College, and moved to Auckland in 1950 where she attended the Elam School of Art and came under the influence of John Weeks. She said later that Weeks got her fully committed to painting.

Henderson went to Europe in 1952 for a period of study in Paris at the Atelier Frochot under Jean Metzinger, returned to Auckland early in 1953 and began exhibiting in solo and group shows. In 1955 she was again overseas, staying in the Middle East before moving on to London where she exhibited with the London Group. She returned in 1958. In 1973, L Charles Lloyd described her as a 'a sensitive and lyrical painter'.

HERALDRY

(see Coats of Arms)

HEREFORDS

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Herefords are among the beef cattle most prized by pastoralists round the world, famous for their durability in climatic extremes, rapid growth and early maturity. They are the second most numerous of NZ's beef cattle breeds (after Angus), comprising about 17 per cent of the national herd. The deep red, white-faced cattle come from a strain developed in Herefordshire and established as a particularly admired breed as early as the 1780s. It is believed that the first importation of the breed took place in 1868 with the arrival in Auckland of a bull bred in one of Queen Victoria's herds and called Duke of Edinburgh. There were regular importations throughout the 19th century. The NZ Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was formed in 1896, and a herd book was established in 1899. There are now commercial herds in every region in which beef cattle are raised.

Polled Herefords were developed in the US during the first decade of this century, and they were accepted for the NZ herd book in 1928. The breed is used in NZ for the production of quality beef, and the sires are frequently used over friesian cows to produce dairy beef. The Hereford/Angus cross — the black steer with a white face — is a common sight in the countryside.

HERONS

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Hérons reach the south-eastern limit of their range in NZ, with three elegant representatives: white heron, blue reef heron and white-faced heron.

- The most beautiful and famous is the white heron (*Egretta alba*), known also by the lovely Maori name of kotuku. It is the largest of the three species, about 91 cm long, with the characteristic double kink in its long, willowy neck. The sole NZ breeding colony of white herons is at Okarito in South Westland. Some of them nest in the crown of tree ferns, and others share their nests with little shags in kowhai or kamahi trees. Three to five pale bluish-green eggs are incubated for 25 days. After the breeding season, which lasts from September to late summer, the herons disperse, mainly northwards.
- The white-faced heron (*Ardea novaehollandiae*), only rarely reported before 1940, has since become the most plentiful species. It is widely spread in coastal districts of both islands, and some offshore islands such as Waiheke, Kawau, Ponui and Great Mercury. Nesting is done in pairs, but increasingly in small colonies with flimsy and surprisingly small nests high up in trees. Three to five pale blue-green eggs are laid between June and December. Both sexes incubate over a period of 25 days.
- The blue reef heron (*Egretta sacra*) is a slatey-grey coloured, shorter-legged bird which frequents rocky coastlines. Also known as the blue crane, it is most common north of the Bay of Plenty and Raglan, but is sparsely distributed around the coasts of both main islands and some coastal islands. From September to February both sexes incubate two or three eggs for up to 28 days, usually in a nest in a rocky islet cave or crevice and sometimes with several other pairs.

HETHERINGTON, Jessie Isobel

Jessie Isobel Hetherington (1882–1971) became the first woman inspector of secondary schools, in 1926. She won a senior scholarship while still under age for a junior one; and after graduating from Auckland University College and then from Girton College, Cambridge, she taught first in Lancashire, where she was active in the women's suffrage movement, then in Sydney, where she was Principal of Burwood Ladies' College. In 1912, Hetherington returned to London to take a Diploma of Secondary Education, and took up a post at Cambridge Secondary Training College for Women.

In 1923 she applied for the post of Vice-Chancellor of Victoria but was rejected. She felt that the matter was decided in the first stage by a vote on the matter of sex and so she sent a letter of protest and resignation. After writing *NZ's Political Connection with Great Britain*, in 1926, Hetherington became an inspector of secondary schools.

HIGH COURT

High Court jurisdiction is twofold — original and appellate. It has a general jurisdiction to administer the laws of NZ, including an inherent power to control inferior courts and judicial tribunals through the writs of certiorari and prohibition. This is essentially a power to limit the jurisdiction of other courts and is to be distinguished from its appellate function, by which the High Court reviews a case which was properly heard and determined by a lower court. The High Court was known as the Supreme Court, until the structure and functions of the various courts in NZ were revised in 1980.

The High Court deals with two types of criminal cases: those in which the accused has pleaded guilty in a District Court and has been committed for sentence, or has been committed for trial in a District Court and subsequently changed his or her plea to guilty; and those actually tried fully by the court itself because of the serious nature of the charges laid.

It also hears important civil cases and has a separate administrative division, created in 1968, which determines disputes over the valuation of land and hears claims for compensation when land is taken for public purposes. It also hears appeals relating to the various administrative tribunals.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and 25 other judges, the number being fixed by legislation.

Highbank

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Highbank hydro-electric power station is on the southern bank of the Rakaia River, 12 km from Methven. It was designed in conjunction with the Ashburton County Irrigation Scheme, was completed in 1945, and has a generating capacity of 25.2 MW.

HIGHLAND FLING

Highland Fling took the trotting world by storm in the mid-1940s. Many of 'The Fling's wins came in sensational fashion after conceding fields big distances through his fractiousness at the start. Highland Fling won the 1947 NZ Cup as a five-year-old from 12 yards, and the following year won by six lengths easing down after starting from 60 yards, clocking a world record 4 min 10.6 sec.

Arrangements were then begun for Highland Fling to become the first standardbred from Australasia to race in America, but after winning at the 1949 Addington Easter meeting, the horse broke a sesamoid in his near foreleg in a paddock accident and was finished as a racing proposition. He retired to stud, without much success, after 26 wins, six seconds, four thirds and three fourths from 70 starts for £32,920. He died aged 32.

HIKURANGI

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Hikurangi is the name of a mountain on the east coast of the North Island, reputedly the first place in NZ to receive the rays of the dawning sun. It is held in awe by Maori who say it was the resting place of the canoe from which the mythological hero, Maui, fished up the North Island. The mountain is 1,755 m high, the tallest of the Raukumara Range. The name means 'sky peak' and is named after a mountain in Hawaiiiki, the mythological ancestral home of the Maori people.

Hikurangi is also the name of a town district 15 km north of Whangarei.

HILGENDORF, Frederick William

Frederick William Hilgendorf (1874–1943) was an esteemed teacher and natural scientist. His breeding of grasses, and specifically wheat for adaptation to local conditions, made a significant contribution to agriculture.

Hilgendorf was born at Waihola, Otago, the son of an immigrant German father and an English mother. He was educated at Otago Boys' High School, Teachers' Training College, and Otago and Auckland University Colleges where he gained a BSc and DSc. He had a long career teaching at Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln, and was known for his enthusiasm for teaching in the field. He completed a map of the grasslands of the South Island, made single plant selections from commercial varieties of wheat and oats and produced varieties, adapted to local conditions, that became widely distributed. He was the first Director of the Wheat Research Institute from 1927 until his death.

A son, **Charles Hilgendorf**, became a successful leader of farmers' political organisations, most notably chairman of the NZ Meat Producers' Board.

HILL, Alfred

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Alfred Hill (1870–1960) was born in Melbourne, moved to NZ with his musical family when he was a small boy, and became known as a prodigy of the cornet before he was ten. He studied for five years at the Conservatorium at Leipzig from the age of 15, and was an instrumentalist with a number of orchestras under famous musicians, including Brahms and Greig. He returned to NZ at the age of 21, became conductor of the Wellington Orchestral Society, and began working at composition as well as teaching the violin. Early in the 20th century he settled in Sydney and, although he made frequent return trips to NZ, he died there at the age of 90.

Hill remains the only composer of any quality during the whole period to World War One. Much of his music and many of his songs carry the spirit and the words of Maori tradition. His first major work was ‘Hinemoa’, first performed in 1902, and he later produced a Maori opera, ‘Tapu’, in Australia. He was a busy composer writing seven operas, as well as symphonies, concertos, a Mass, sonatas, and numerous songs of which the best known today are ‘Waiata Poi’, ‘Waiata Maori’ and ‘Tangi’. He also wrote the background music for Rudall Hayward’s classic film, *Rewi’s Last Stand*, and for *Broken Melody*, *Smith*, and *Forty Thousand Horsemen*.

Hill’s music was strongly sentimental but revealed a major gift for melody, and there is no doubt now that he has a major place in NZ and Australian music.

HILL, Sergeant George Rowley

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Sergeant George Rowley Hill (1837–1930) served with the Royal Navy in the Baltic, the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny, and fought briefly with Garibaldi in Italy during a period of desertion which was forgiven following his rejoining his ship. He won the NZ Cross after emigrating to NZ in 1863 and joining von Tempsky's Forest Rangers. His award was for valour in action at Jerusalem Pa near Mohaka in April 1869. He was awarded two medals by the Royal Humane Society for saving life, one in 1860 and the other in 1896. He later served with the permanent army in NZ and tried to enlist for the South African War at the age of 63. His retirement was spent at Takapuna.

HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival

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Sir Edmund Percival Hillary (1919–) was the first conquerer of Everest, the world's highest mountain, and is the most respected NZer of his generation. In 1995 he was accorded his highest honour when he was admitted to the Order of Merit by the Queen.

Hillary was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland Grammar School, and holds honorary degrees from Victoria University in Wellington and the University of Victoria in British Columbia. He served in World War Two as a navigator in Catalina flying boats in the Pacific, and was a beekeeper and amateur mountaineer when he joined the British Everest Expedition in 1953, following two earlier sessions of climbing in that area. He reached the summit of Everest with Sherpa Tenzing, a climber from Nepal, on the eve of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and was knighted in an atmosphere that bespoke a new Elizabethan age. From 1956 to 1958 he was involved in preparing and undertaking the NZ participation in the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition and made the first overland trip to the South Pole with vehicles.

He has made many return trips to the Himalayan region and has been involved in building hospitals and schools for the Sherpa people. Hillary is one of the best known NZers in the world and for years consistently showed up at the top of polls seeking the names of the most respected NZers. He brought his unique experiences in India and Nepal to his position as NZ High Commissioner in New Delhi from February 1985 to July 1989. His autobiography, *Nothing Venture, Nothing Win* (1975), is one of the most transparently honest books of its kind, and reveals the kind of physical stamina and quiet modesty to which many NZers aspire.

HILLIARD, Noel Harvey

Noel Harvey Hilliard (1929–) is a leading post-war novelist whose first book, *Maori Girl* made an impact when it was published in 1960 because of its compelling depiction of a then relatively new phenomenon — the arrival of young rural Maori into the city. Many of Hilliard's later novels and short stories have dealt with the theme of inter-racial relationships. He was born in Napier and educated at Gisborne High School and Victoria University. His work includes three sequels to *Maori Girl*: *Power of Joy* (1965), *Maori Woman* (1974) and *The Glory and the Dream* (1978). Other work includes *A Night at Green River* (1969) and three collections of short stories, *A Piece of Land*, *Send Somebody Nice* and *Selected Stories*.

HINEMOA

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Hinemoa is the central figure in a romantic Maori legend about a lovely Arawa maiden who fell in love with a young man, Tutanekai, who lived on the island of Mokoia in Lake Rotorua. They arranged that she should slip over to the island by night, guided by Tutanekai playing his flute, but her people suspected an assignation so hid all the canoes. Hinemoa decided to swim and took dry gourds with her for flotation. She arrived in a hot spring where she was refreshing herself when Tutanekai's servant came to fill a drinking gourd. She pretended to be a man, speaking hoarsely and broke the servant's gourds as he came each time to fill them until Tutanekai, angered, came to deal with the rascal and found, instead, his lover.

The hot spring on Mokoia, once known as Waikimihia is now called Hinemoa's Pool; and on the shore of the lake, a few kilometres from downtown Rotorua, is Hinemoa Point, the place from which the Maori maiden is said to have slid into the lake for her swim to Mokoia. (There is a locality in North Wairarapa called Hinemoa but unrelated to the legend.)

The story of Hinemoa intrigued early film makers who made three versions as feature films in the early days of cinematography.

HINTON, John Daniel

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John Daniel Hinton (1909–) was born near Riverton and worked as a driver with the Public Works Department before he became a sergeant with the 20th Battalion early on in World War Two. He won the Victoria Cross at Kalamata, in Greece, in April 1941, for hand-to-hand fighting against the Germans in the last days of the Greek campaign, before he was wounded and captured by the Germans. His award was announced to him by the commandant of the camp in which he was held prisoner in Germany. Hinton settled in Auckland after the war.

HIPANGO, Hoani Wiremu

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Hoani Wiremu Hipango (d. 1865) was an influential chief of the Ngati Tumango hapu of the Wanganui people. He became an early convert to Christianity and in 1846, when Taupo chiefs and Te Mamaku made a hostile raid towards Wanganui, Hipango was one of the friendly Maori in the region who garrisoned the town pending the arrival of professional soldiers. He visited London in 1855 with money donated to him by his fellow tribesmen, and had an audience with Queen Victoria. On his return he helped defend Wanganui against the Hauhau. During this campaign he was wounded in the chest and died in Wanganui in 1865. His birthdate is unknown. Hipango Park in Wanganui was donated to the city by a son, Walter Hipango.

HISTORIC PLACES TRUST

Historic Places Trust is charged with ensuring, where possible, the protection and preservation of historic places. The trust inspects and classifies historic buildings throughout the country as well as historic areas and traditional sites. It owns and administers some properties and watches over a large number of others. The NZ Historic Places Trust Board is supported by regional committees and associate members who provide practical and sometimes financial support. The legislation governing the trust is the Historic Places Act 1980. The government also provides an annual grant.

The first attempt to establish a trust was made by a government MP, Duncan Rae, with a private member's bill in 1953. Although the bill did not proceed, the government decided to accept the responsibility and the first Historic Places Act was passed the following year. The trust's first major project and the one which set the course for the future was the purchase and restoration of the Waimate North mission house. More than 5,000 buildings have been classified by the Trust.

National Reserves have been created by the Historic Places Trust in association with the Department of Conservation to protect areas for scenic, historic, scientific or recreational reasons. Among them are Maori rock drawing sites, prehistoric pa, land wars fortifications and Captain Cook landings.

HOBSON, William

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William Hobson (1793–1842) was Lieutenant-Governor from 30 January 1840 to 3 May 1841, and the second Governor of the Crown Colony from 3 May 1841 until his death on 10 September 1842.

Hobson was born at Waterford, Ireland, was sent to sea in a frigate at the age of nine as a volunteer, second-class, and spent the next 13 years serving in the North Sea, the West Indies and the North American station without any break for leave. He became a lieutenant in 1813, a commander in 1824 and was paid off in July 1828. He was posted to the East Indies in 1834 as commander of the frigate, *Rattlesnake*, and for two years was detached from the command to serve under Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales. Hobson's first assignment was to survey the harbour of a new colony, Port Phillip, Victoria, and to assist in laying out the town of Melbourne. After visiting NZ in 1837, and then reporting back to the East Indies station, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of NZ, subject to the authority of the Governor of New South Wales, with the power to negotiate with Maori leaders for the cession of sovereignty.

Hobson organised the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi at Waitangi, on 6 February 1840. He intended to arrange similar signings throughout the country, but on 1 March collapsed from a stroke. A Major Thomas Bunbury was sent to NZ by Governor Gipps of New South Wales and he went south through the country collecting signatures for the treaty and formally proclaiming sovereignty over the South Island and Stewart Island. A number of English missionaries and other individuals were also deputed to secure treaty signings in various localities. In May 1840 Hobson proclaimed sovereignty over the whole of NZ. During 1841 Hobson established the capital at Auckland.

After several bouts of yellow fever in his seafaring days, Hobson's health was not strong and, although he recovered from the stroke, it left him weak. He was vexed by the demands from settlers for land, by competition from the rapidly growing settlements round Cook Strait for power, and by financial problems. These problems were enormous and, in the light of the unrealistic policy of the Colonial Office in London, they were probably insoluble. It was arranged that Hobson would be recalled in 1843, but his prior death saved him from the damage that would have done to his reputation.

HOCHSTETTER, Ferdinand Ritter von

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Ferdinand Ritter von Hochstetter (1829– 84) was an Austrian geologist who visited NZ for nine months in 1859. He explored large areas and laid the basis for the future geological mapping of the country.

Hochstetter was born in Wurtemberg and, after gaining a PhD in Geology in 1852, became chief geologist to the Bohemian section of the Austrian Geological Survey in 1856. The following year he joined the vessel, *Novara*, on a round-the-world voyage of scientific exploration sponsored by the Austrian government. The ship arrived in Auckland in December 1858 and Hochstetter reported to the Auckland Provincial Government on the coalfields of South Auckland. He so impressed officials that the central government requested that he be given leave of absence from the expedition to report on the physical geography, natural history and geology of NZ. He spent eight months exploring Auckland, the Waikato, the Bay of Plenty, and Central North Island Plateau, Coromandel Peninsula, Great Barrier, Kawau and the northern region of the South Island. His description of Rotomahana and the pink and white terraces before the Tarawera eruption is by far the best. Among those who travelled with him were Julius von Haast and Charles Heaphy.

Hochstetter's published works include *NZ* (1867), *The Geology of NZ* (1864) and a large number of papers and reports published in conjunction with the results of the *Novara* expedition.

He later became one of Austria's most eminent scientists, receiving a large number of honours.

Geographic features named after Hochstetter are all in the South Island: Hochstetter Dome, a massive peak (2,822 m high) in the Southern Alps, at the head of the Tasman Glacier, in South Canterbury; Hochstetter Glacier, falling from the Grand Plateau onto Tasman Glacier in the Mackenzie Country; Lake Hochstetter in the basin of the Grey River, north Westland; and Mt Hochstetter (1,567 m high), also in north Westland.

HOCKEN LIBRARY

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Hocken Library in Dunedin, named for its founder, **Dr Thomas Morland Hocken** (1836–1910), has an international reputation in the field of Pacific and NZ studies. Hocken was one of the most important individual collectors of early historical material, along with Sir George Grey and Alexander Turnbull. Third son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, he was born in Lincolnshire in 1836 and educated at Woodhouse Grove School, Yorkshire. His medical training was by a form of apprenticeship from the age of 16 and attendance at the Newcastle College of Medicine and the Ledwich School of Surgery at Dublin. Admitted to membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries in 1859, he served two years as ship's surgeon on emigrant vessels from England to Australia, and settled in gold-booming Dunedin in 1862.

His interest in history led to his building up a notable collection of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, photographs and pictures (and ethnological artifacts) relating to NZ and the South Seas. He published the results of his researches in books and in the papers of several learned societies. His *Bibliography of the Literature Relating to NZ* (1909) was the standard work until the recent publication of the National Bibliography, and is still useful.

In pursuit of materials for his collection he maintained a wide correspondence with, and visited booksellers, early settlers and their descendants, and other collectors including Sir George Grey (who was grateful also to receive professional advice for constipation) and Alexander Turnbull. Hocken's greatest collecting coup was during a trip to London in 1904 when he persuaded the Church Missionary Society to release to him the letters and journals dating from 1813 to Samuel Marsden and the early missionaries, a quarry of early European-Maori contact that is still being mined. He began collecting, according to cultural historian E H McCormick, 'in order to compile'. He wrote *Contributions to the Early History of NZ: Settlement of Otago* which was published in 1898 when he was commissioner of the Otago Settlement Jubilee Exhibition. The library built around Hocken's collection was opened on March 1910, two months before he died.

By the 1970s the library had well outgrown its museum quarters and in 1979 moved to a semi-detached portion of a newly constructed university building designed by E J McCoy and P Wixon. The artifacts remain in the museum.

The library's aim is to have everything published in or about NZ together with strong Pacific holdings. Notable are the accounts of all the early voyagers in the Pacific (and most modern small boat ones) and very comprehensive collections of 19th century pamphlets, and 20th century political and social pamphlets.

Supporting these are newspapers and periodicals dating from 1840, maps, gramophone

records and tapes of every kind of NZ music, thousands of photographs, posters; and there are extensive holding of so-called ephemeral items such as theatre and concert programmes, art catalogues, sports programmes and the like.

Archives and manuscripts include the important early missionary records, settlers' records, government archives (from goldfields' wardens' courts, Mines, Justice and Police Departments among others), local body both territorial and ad hoc, archives, business, legal and trade union records, and those of community associations and societies.

In all these fields there are also extensive microfilm holdings.

Unusual among library collections are the 600 original paintings, drawings and prints.

HOCKEY

Women's Tournaments

Hockey has 11 members in a team and is played with a ball and a stick with the aim of hitting the ball into the goal defended by the opposing side. It was developed in England and was especially popular there during the 1870s.

The game was introduced into NZ in the 1890s, probably with the formation of the Christchurch Hockey Club in 1896, by a group of local women. A men's club was formed at Kaiapoi about the same time, followed in 1897 by a Christchurch Men's Hockey Club and a club at Ashburton. A club competition was thus started first in a province where the game has been strong ever since. A women's club was formed in Nelson in 1897 and, by the turn of the century, there were clubs in Dunedin and Auckland. The first interprovincial match was between men's teams from Canterbury and Wellington in 1898 and the more experienced southerners won three-nil.

By 1900 the men's game was established throughout the main centres and by 1907, Auckland was strong enough to win the NZ Challenge Shield, a trophy Auckland and Canterbury have dominated since World War Two.

The NZ Hockey Association was formed in 1902 at Christchurch and at the first annual meeting in 1903 delegates arrived from Wellington, Nelson, Taranaki and the Manawatu. Before the year was out, Auckland and Thames had affiliated. The first international series was against Australia in 1922. NZ won one, drew one and lost five matches. NZ lost again in 1925 but from then right through until 1960, NZ strongly dominated the game in this region, consistently beating Australia.

Before World War Two, the Indian teams were regarded as the best in the world. NZ played a number of their touring sides, including All India and the Indian Army, during visits here from 1926 to the beginning of the 1960s, and had only occasional victories. It was not until the Second NZ Expeditionary Force team visited India after World War Two that a NZ team toured further than across the Tasman to Australia.

Hockey first became an Olympic event as early as 1908, and in 1956, NZ sent a team to Melbourne for the games that year and finished a creditable sixth, high enough to inspire a dedicated and sustained training and selection programme of the Olympics in Rome four years later. There, the team finished fifth and on the way through the tournament beat Germany and Holland, two of the traditionally strong national sides. NZ hockey did not prosper greatly over the following two decades.

But the NZ game's greatest day came in 1976 at the Montreal Olympic Games. They drew one-all with the West Germans, gold medal winners four years beforehand, in the first match and although they lost one match with three goals only to five to the Pakistanis, they reached the final against old rivals Australia and hung on to win one-nil after a desperately defensive last ten minutes.

HOCKEY - Women's Tournaments

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The interprovincial women's hockey tournament began in 1908, the same year the NZ Women's Hockey Association was formed with ten affiliated associations.

Women's hockey has had great strength in the south of the South Island. In the 16 national tournaments to 1938, Southland or Eastern Southland won 13. Southland won for five years in succession, from 1934 to 1938 inclusive.

The first international was played in 1914 when the All England women's team came to this country winning all but one of their matches. But in 1935, a NZ team went to Australia and won 13 of the 14 matches, including the only test. The association did not become affiliated to the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations until 1939.

Since the war, the NZ women's teams have done rather better and in 1963 the national side was the only unbeaten country at an international tournament in the US. The champion England team was among their victims.

HODGE, Horace Emerton

Horace Emerton Hodge (1903–58) was a medical practitioner who made an international reputation as a playwright mainly on the strength of one smash hit in London, *The Wind and the Rain*. Better known as Merton Hodge, he was born at Taruheru in Poverty Bay, the son of a farmer and gained his medical degree from Otago University in 1928. While at university he wrote and produced a number of student sketches and revues and he wrote a play for the university dramatic society in 1933. Hodge went to Edinburgh for post-graduate study and rewrote and refashioned the play he had written at Dunedin and it became a smash hit, running at two London theatres for a total of more than 1,000 performances. It was subsequently produced in the US, Europe, Australia and NZ. Hodge went to New York with his play and returned to London to work as a hospital doctor on the outbreak of World War Two. He was an experienced actor and travelled round with the British services entertainment group acting in his own play.

His second play, *Grief Goes Over*, starred Dame Sybil Thorndike in London, but had nothing like the success of his first. Nor did *Orchard Walls*, or *The Island*.

Hodge returned to NZ in 1952 and went into practice at Dunedin. Six years later he was drowned.

HODGES, William, R A

William, R A Hodges (1744–97) was born in London, the son of a smith. His interest in painting began when he was errand boy at Shipley's drawing school. Moving to Derby he came under the influence of Joseph Wright, an artist who was very interested in the quality of light in painting. The conflict between Wright's style and that of the classical landscape painters is evident in Hodges's NZ paintings. He was the official artist on Cook's second voyage to the Pacific in the *Resolution*. His descriptions of the vegetation and topography of NZ are somewhat lacking in scientific content, and his paintings follow the romantic idea rather than the ethnological fact. He was the first professional English landscape painter to visit the South Pacific. On his return to England, he helped compile an account of Cook's discoveries and in 1789 was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

HODGKINS, Frances

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Frances Hodgkins (1869–1947) is the most internationally celebrated painter NZ has produced, although she was a slow developer and her mature work was done in Britain.

Frances Hodgkins was born in Dunedin. Initially she was overshadowed by her sister, Isabel, but exhibited at Dunedin and Christchurch in 1890, took lessons from the Italian painter resident in Dunedin, G P Nerli, and gained first-class passes in South Kensington examinations. During the 1890s she travelled extensively within NZ, sketching, illustrating for the *Otago Daily Times and Witness* and the *NZ Illustrated Magazine*, painting portraits and landscapes.

In 1901, Hodgkins travelled to England and over the following two years travelled widely throughout Europe. Her work was hung for the first time in the Royal Academy in 1903 and again in 1905 and 1916. By the time she returned, her mother had moved from Dunedin to Wellington and Frances lived there taking art classes before deciding to return to Britain and Europe. She never returned home after this visit in 1913 and after her mother died in 1926 her last tie with NZ was broken.

Hodgkins began painting in oils in 1919, and her true development as a painter was from wholly European influences. She matured in her fifties and her fame became international at that time. Her work is hung in galleries throughout NZ, Australia and Europe. Her subject matter became predominantly still-life and landscape as she grew older.

Hodgkins's father (**William Mathew Hodgkins** (1833–98) has his own place in the annals of NZ painting. A solicitor, he left Liverpool in 1859 and eventually settled in Dunedin in 1861 or 1862. He was an amateur water colourist of some talent. He became the leader of Dunedin's artistic community during the late 19th century, was a founder of the Otago Art Society, and its president from 1880 to 1897. He organised the building of the first Dunedin gallery. Although an amateur painter in water-colours, as E H McCormick has stressed, 'he was no mere platform artist... but a prolific landscape painter whose work was known throughout NZ and Australia.'

HOGBEN, George

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George Hogben (1853–1920) was one of NZ's most famous early educators. He was born in London, the son of a Congregational Church minister, and emigrated after graduating with an MA from Cambridge in 1881. He became successively science master at Christchurch Boys' High School, North Canterbury Education Board inspector of schools, rector of Timaru Boys' High School and Inspector-General of Schools from 1899 until his retirement in 1915 (with the title of Director of Education in his last year). Hogben was an expert in seismology and a Fellow of the Geological Society, but it was as a progressive educator bringing a uniform and modern curriculum to schools nationally that he earned admiration, and since his death, historical acknowledgement. (See Education.)

HOKI

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Hoki (*Macruronus novaezelandiae*) is a prized commercial fish. It grows to about 1 m in length, has a pointed snout, large eyes, an underslung jaw and a long, tapering body. The fish descends to greater depths as it gets older. According to one source, foreign vessels were taking as much as 50,000 tonnes of hoki from NZ waters before the 200-mile commercial zone was declared. Hoki is also found off southern Australia.

HOKIANGA

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Hokianga, the region round the Hokianga Harbour on the western side of the Northland Peninsula, was a favoured living area of the Ngapuhi and one of the regions settled early by Europeans, many of them runaway convicts and deserters from ships. Hokianga Harbour is a drowned river system and was called the Hokianga River in the early days. A sand bar curving across the entrance prohibits access for any but small ships which can, however, navigate up the inlet for about 20 km. The fairly remote but lovely summer holiday places of Opononi and Omapere are on the southern shore of the harbour.

The region was the home of the great Ngapuhi chiefs, including Treaty of Waitangi signatories Tamati Waka Nene and his brother Eruera Maihi Patuone. Deserters and convicts were in the region from the early 19th century, and an organised settlement by English immigrants was arranged by the first NZ Company. When the first shipload arrived in 1826, they refused to disembark permanently from the *Rosanna* and sailed on to Sydney. Irish settlers Thomas and Mary Poynton were the first to stay and the first Catholic mass in NZ was celebrated in their Totara Point home by Bishop Pompallier on 10 January 1838. It was here, in 1837, that self-styled Baron de Thierry arrived to take possession as king, and where he settled for a while on a few hectares given to him by Waka Nene and Patuone.

Hokianga, after a lively early history, has become a backwater in the 20th century. The name is short for Te Hokianga-a-Kupe, meaning the returning of Kupe. It is said to be the place from which the great Polynesian navigator, Kupe, returned to Hawaiki.

HOKITIKA

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Hokitika is a town of 3,300 people on the coast of Westland, at the mouth of the Hokitika River, 40 km south-west from Greymouth. Although the town has not been for many years as big as Greymouth, it was the early capital of the province because of its prominence in the goldrush days and because its river port was marginally better. Thomas Brunner and Charles Heaphy were the first European explorers to reach the town site, in 1847, during their epic expedition down the west coast of the South Island. The first settlers were John Hudson and James Price who set up a store on the banks of the Hokitika River in 1865 to cater for the miners pouring in following the gold strike in 1864. The town reached its peak in 1866, with a population of more than 6,000 either digging for gold along the banks of the river or servicing the gold mining industry which had spread along rivers in the region.

Hokitika became a borough in 1868, when the spelling of the name was confirmed after being written variously at Okitiki and Otatika. It became the administrative capital for the Westland District in 1989. The population of the district is 8,220, including Otira (960), Haast (440), Kowhitirangi-Kokatahi (100), Franz Josef (300) and Fox Glacier (234). The town is the heart of the territory of the 'Coaster' (see Westland). The region has a high rainfall, and generally mild temperatures.

The Hokitika River rises in the Southern Alps near Mt Marion and flows across Westland in a northerly direction to the sea at Hokitika, 65 km away. The Hokitika Saddle crosses the main divide between Mt Ambrose and Mt Elliot.

HOKONUUI

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Hokonui, in Southland, is a location at the foot of the Hokonui Hills. It is the origin of the name of a famous brand of 'moonshine', home-made whisky, supposedly illegally distilled there. The hills form the northern boundary to the Southern Plain.

HOLCROFT, Montague Harry

Montague Harry Holcroft (1902–92) was a famous journalist and literary critic. He was born in Rangiora, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, became editor of the *Southland Times* in 1946 and of the *NZ Listener* from 1949 to 1967, briefly returning as acting editor of the *Listener* in 1972–73.

As a critic and an adviser to the government, Holcroft exerted a considerable influence on NZ journalism and literature over a long period. His works of fiction, not now highly regarded, include *Beyond the Breakers* (1928), *The Flameless Fire* (1929), *Brazilian Daughter* (1931) and *The Papuan* (1936). His critical works and commentaries include *Deepening Stream* (1940), which was the winner of the Centennial Literary Competition, *Islands of Innocence* (1964), *Graceless Islanders* (1970), *Shaping of NZ* (1975) and *Mary Ursula Bethell* (1975).

HOLLAND, Henry Edmund

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Henry Edmund Holland (1868–1933) was the first leader of the NZ Labour Party but died two years before the party gained office. He was born in New South Wales, apprenticed to a printer and became a trade unionist and member of the Australian Socialist League. He came to NZ in 1912, was editor of the *Maoriland Worker*, led the fight against conscription during World War One, stood and lost in the 1914 general election for Wellington North, but won at a by-election in 1918 for the Grey seat. This electorate was abolished the following year and he won the Buller seat which he held until his death. He was imprisoned for his outspoken opinions at Newcastle in 1896, at Broken Hill in 1909, and in Wellington in 1913–14. In 1919 Holland was elected leader of the parliamentary Labour Party and, as much as anyone, paved the way for Labour's ultimate assumption of office in 1935. He was an outstanding speaker, a clear and forthright writer, wrote a volume of poetry, *Red Roses on the Highway*, and a number of tracts including *Armageddon or Calvary* (1919), *The Farmer and the Mortgagehold*, *Indentured Labour*, *Boy Conscription* and *Samoa*. He was Leader of the Opposition when he collapsed and died at the funeral ceremony for the Maori King, Te Rata Mahuta.

HOLLAND, Sir Sidney George

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Sir Sidney George Holland (1893–1961), Prime Minister from 1949 until 1957, was born in Canterbury, son of Henry Holland, who was a Mayor of Christchurch and an MP. He served as a second-lieutenant in World War One and afterwards became a successful businessman in Christchurch, taking a leading part in business and political organisations there. When his father entered Parliament for Christchurch North in 1925, Sidney Holland was his secretary and organiser, and again in the two subsequent campaigns that he fought. Sidney won the seat in the 1935 election when his father pulled out owing to ill health.

Sidney Holland was the only new face among the 19 National Party members who survived the Labour victory of 1935. He became leader of the parliamentary National Party in 1940 when the party caucus decided to make a break from a leadership tainted by the Depression years. Holland became a member of the war administration as Minister in Charge of Expenditure and Deputy Chairman of the War Cabinet. His vigorous and good humoured leadership and his advocacy of free enterprise as opposed to State regulation was very effective when the Labour government was seemingly reluctant to lift restrictions placed on the country during the war. In 1946 Labour was returned with a majority of only four, and in 1949 Holland led the National Party to victory, becoming Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

Holland left his mark on NZ's constitution by abolishing the Legislative Council. He was the Prime Minister during the desperate days of the waterside workers' union strike in early 1951, imposed rigorous restrictions on the unionists and on anyone who supported them, broke the strike by using labour from the armed services, then went to the country with a special election and was returned to power with an increased majority.

Holland was not a man of great intellect but he was an effective administrator and had a keen sense of public opinion. He resigned in 1957 when his health began to fail.

HOLLYFORD VALLEY

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Hollyford Valley carries the Hollyford River from the Darran Mountains, about 15 km south-east of Milford Sound and not far from the eastern end of the Homer Tunnel, through Lake County, Fiordland, into Lake McKerrow and out into Martins Bay. The Hollyford is a beautiful, remote valley, its slopes covered in thick rain forest, and a track following the lower valley is walked by adventurous and fit trampers. A settlement and camp-site is located in the Hollyford Valley, 35 km from Milford Sound, through the Homer Tunnel. The valley was first visited by a European in 1863 when Patrick Caples walked through from Lake Wakatipu to Martins Bay, and it was named after his birthplace in Ireland.

HOLMES, Maurice Francis Tancred

Maurice Francis Tancred Holmes (1909–), champion NZ driver of pacers and trotters, earned the soubriquet, 'The Maestro' years before his remarkable career as a reinsman was halted by officialdom's retire-at-65 rule at the completion of the 1973–74 season. At that point, Holmes had piloted the winners of a record 1,666 NZ races and topped the premiership a record 18 times.

Son of 'Free' Holmes, a major racing and trotting figure early this century, and brother of F G (Freeman) and A B (Allen) Holmes, Maurice became the most famous of this prolific family of prominent trotting trainer-drivers.

He set single-season driving records of 52 in 1949–50 (eclipsing the record of 51 set 18 years earlier by the late F J Smith), 67 in 1954–55 (equalling that in 1959–60), 88 in 1972–73 and 93 in his final year.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

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Holstein-Friesian cattle were introduced from the Netherlands at the beginning of 1884 by J C N Grigg of Longbeach, Canterbury. Other importations followed over the years from the US, Canada, Australia and Britain. A large influx of the breed from the US during the early years of the 20th century led to the formation of a NZ Friesian Association in 1910. Until the late 1960s, the big-framed, black and white Friesians (as they were called then) were predominantly used for town milk supply on farms near the larger towns because of their high volume of milk production over a long period of the year. But in numbers, they made up around 12 per cent of the national dairy herd.

Holstein-Friesians, as they were renamed in NZ during the 1980s, are now the most important dairy breed in the country. Their progress is the result of an increasing butterfat percentage (up from 3.74 per cent in 1950 to 4.15 per cent in the 1980s), the greater protein content of their milk, a higher volume of production than the smaller, butterfat-rich Jerseys, and the value for beef production of Holstein-Friesian and Holstein-Friesian-cross steers. Holstein-Friesians now make up around 55 per cent of the national herd and Holstein-Friesian-Jersey cross 16 per cent, with Jerseys 19 per cent.

HOLYOAKE, Sir Keith Jacka

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Sir Keith Jacka Holyoake (1904–84) was Prime Minister in 1957 and from December 1960 to February 1972, and Governor-General for one term from 1977. He was born near Pahiatua, in North Wairarapa, left school without any secondary qualifications and began farming in the Motueka district where he soon built up a reputation as an excellent rugby and tennis player and cyclist. While still in his twenties he became president of the Golden Bay Rugby Union and president of the Nelson Province branch of the Farmers Union. He remained heavily involved in farming politics for many years. When he won the Motueka seat in parliament in a by-election in 1932, as a Reform Party candidate, he was the youngest member of the House. He held the Motueka seat until 1938, and re-entered the House in 1943 as the member for Pahiatua, a seat he held until he retired. He was Deputy Leader of the Opposition from 1947 until National came into power in 1949, when he became Deputy Prime Minister. Following the retirement of Sir Sidney Holland in September 1957, Holyoake was Prime Minister until later that year when he was succeeded by Sir Walter Nash's Labour administration. When National won the election in 1960 he became Prime Minister again. He was the third-longest-serving Prime Minister after Seddon and Massey.

In 1977 the National Government, in a controversial and unprecedented move, made Holyoake Governor-General.

Behind an aloof and vain manner, Holyoake was an extraordinarily tough and efficient administrator and his term of office as Prime Minister was characterised by what came to be known as consensus politics.

HOMER TUNNEL

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Homer Tunnel carries a road 1,200 m from the Hollyford Valley through to the Cleddau Valley and Milford Sound, Fiordland. The man who discovered the Homer Saddle was Henry Homer. He suggested a tunnel in 1889 but work wasn't started until 1935. The driving of the tunnel through the mountains was finished in 1940 but then work was abandoned because of the war, resumed again in 1951 and was completed in 1953.

HONGI

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Hongi is a Maori form of greeting involving the pressing of noses. There are several subtle variations between tribes, with some pressing as much of the nose as possible and touching foreheads at the same time; others pressing with one side of the nose only; and some pressing with one side of the nose and then the other. What does not happen is a rubbing of noses back and forth, which is one popular Pakeha description.

HONGI HIKA

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Hongi Hika (c. 1777–1828) was a Ngapuhi chief of high rank and quick intelligence. He raised the traditional Maori practice of utu (revenge) to its most devastating peak in the first quarter of the 19th century, by taking maximum advantage of the superiority of muskets against Maori hand-to-hand weapons.

He was present in 1806 when the Ngapuhi fighting chief, Pokaia, took to the field against the traditional enemy of the Ngapuhi, the Ngati Whatua. When Pokaia was killed, his fellow tribesmen fled in panic and Hongi lost many close relatives. It has been said that, although he acquitted himself well, the only reason Hongi escaped with his life was his fleetness of foot. It has also been said that it was the devastation of this defeat that left burning in him the urge for utu.

In 1814 Hongi and his nephew, Ruatara, went to Sydney with the missionary, Thomas Kendall. He returned with Samuel Marsden at the end of 1814. Hongi was interested in agriculture and encouraged this interest in Ruatara who died, however, a few months after returning from Sydney. Throughout 1818 Hongi ravaged the East Coast region with a huge Ngapuhi war party, returning in January 1819 with about 2,000 prisoners and a huge collection of dried heads.

Hongi and a near relative, Waikato, went to England with Kendall in March 1820. They spent several months there during which he helped with the compilation of a Maori dictionary and met George IV (who gave him a suit of armour and some double-barrelled guns). Hongi decided he would like to become sovereign king of NZ, offered land to British artisans and professional soldiers and exchanged almost all the presents he was given for guns. In Sydney, on the way home, he bought more guns and from his return in July 1821 set about the subjugation of other Maori tribes.

Hongi caused enormous carnage throughout the south Auckland and central North Island region over the next five years. In September 1821, with 2,000 warriors and 1,000 muskets, he laid siege to Mauinaina Pa at Tamaki, breached the defences and killed 2,000 men and numerous women and children. One report says they stayed at the pa eating the vanquished until the smell of decaying bodies drove them off. Hongi next defeated the Ngati Maru at Thames, the Waikato people at Pirongia and the Arawa at Rotorua.

In January 1827 Hongi was shot through the lung, returned home and a year later died. His long illness associated with his wound was captured on canvas by the artist Augustus Earle. Hongi was a man of medium height and slim build, with mild manners and an air of sophistication. Although he was a courageous man, he was not regarded as one of the great Maori field generals of his time. It was his exploitation of the musket that brought him so

many successes.

One of Hongi's wives, Turi-ke-tuha, was blind but she accompanied him on all his expeditions and advised him. She was the mother of Harata who married Hone Heke.

If Hongi had not depopulated large areas of the North Island, the European settlers 30 years later would have had many more Maori with whom to dispute their land claims. Moreover, although Hongi pursued his Maori enemies with unremitting ferocity, he gave his fullest protection to the mission stations set up in the Bay of Islands and regarded European settlers as a boon for the country because of their material and technological gifts.

A section of State Highway 30, between Hinehopu on the shore of Lake Rotoiti and Te Pohue Bay on the shore of Lake Rotoehu, is known as Hongi's Track. It was along this route that the Ngapuhi withdrew to the coast after a Pyrrhic victory over the Arawa at Rotorua in 1823. There is a memorial on the track to Tokaanewa-te-Amotu who died fighting, alone, trying to hold up the attacking Ngapuhi while others went to alert the Arawa of the impending attack.

HONOURS

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Honours, appointments to the various orders of chivalry, and decorations for bravery and meritorious service for NZ citizens are issued by the sovereign but almost all are approvals of recommendations made by the government.

The exceptions are the Order of Merit, the Orders of the Garter and the Thistle, and the Royal Victorian Order, which are personally awarded by the sovereign.

The Governor-General seeks in confidence a decision by the nominees as to whether they would accept an honour.

The Governor-General, under delegated authority of the sovereign, may approve awards of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct and the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air. Honours and awards are issued at New Year, on the Queen's Birthday and on special occasions; and bravery awards are usually announced separately. There are statutory limits on how many of each order of chivalry may be made each year. In some senior orders, the number held at any one time is limited and new orders issued only after the death of an incumbent.

NZers may nominate fellow citizens for honours or for awards, including bravery awards, by sending biographical details — including notes on appropriate achievements — to the Prime Minister for consideration.

The Governor-General may, on behalf of the sovereign, confer the accolade on new knights and invest others with their honours at formal investitures. Knights are entitled to use 'Sir' before their names and the female equivalent is 'Dame'.

The title 'Honourable' may be used while in office by members of the Executive Council (Ministers of the Crown), the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judges of the Court of Appeal and High Court Judges. Honourable may sometimes be conferred for life.

It was not until 1858 that the British government first considered the possibility of conferring British honours on residents of the colony, and before World War One, the recommendations were made by the Governors and Governors-General after unofficial discussions with the Prime Minister of the time.

The most important honours are:

The Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG) is a sole gift of the Sovereign of the Order (the Queen), and members include members of the Royal Family, and 24 Knight Companions. The first NZ-born member of the order is Lord Elworthy, Marshal of the Royal Air Force; the second was Sir Keith Holyoake.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath is divided into three classes with civil and military divisions: Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GCB); Knights and Dames Commander (KCB and DCB); and Companions (CB).

Order of Merit (OM) is for exceptional service to the Crown or to the advancement of the arts, learning, literature and science. It does not itself confer any title but has a precedence immediately after the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. NZers who have been appointed to the order are Sir Edmund Hillary, Lord Rutherford, Professor John Cawte Beaglehole, and expatriate scholar Sir Ronald Syme.

The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George has three classes of members: Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GCMG); Knights and Dames Commanders (KCMG and DCMG); and Companions (CMG). It is awarded for those who have served the nation in high and confidential posts, particularly those related to foreign affairs.

The Royal Victorian Order has five classes of members: Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GCVO); Knights and Dames Commanders (KCVO and DCVO); Commanders (CVO); Lieutenants (LVO); and Members (MVO). Associated with the order is a medal, the Royal Victorian Medal (RVM). The sole gift of the sovereign, the order is issued to those who have given important personal service to the sovereign.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire has five classes of members: Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GBE); Knights and Dames Commanders (KBE); Commanders (CBE); Officers (OBE); and Members (MBE). Associated with the order is a medal, the British Empire Medal (BEM). There are further divisions into civil and military divisions. Those eligible for the civil division are those who have rendered important services to the nation.

Order of the Companions of Honour (CH) is for those who have 'rendered conspicuous service of national importance' and, in NZ, has traditionally been awarded to Prime Ministers and long-serving Ministers of the Crown. Total membership is limited to 65.

Knights Bachelor is the most ancient title of honour.

Queen's Service Order (QSO) is for valuable voluntary service to the community or meritorious services to the Crown. While an integral part of the Royal honours systems, this award is exclusive to NZ.

The Imperial Service Order is specifically for civil servants after 16 years of meritorious service. (Since 1975, NZ has stopped recommending appointments to this order.)

Privy Counsellor is for those who have held high political or judicial office or have achieved eminence in public affairs. Appointees use the title 'Right Honourable'.

Prime Minister Jim Bolger appointed a committee in 1995 to reconsider the question of honours for NZers and whether it was appropriate to have orders of their own.

HOOD, George

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George Hood (1893–1928) and his companion, **John Moncrieff** (1899–1928) are tragic figures in the history of NZ aviation who died in a vain attempt to fly the Tasman Sea. Hood lost a leg in World War One and afterwards was posted to the Territorial Air Force Reserve where he met the Scottish-born Moncrieff who had also fought in the last stages of the war. Moncrieff had come to NZ at about 16 years of age and was an experienced mechanic. They decided to be the first to fly the Tasman Sea and set out from Sydney for Wellington on 10 January 1928 in an American-made, Australian-assembled Ryan monoplane of the sort that had taken Lindbergh across the Atlantic.

They were not well prepared for the trip and while their wives waited for them at Trentham racecourse they went down somewhere into the sea and were lost.

Originally, there had been three men in the group planning the flight. Captain J L Knight had lost in a toss-up on who would go when it was found the aircraft was too small for three.

Eights months later, Charles Kingsford Smith with Charles Ulm (a NZer), H A Litchfield and T H McWilliam flew the Tasman in the *Southern Cross*.

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton

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Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817–1911) spent only about three months in NZ but wrote two notable books on native plants, *Flora Novae Zealandiae* published in the late 1840s, and *NZ Flora* (1867). Hooker came here aboard the vessel *Erebus* on its way to Antarctica in 1839 with an expedition led by Sir James Clark Ross. He spent time at the Auckland and Campbell Islands collecting specimens just as he had wherever he went. His other publications from the expedition were *Flora Antarctica* and *Flora Tasmaniae*, both of which appeared between 1843 and 1860.

HOOKER GLACIER

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Hooker Glacier rises on the Canterbury side of the main divide of the Southern Alps, near Mt Hicks, and moves down the valley between the main divide and the Cook Range. It flows into the Hooker River which in turn flows into the Tasman River. The glacier and the river were named by Julius von Haast after an English botanist, Sir William Hooker, who was the first director of Kew Gardens. Mt Hooker (2,652 m) and the Hooker range in Westland were also named by von Haast, after Sir William Hooker's son, Joseph Dalton Hooker.

HORNWORTS

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Hornworts are known as Anthocerotae and NZ has 15 species in four closely related genera. They are thalloid, that is they have a plant body lacking stems or leaves and instead form ribbon-like branched growths on the ground or amongst other plants. They are similar to, and often grouped with, liverworts but for various technical reasons are regarded as distinctive. Unusual features include an intercalary meristem which allows continuous growth in the sporophyte; and also symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing, blue-green algal colonies in the gametophyte which allows the hornworts to successfully colonise nutrient-poor clay banks and river flats. More specialised forms of these small plants are found in alpine grassland and even as epiphytes on tree trunks.

HOROUTA

Horouta is the name of one of the eight great Maori immigrant canoes which, according to oral traditions, brought settlers to this country from Hawaiki. It is said to have made landfall near Whakatane, under its commander, Pawa, and its occupants are said to have settled on the east coast of the North Island. The Ngati Porou tribe claims descent from Horouta. (*See separate entries for iwi, Maori canoe traditions, waka.*)

HORSES

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Transport

Horse-Racing

Breeding

Horses were introduced by Samuel Marsden in 1814 when he brought a group of domestic animals to the Bay of Islands as a gift to the Maori from Governor Macquarie of New South Wales. It was inevitable that, from the earliest days, horses would accompany almost every wave of settlers, and within only months of the founding of a settlement, horse-racing was started on an informal basis.

HORSES - Transport

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The broken nature of much of the country made transport and roadmaking difficult for the earliest European arrivals. Packhorses were used first for transport, but they were soon replaced by bullocks where the terrain was suitable and roads were partly formed. The advantages of bullocks over packhorses were that they could take heavier loads, could graze off the countryside without costly food additives, did not need shoeing and could be turned out at night in the coldest weather without covers or shelter. As roads got better, however, so horses made their comeback. They were about twice as fast as bullocks pulling drays and carts and passenger vehicles, and reigned supreme as the chief means of transport well into the 20th century, in conjunction with a gradually expanding railway network.

Some horses escaped over the years because of carelessness by their owners or inadequate fences in the back country, and herds of feral horses have not been uncommon, especially on the central plateau of the North Island and on the west coast of the Auckland peninsula. Native forests and mountainous country, however, proved an effective barrier and horses did not do well in the kind of rough country to which deer and goats became adapted and so they were never a major economic problem.

HORSES - Horse-Racing

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Horse-racing was a highlight of the first anniversary celebrations at Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago and Nelson, and by World War Two few boroughs did not have their own racecourse, no matter how humble. Since the war, maintenance costs have resulted in a large number of amalgamations, with many racing clubs retaining their independence but holding their race meetings at centralised courses. The first races were conducted by local committees, and then major racing clubs grew as the sport flourished. In the 1880s general meetings were held among club executives in a bid to set up consistent national rules for the conduct of racing as a sport. The sport, or industry, is now controlled by the NZ Racing Conference.

Trotting, or harness racing, was also fairly quickly established, although the need for better tracks than for galloping meant some delay in its full acceptance. Trotting meetings were held last century and in 1896 some centralised control was set up by a meeting held in Wellington. Control went to the NZ Harness Racing Conference.

For a long period until after World War Two, racing clubs and some trotting clubs were the wealthiest sporting organisations in the country. But increasing costs over recent years and competing entertainment and gambling opportunities in the larger towns have seen the breadth of public interest in the sport diminish. Despite this competition, however, TAB (Totalisator Agency Board) licences are issued each year for both racing and trotting meetings.

HORSES - Breeding

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A breeding industry for racehorses has been built round the annual yearling sales held at Trentham and Karaka. Prices reflect the success of NZ-bred horses overseas, particularly Australia, where year after year NZ-bred horses have been prominently placed in the top distance events. The reputation was built on the performances of horses like Carbine and Phar Lap. Buyers from Australia and other countries round the world now attend the yearling sales in large numbers, giving great strength to the thoroughbred industry here.

Standardbreds produced here have also done well overseas but the greatest fillip the industry ever received was from the impressive international successes of Cardigan Bay.

HORSLEY, Colin

Colin Horsley (1920–) is a NZ-born pianist, regarded as one of the great exponents of Chopin's work, and a Professor at the Royal College of Music in London. He was born at Wanganui, educated at Wanganui Technical College and the Royal College of Music in London. He toured Europe many times, and visited the US as well as Australia as a concert pianist and with major orchestras under leading conductors such as Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Adrian Boult, Sir John Barbirolli and Eugene Goossens. He was chosen by the BBC to represent Britain at the international celebration on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Chopin's birth, and also appeared on BBC television on the 100th anniversary of Chopin's death.

HORT, Abraham

Abraham Hort (1799–1869) was the founder of the first Jewish congregation in NZ. He arrived here in January 1843 to join his son who had established a business in Wellington. He brought with him several young Jewish women to enable members of the Wellington Jewish community to marry within the faith. Shortly after his arrival, Hort held the first Jewish service in NZ, and applied for a site for a synagogue and cemetery, for which approval was gained in May 1843.

HORTICULTURAL AND FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Horticultural and Food Research Institute of NZ Ltd has a major centre about 5 km south of Levin, with about 102 ha of experimental land. The station also provides a plant quarantine and diagnostic service aimed at preventing the entry and establishment of pests and diseases which could endanger NZ agriculture. A biometrics section collates, analyses and interprets statistical information for horticultural experiments. Research involves berryfruits, vegetables, including plant and soil management, disease and pest control, crop nutrition, glasshouse environment, variety testing and cultural practices, compost materials and weed control. The station began in 1947 on 13 ha, a permanent administration building was erected in 1958, the additional land was acquired during the 1960s and the present building complex was opened in 1976.

The Pukekohe substation occupies 16 ha, 5 km west of Pukekohe, in south Auckland, in the heart of an area in which about one-third of NZ's vegetable crop is grown. The research programme here involves field trials of the major crops, fertiliser effectiveness and weed control. There is also research into greenhouses.

The Hastings substation occupies 24 ha, 10 km north-east of the city of Hastings in Hawke's Bay. This region is the centre of the canning industry. The research programme is mainly concerned with the established vegetable crops of the area.

The research organisations were under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries until the 1980s and are now a Crown Research Institute.

HORTON, Alfred George

Alfred George Horton (1842–1903) was the major influence in establishing the success and influence of what is today NZ's largest-circulation daily newspaper, the *NZ Herald*. Born at Hull, in Yorkshire, Horton worked there as a journalist before coming to NZ in 1861 and joining *The Press* in Christchurch. He founded in succession the *Timaru Herald*, the *Thames Advertiser* and the *Daily Southern Cross* (in Auckland) before joining with the Wilson Brothers as proprietors of the *NZ Herald*. He was a director of the NZ Insurance Company and a chairman of the local board of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia. His son, **Sir Henry Horton** (1870–1943), became executive head of the firm following the death of his father and the two Wilson partners within a period of a few months. He became an outstanding industry leader for 40 years. The Horton family retained an interest in Wilson and Horton Limited after it became a public company in the 1960s. However, Brierley Investments raided the company in 1994 and in 1995 sold its shares to Irish Independent Newspapers which subsequently increased its stake and effectively took control of the company.

HOTERE, Ralph

Ralph Hotere (1931–), a significant contemporary painter, was born at Mitimiti, in Northland, attended St Peter's College, Auckland Teachers' College and then King Edward Technical College in Dunedin, where he specialised in art. In 1952 he had his first one-man exhibition at the Dunedin Public Art Gallery. He was awarded a NZ Art Societies' Fellowship in 1961 which enabled him to travel and study in Europe at the Central School of Art in London. In 1962 he spent three months in Vence in France, having received a residential award to paint at the Michael Karolyi Memorial Foundation. He returned to Auckland in 1965, received the Frances Hodgkins Fellowship in 1969 and an Arts Council award in 1970. A major survey of his work toured the country in 1973. In 1978, with a further Arts Council Fellowship, he was again able to visit Europe, but now lives and paints in NZ.

HOUSTOUN, Michael James

Michael James Houstoun (1952–) is an outstanding contemporary concert pianist, a man with an international reputation, for many years based in the US. He was born in Timaru and educated at Timaru Boys' High School, earned a reputation quickly as a teenage virtuoso, and is now regarded as among the top strata of concert pianists in the world.

HOWARD, Mabel Bowden

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Mabel Bowden Howard (1893–1972) was the first woman to become a cabinet minister, in 1947. She was born at Adelaide into a trade union family and in Christchurch became secretary of the Canterbury General Labourers' Union, a post she held for many years. She entered parliament in 1943 for Christchurch East in a by-election and was re-elected later the same year; and changed to the Sydenham electorate for the 1946 general election when she won by the largest majority of any electorate in the country.

Howard was Minister of Health and Child Welfare at the time of Labour's defeat in 1949 and in the second Labour government of 1957–60 was Minister of Social Security, of Child Welfare, and Minister in Charge of the Welfare of Women and Children.

A large and boisterous woman, she once held up a pair of women's bloomers in the House of Representatives, while in Opposition, during a speech in which she was complaining about the high cost of living, and particularly the high cost of women's clothing.

HOWARTH, Geoffrey Philip

Geoffrey Philip Howarth (1951–) was NZ's most successful cricket captain and a fine right-hand batsman who ran out of runs later in his career, lost the captaincy when he failed to gain a place in the 1985 team for the tour of Australia, and later was deposed as coach of the national side in 1995 after dismal international performances during the game's centennial celebration season. He played most of his provincial cricket for Northern Districts, returning over many years for the southern hemisphere summer from his place in the English county team of Surrey. Howarth's career peaked as a batsman between 1977 and 1981. He scored all five of his test centuries during this period, including a century in each innings (122 and 102) against England at Auckland in the 1977–78 season.

He became captain of NZ in the 1979–80 season but from early in the 1980s he began to have trouble with his batting, seeming to lack concentration and seldom getting past 30 runs. He held his place in the side long after he would otherwise because of his perceptive, shrewd captaincy. In 40 tests he scored 2,270 runs for an average of 34.39. Over all first-class matches, including for Surrey, he has scored more than 16,000 runs, among the top half-dozen NZ batsmen of all time.

Howarth became an acknowledged master of tactics in one-day, limited-over cricket.

His brother, **Hedley John Howarth** (1943–), was a top class slow left-arm bowler who played for NZ from 1969 until 1977, took 86 wickets in 30 tests for an average of 36.95.

HOWICK

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Howick is principally an outer dormitory suburb of Auckland, 20 km to the south-east, situated on the coast to the south of the Tamaki Estuary, in the Hauraki Gulf. It was first settled in 1847 by three companies of British army pensioners, known as the Royal NZ Fencibles. They were recruited at the request of Governor Grey to command the approaches to Auckland from the south and also from the Hauraki Gulf, and to deter any incursions by disaffected Coromandel Peninsula or Waikato Maori. The men built 'Fencible cottages', one of which has been restored. Howick was named after the family home in Northumberland of Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, but not related to Governor Grey.

HOYTE, John Barr Clarke

John Barr Clarke Hoyte (1835–1913), one of the earliest landscape painters, was born in England, received his artistic training there and is believed to have spent some time in the West Indies. In 1860, in England, he married and then left for NZ, settling in Auckland. From about 1868 he began taking ‘sketching’ trips during the summer vacation, visiting districts such as Whangarei, Coromandel, Rotorua and Canterbury. In 1869 he was one of the key promoters of the Society of Artists, and a leading member up to 1875. In 1879 he shifted to Sydney where, in 1880, he became the first president of the Art Society of New South Wales. He died in Sydney.

HUATA, Wi Tetau

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Wi Tetau Huata (1917–), the third generation of his family to become an Anglican priest, was chaplain to the Maori Battalion during World War Two and won the Military Medal. Canon Huata belongs to the Ngati Kahungunu of Wairoa. However, his young proteges from other tribes credit him with being Pan-Maori for he has an extraordinary ability to cross tribal boundaries with ease.

He was educated at Te Aute College, ordained in 1940, following family tradition which started when his grandfather Tamihana Huata was made a priest in 1861, and continued with the ordination of his father, the late Hemi Pititi Huata.

During World War Two, Huata was chaplain to the 28th (Maori) Battalion and then served in several Maori pastorates at Wairoa, Waipatu-Moteo (Hastings) and Te Ngae (Rotorua). In 1952 he became Superintendent of Maori Missions in the Waikato Diocese. When Te Arikinui Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu succeeded her father and became the Maori Queen in 1966, Huata had the signal honour of crowning her using the same Bible which had been used in the coronation of five kings before her, and giving the blessing at the coronation service.

An exuberant man with a famous, robust laugh, he is an authority on things Maori and has a talent for involving the young in various activities and passing on his knowledge. He is well known for his original compositions of songs and haka. They have a special appeal in the Maori world for the lyrics are lessons in customs, history, proverbial sayings and maxims, laced with references from the Bible.

HUHU BEETLE

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Huhu beetle (*Prionoplus reticularis*) is the largest native beetle (up to 50 mm long), and is easily recognisable by its crocodile skin colouring. The huhu grub, found in dead wood, is a delicacy among the Maori.

HUI

Hui is a special gathering of Maori people, traditionally on a marae, for usually more than one day, and at which visitors are provided with food and a place to sleep. According to Joan Metge in *The Maoris of NZ*: ‘There are many kinds of hui. The most important is the tangihanga (often abbreviated to tangi), a funeral, which takes precedence over all the others. Then there are weddings, twenty-first birthday parties, and ‘unveilings’; ‘openings’ (of new buildings); church and other conferences (such as the annual hui topu of the Anglican Diocese of Waiapu); anniversary gatherings (such as the coronation celebrations of the King Movement); and gatherings to honour special visitors.’

A hui is free of charge but guests traditionally donate ‘marae money’. Most hui last two or three days in order that they can be condensed within a weekend, with a tangi usually lasting three days, any burial taking place on the last day.

Hui may be attended by 5,000 people or more. The organisation and structure are complex with well defined behaviour codes and rituals. These gatherings are the heart of Maori society and community life.

HUIA

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Huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*) have been extinct since 1907 as a result of the shrinking of the forests and over-zealous specimen-collecting for overseas museums.

The huia was noted for its green black plumage, its rounded orange wattles and white-tipped tail. The female had a long, slender curving bill which made it easily distinguishable from the male, which had a much shorter but more powerful beak.

The huia inhabited the major mountain ranges, from south of Taupo down to Wellington, living deep in the forests. Almost always seen in pairs, they normally bounded along the ground or from branch to branch, flying only when necessary.

They ate insects, particularly huhu grubs, caterpillars, spiders and fruits. Nests were found in hollow trees or in a mass of dense foliage and were made of sticks, twigs and leaf litter. The eggs were brown-grey with brown and purple blotches.

Huia tail feathers were greatly prized by the Maori as symbols of rank, used as adornment by chiefs. Beautiful boxes, ornately carved and called waka huia, were made for keeping the feathers in.

HUKA FALLS

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Huka Falls are on the Waikato River, about 8 km downstream from the source at Lake Taupo, and the same distance from Wairakei.

The sudden spuming rush of water is caused by the river dropping 8 m over a distance of 230 m in a narrow channel through silicified rock, and then cascading another 11 m into a pool below. The falls are 10 km upstream from the Aratiatia Rapids. Huka is a favourite fishing spot for anglers, many of whom stay at the famous Huka Lodge alongside the river.

Huka is Maori for foam.

HULME, Alfred Clive

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Alfred Clive Hulme (1911–82) won the Victoria Cross for eight days of sustained fighting on Crete during May 1941. He stalked and killed 33 German snipers and once disguised himself as a German paratrooper and killed a number of the enemy on the outskirts of Galatos. Hulme was born in Dunedin and he worked as a farm labourer before going overseas with the 23rd Battalion as a sergeant. After the war he settled in the Bay of Plenty.

HULME, Denis Clive

Denis Clive Hulme (1936–1993), a mechanical engineer, became the NZ champion grand prix driver in 1960, and in 1967 the first NZer to win the world Formula One driving championship.

Hulme was born at Nelson, son of Alfred Hulme VC, and raised at Te Puke. He won the NZ Driver to Europe award in 1959 and from 1962 until the early 1970s, he drove regularly on the European circuit.

He was first in his class at Le Mans in 1962; first in his class in the international six-hour race at Brands Hatch in 1962, and first overall the following year; runner-up in the international formula junior world championship in 1963; began Formula One racing with the Brabham team in 1965; fourth in Formula One world championship in 1966; and world champion in 1967, winning the Monaco and German Grand Prix.

Hulme also won many sports car events and throughout the 1960s was consistently one of the world's top racing drivers. In 1973, Hulme became world president of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, a post he held until his retirement from racing in 1975. He continued racing cars in NZ and Australia, however, and died from a heart attack during a race in Australia.

HULME, Keri Ann Ruhi

Keri Ann Ruhi Hulme (1947–) is a poet, short story writer and novelist who calls herself ‘a writer and whitebaiter’, whose book *The Bone People* won the prestigious Booker McConnell Prize for fiction, in London, in 1985.

The history of *The Bone People* is one of the great stories of publishing. The manuscript was rejected by several publishing houses after Hulme refused to allow them to edit it down in size. A Maori women’s collective in Wellington, called ‘Spiral’, produced the novel in book form and it became a NZ best seller through word of mouth. Then it was picked up by a major international publisher, won England’s Booker Prize and has since sold hundreds of thousands of copies around the world. Hulme’s Maori origins are Kai Tahu, and she lives for long periods as a recluse in the remote settlement of Okarito, on the south-west coast of the South Island, where she built her own house.

She is a fine short story writer and poet, has won a number of literary awards and has served on the Indecent Publications Tribunal and as an adviser to the government on literary grants.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights and basic freedoms of the individual have generally been observed by NZ governments, except in periods of perceived crisis and stress — such as during and after the land wars of last century, during the two world wars and in the period of the cold war during and immediately after the waterfront dispute in the early 1950s. During those times, the normal civil rights of people such as conscientious objectors and alleged subversives have been abused, but not in an extreme way.

The Human Rights Act of 1977, which generally followed the principles of the United Nations International Covenant on Human Rights, set up a Human Rights Commission. The act came into force in 1978. The function of the commission is to investigate alleged cases of discrimination on grounds of religious or ethical beliefs, of race, sex or marital status. It is also charged with promoting human rights and developing and co-ordinating programmes and activities in the field of human rights. The members are the Chief Ombudsman, the Race Relations Conciliator, the Proceedings Commissioner and up to three others appointed by the government. The chairperson becomes the Chief Human Rights Commissioner.

HUNT, SAM

Sam Hunt (1946–) was born in Auckland and after expulsion from his school became a truck-driver, panel-beater and schoolteacher before establishing himself as a performing poet in pubs, schools and theatres. He was a Burns Fellow at Otago University in 1975. Hunt has lived in the Pauatahanui estuary area, north-west of Wellington, for many years, leaving for concerts, often with fellow poet and performer Gary McCormick. His verse is highly accessible and was so popular with young readers that he was published every two or three years from his first book, *From Bottle Creek* (1960), through to *Approaches to Paremata* which appeared in 1985. The first major collection was *Collected Poems* (1980) followed by *Selected Poems* (1987). Hunt suffered ill-health at the beginning of the 1990s and gave up drinking. In the mid-1990s he was back on the pub circuit again reading his works, accompanied by Gary McCormick.

HUNTER, Sir Thomas Anderson

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Sir Thomas Anderson Hunter (1863–1958) was an eminent dental surgeon and the founder of the school dental service. Hunter was born in Dunedin, was apprenticed to a Dunedin dentist and registered as a dentist in 1881. He was the first president of the NZ Dental Association when it was inaugurated in 1905 and, in association with the late Sir Thomas Sidey founded the Otago University Dental School. When the NZ Dental Corps was established during World War One, Hunter, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was its first director. But he will be remembered best for his advocacy of a school dental scheme, whereby young women were trained to give limited treatment to children at school. This was inaugurated in 1920 and Sir Thomas was the scheme's first director.

HUNTLY

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Huntly is a town of 7,300 people on the banks of the Waikato River at the foot of the Taupiri Range, 98 km south-east of Auckland. The area was first settled by an Anglican missionary, Benjamin Ashwell, in the 1930s. Huntly became a town district in 1908, a borough in 1931, and was absorbed by the Waikato District Council in 1989 along with Ngaruawahia and Raglan. It was named after a town in Aberdeenshire, the birthplace of Alexander Henry, who originally owned the land on which the town now stands. Huntly is a coal-mining area. The industry was established on a commercial basis in 1876, and local coal is now used for the NZ Steel mill at Glenbrook, and also serves the 960 MW Huntly power station just north of the borough on the western bank of the river. The station was designed to be fuelled by gas or coal.

HURSTHOUSE, Charles Flinders

Charles Flinders Hursthouse (1812–76) was born in England, arrived in Nelson in 1842, went to Wellington, and from there walked to New Plymouth where he spent five years. On his return to England, he published *An Account of the Settlement of New Plymouth* (1849). He returned in 1854 with other members of his family and then went back to England for 15 years, during which time he published *NZ, the Britain of the South* (1860), *Letter to Australian Colonists* (1867), *The Incorporation of the British Colonial in the Home Empire* (1867), *The NZ Handbook, a Short Synoptical View of NZ Today* (1867), and *Australian Independence* (1870). He returned to NZ in 1870.

HUTT VALLEY

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Petone

Lower Hutt

Upper Hutt

Hutt Valley is situated 10 km along the shoreline of the harbour from Wellington City and runs north-west up to the Tararua and Rimutaka ranges. The Hutt River flows the length of the valley, 56 km from its source down to the harbour. The valley originally supported farming and market gardening but over the years it has become more and more heavily industrialised with large areas also occupied by Wellington City dormitory suburbs. Industries include motor vehicle assembly, metal working, general and heavy engineering, textile manufacturing and a full range of other light and medium manufacturing industries. Two cities, Lower and Upper Hutt, and the town of Petone, are located in the valley and the total population is around 150,000.

The valley was known by the Maori as Heretaunga, ‘mooring place for canoes’, and it is said that the sons of the great navigator, Toi, settled there in the 13th century. The name Hutt is in honour of British MP and one-time chairman of the NZ Company, Sir William Hutt (1801–82). He was also involved administratively in the settlement of South Australia, but never visited any of the colonies.

HUTT VALLEY - Petone

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Petone, in an area west of the mouth of the river at the bottom of the valley, 12 km from Wellington, was the first site of the NZ Company settlement, which was to be called Britannia. Colonel William Wakefield and the company's advance party landed on the beach at Petone from the *Tory* in September 1839, and immigrants arrived in the *Aurora* and *Cuba* four months later. During the first winter, however, the river overflowed its banks and most of the newcomers abandoned the settlement for higher land on the present site of Wellington. The name Britannia was abandoned and Petone was named after the Maori pa nearby, Pito-one; 'pito' means end and 'one' sandy beach.

HUTT VALLEY - Lower Hutt

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Lower Hutt, on the northern edge of Petone, runs up to the Taita Gorge where the hills on either side of the valley pinch inwards. It was created a borough in 1891, and a city 50 years later, and now has a population of about 95,000. In the early years the village, with its high street, was called simply The Hutt. Settlement spread, however, and the area from north of Petone to Taita was officially named Lower Hutt in 1910. Those who stayed on in the lower valley after the floods of 1840 farmed the fertile river flats, but during the following six years a dispute over the purchase of land by the NZ Company rankled among the local Maori. For three months in 1846 there was war between them and the settlers, the Maori being treated unfairly by the settlers and being beaten after attacking a stockade at Boulcotts Farm, near the present site of Avalon.

HUTT VALLEY - Upper Hutt

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Upper Hutt is a city of just over 38,000 people, situated 20 km further up the valley from Lower Hutt, 34 km from Wellington City, and 30 km south-west of Featherston. The lower part of the valley was settled first, but a blockhouse was built in the area of Upper Hutt in 1861 as an outer defence of the Lower Hutt and Wellington settlements. It was not until after World War Two that the settlement began to move up the valley and Upper Hutt became a city in 1966. A number of secondary industry plants have followed the housing in quest of labour.

HUTTON, Frederick Wollaston

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Frederick Wollaston Hutton (1836–1905) was an outstanding naturalist and geologist in the 19th century. He was born in England, educated as a civil engineer and then served with the British Army in the Crimea and India before deciding in 1865 to leave the army and emigrate to NZ. His first enterprise was flax milling but after losing money he became a geologist with the Geological Survey and a teacher of natural science at Wellington College, then Provincial Geologist in Otago, and in 1877 Professor of Natural Science at Otago University. Seven years later he became Professor of Biology at Canterbury College and resigned in 1892 to become curator at the Canterbury Museum. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and president of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1871 Hutton published a catalogue of NZ birds, a catalogue of fishes the following year, and in 1873 a catalogue of mollusca. He wrote many scientific textbooks and collaborated with J Drummond in a book called *The Animals of NZ* (1904). His major work was *Index Faunae Novae Zealandiae* (1904).

HYDE, Robin

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Robin Hyde (1906–39) was a journalist, poet and novelist, whose reputation has grown since her death so that today she is regarded as a major novelist and poet. She was born in South Africa where her Indian-born father, George Edward Wilkinson, married her Australian-born mother, Adelaide Butler, from a pioneering family in Victoria. Her real name was Iris Guiver Wilkinson but she wrote under the name Robin Hyde. She came with her parents to Wellington as an infant and first won a reputation as a schoolgirl poet at Wellington Girls' College. She became a well-known journalist at a time when the profession was considered a male preserve and worked for a number of newspapers through the country. Her first book of poetry was *The Desolate Star* (1929), her first book of prose was *Journalese* (1943). Two of her novels, *Passport to Hell* (1935) and its sequel *Nor the Years Condemn* (1938), give a highly imaginative biography of a legendary NZ soldier in World War One, 'Starkie'. *Check to Your King* (1936) is a brilliantly impressionistic novel built round the story of Baron de Thierry.

Two other novels are *Wednesday's Children* (1937) and *The Godwits Fly* (1938), the first a fantasy regarded as the least successful of her works of fiction, and the second a novel about a Wellington family which gains more followers as the years go by and has been reissued more often than any of her other books.

Robin Hyde suffered a leg injury as a girl leaving her with a permanent limp, and she was susceptible to severe depression throughout her life. In 1938 she set out for London, decided to visit China en route, was arrested as a spy by Japanese troops who were at war with the Chinese, and by the time she escaped and got to London she was physically ill and mentally distraught. In six weeks she wrote her last book *Dragon Rampant* (1939), an account of her adventures in wartime China. A few days before the beginning of World War Two, she took her own life in London.

The revival of her reputation as a writer came with the publication of *Houses by the Sea*, a collection of her poems, in 1952. A new generation of young readers was captivated by her poetry and her reputation as both a poet and a novelist has continued to grow. A determined and rebellious feminist in her own time, Robin Hyde has become something of a symbol for modern women. Following *The Desolate Star*, her poetry was collected in *The Conquerors* (1935), *Persephone in Winter* (1937) and some later work was included in *Houses by the Sea*. She is the subject of a biography, *Disputed Ground: Robin Hyde, Journalist* (1991).

HYDROIDS

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Hydroids, the pale beige-coloured filamentous or feathery growths on pier piles, rocks and seaweeds, while not immediately recognised as animals, belong to the large phylum of coelenterates which include the corals, sea anemones and jelly fish. The growths are, in fact, a colony of tiny polyps each joined to the other within a very fine, flexible and much-branched horny tube. From openings in this the minute anemone-like polyps protrude. Like the anemones, they have tentacles armed with stinging cells used to capture tiny organisms floating in the plankton.

HARDIE BOYS, Sir Michael

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Sir Michael Hardie Boys (1931-) became the 17th Governor-General of New Zealand on March 21, 1996, succeeding Dame Catherine Tizard. He was born in Wellington, educated at Hataitai School, Wellington College and Victoria University. He has been a Visiting Fellow of Wolfson College, Cambridge, and in 1995 was elected an Honorary Fellow. He practised law in Wellington, became a High Court judge in 1981, was appointed to the Court of Appeal and became a Privy Councillor, both in 1989. He served both the legal profession and the Methodist and Anglican Churches over many years, and was knighted in 1995 (GCMG). The choice of Sir Michael was largely influenced by the perceived need for a Governor-General with a strong legal background with the advent of the major constitutional change to MMP (Mixed Member Proportional representation) in the general election of October, 1996.

HOWELL, John

John Howell (1809-74) was one of Southland's pioneer settlers. He was born in England and served on whalers round the NZ coast for some years before joining Johnny Jones at Waikouaiti. In 1836 Jones sent him to establish a settlement in Southland, and after a few years Howell bought the land for himself. During a visit to Australia, Howell persuaded his half-brothers and half-sisters in Australia to settle in Southland, and the women in the party, the Stevens family, became the first European women settlers in the province. Howell owned many thousands of hectares of land in Southland and also continued to trade and carry mail aboard several small ships he owned.

HUNTER, Thomas Alexander

Thomas Alexander Hunter (1876-1953) was an outstanding teacher at Victoria University in Wellington. He was one of the founders of the adult education scheme in NZ and chairman of the Governing Council of Adult Education from its inception in 1938 until 1947. Hunter was chairman of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research for 20 years from its foundation in 1933.

ICE AGE

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Sea Level

Temperature Difference

Refuge Areas

Ice Age probably showed its first signs in NZ in the latest Pliocene, 2.2 million years ago. Then occurred the first of a series of 12 small glacial episodes extending to the close of the early Pleistocene, 850,000 years ago. The effects of the Ice Age deepened in the middle and late Pleistocene and in the interval between 850,000 years ago and 14,000 years ago there were at least eight large glacial episodes.

The shift in emphasis from many small to a few large episodes is thought to have been triggered by the extension of permanent ice sheets to cover the Arctic Ocean entirely. Global cooling was thus accentuated and increasing amounts of ice piled up on the land. As a result, glacial periods were intensified and prolonged.

During a glacial episode, as more and more snow and ice accumulate on the surface of the earth, they reflect back into space more of the sun's heat. This heat is lost to the earth. Growing ice sheets push more pack ice and icebergs into the oceans and so cool the water.

ICE AGE - Sea Level

Changes of sea level accompanying ice accumulation affect the distribution of land areas and this in turn affects air and oceanic currents and SNOW and ice formation. This means that once a period of cold has been started, it tends to be intensified and perpetuated by its own physical effects. But some turning point is eventually reached, possibly resulting from fluctuation in solar energy or tilting of the earth's axis, and a period of warming up starts with similar acceleration of physical effects. Melting begins to outpace the addition of new SNOW. The spread of ice comes to a halt and the thickness of the ice sheets gradually diminishes. The ice slowly begins to withdraw.

As the climate becomes warmer, plants and animals migrate into areas abandoned by the shrinking ice sheet.

But eventually, with the continuing swing of the pendulum, climate deteriorates and once more ice begins to accumulate. In this way, Pleistocene climates oscillated between cold glacial and warm interglacial periods. Although the extent of ice accumulation varied considerably from glacial period to glacial period, at one of the periods of maximum extent, about 20,000 years ago, ice covered some 27 per cent of the earth's land surface, compared with about ten per cent today.

ICE AGE - Temperature Difference

The difference in mean annual temperature between glacial and interglacial episodes was about 14 degrees celsius.

Auckland's climate probably changed to match that of Dunedin today and Wellington experienced a frost climate similar to that of northern Norway today. Mounts Taranaki (Egmont), Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro had ice caps, and small glaciers filled the upper reaches of some valleys in the higher parts of the Tararua and Ruahine ranges. Ice covered the higher parts of north-west Nelson and the St Arnaud Range.

Extensive glaciers formed in the Southern Alps and pushed to west and east to reach the sea along the West Coast and spread along the inland flanks of the Canterbury Plains. A thick ice sheet developed in Fiordland and pushed out westwards to the sea and eastwards towards Central Otago. In general, other parts of NZ south of a line passing approximately through the Waikato and the Bay of Plenty had a cold climate, with varying degrees of frost sufficiently severe to discourage the growth of forest, and many areas were either completely bare or thinly covered with alpine-type vegetation and certain hardy grasses, rushes and sedges.

ICE AGE - Refuge Areas

Forest was restricted to certain 'refuge' areas in coastal North Otago, Canterbury, Nelson and Marlborough, well away from the cooling effects of the mountains, and in the northern part of the North Island, coastal Hawke's Bay and East Coast and north of the Waikato. The dropping of sea level accompanying the glacial periods uncovered strips of land, close to the sea (and hence with a milder climate) that also provided temporary refuges for forest plants.

During the last glacial period, at a time 30,000 to 20,000 years ago, world sea level was 105 to 135 m lower than it is now, but between 17,000 and 14,000 years ago it dropped even further, to reach 183 to 238 m below modern sea level. During this time of very low sea level it became possible for the ancestors of the Aborigines to move from south-east Asia across Indonesia into Australia.

Retreat of the ice from NZ is thought to have started about 14,000 years ago.

At the height of a warm period between 5,500 and 4,000 years ago (the 'Climatic Optimum'), average world temperatures were one to three degrees higher than at present and many warmth-loving plants and animals extended their ranges. The sea level was 2–3 m higher than it is today. After AD 1200 global climates gradually deteriorated and between 1550 and 1800 the world passed through 'The Little Ice Age'. This period produced the lowest temperatures and the greatest extensions of ice on land and sea since the Pleistocene. The worldwide build-up of ice led to a fall in sea level of about half a metre. After 1800 the climate warmed up again, and the sea regained its present level.

IHC NZ INC

IHC NZ INC, formerly the Society for the Intellectually Handicapped, provides a full range of services for 6,000 NZers and their families. The society was registered in 1949 as an association of parents who were unhappy with the inadequate services provided by the state. It was then known as the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Parents' Association. Subsequently this was amended to the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society (IHCS) and more recently to the present title. It continues as a parent-based, client-oriented, non-government agency.

With 51 branches spread throughout NZ in a regional structure, IHC has a national office in Wellington. The governing body is the NZ Council which comprises the national president, two vice-presidents, all the presidents of the 51 IHC branches and the chief executive. In turn, at the local level the branch committee is the controlling group of the branch. This committee is made up of parents and volunteers from the community and is served by the area manager of the local IHC branches. There are four regional general managers to whom area managers report.

The IHC annual budget exceeds \$100 million, with income derived from regional health subsidies; from fees charged for services (paid from benefits received by the IHC people); and from a variety of sources including public donations. IHC currently employs about 2,200 full time staff, providing residential, day care, home help and family support as well as advocacy and vocational services.

A range of home support programmes is available to families. Self-advocacy, whereby people with an intellectual disability are encouraged to speak and act for themselves, is actively encouraged. The guiding principle is the concept of 'normalisation' which is 'that in any given culture there are certain behaviours and environments that are acceptable for and desired by the majority of its people'. People with intellectual disabilities should have the opportunity to participate in these environments and to acquire valued and appropriate behaviours and characteristics.

IHIMAERA, Witi

Witi Ihimaera (1944–) is a prize-winning novelist and short-story writer. He was the first Maori novelist to be published, and has helped give a big boost in mana to a burgeoning group of Maori writers. He was born in Gisborne in 1944, a member of the Te Whanau A Kai, subtribe of Te Aitanga A Mahaki and Rongowhakaata, and through his mother has links with the Ngati Porou. He was educated at Victoria and Auckland Universities.

Both *Pounamu, Pounamu*, a collection of stories published in 1972, and *Tangi*, a novel published in 1973, won literary awards. A second novel, *Whanau*, came out in 1974. These books were about the rural Maori, and *The New Net Goes Fishing* (1977), a collection of short stories, was his first about urban Maori life. More recent are *The Matriarch* (1986), *The Whale Rider* (1992), *Bulibasha, King of the Gypsies* (1994) and *Nights in the Gardens of Spain* (1995).

ILMENITE

Ilmenite is present in huge quantities (at least 50 million tonnes) in the sand on beaches on the west coast of the South Island. The mineral is a source of titanium oxide, used for paint and other products. Mining applications have been lodged for areas near Westport and Barrytown, envisaging annual production of around 250,000 tonnes of ilmenite concentrate.

IMMIGRATION

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Net Losses

Immigration by European settlers began with whalers and sealers who opted to stay here, escaped convicts from Australia, shipwrecked sailors and ship deserters. They were followed by traders in flax and timber and by missionaries. Many who contemplated settling in this country over the first 40 years of the 19th century were put off by the Maori reputation for ferocity.

In 1840, when NZ became a British possession, there were an estimated 1,000 Europeans living in this country and for the following 20 years, population increases depended almost entirely on immigration because the natural increase among Europeans remained low. Ethnically, the incoming settlers were almost all from Britain or Australia. The British origin has remained a characteristic immigration pattern, except for a major influx of Dutch after World War Two, of Pacific Islanders during the 1970s and 1980s, and ethnic Chinese during the 1990s.

The Otago gold rush in the early 1860s brought the first major burst of immigration with more than 200,000 arrivals during the decade, close to 46,000 in 1863 — a record figure not broken until the rush of migrants in 1949, following World War Two. The proportional increase to the population of the young country at that time was enormous and has never been matched. There was a trough at the end of the 1860s as an economic depression took hold — until the assisted immigration scheme of Julius Vogel brought about another population boom. More than 32,000 immigrants were brought in by the government in 1874, boosting the total intake to 44,000. This strong inflow of people lasted until the second half of the 1870s.

IMMIGRATION - Net Losses

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During the following 80 years until after World War Two, there were good years and bad but there were only two periods when emigration exceeded immigration and brought about net losses of population. Both periods were in the midst of economic depressions — from the mid-1880s until the early 1890s, and again from 1931 until 1935. Government assistance for immigrants continued under various schemes from the 1890s until the beginning of the depression of the 1930s.

After World War Two immigration was stepped up although the government was wary of bringing in more people than could be comfortably absorbed during a period in which large numbers of returned servicemen were being rehabilitated. The government scheme announced in 1947 applied to single residents of Britain who would accept two-year contracts to work in specified occupations in NZ where there were acute labour shortages. In the case of British ex-servicemen the passage to NZ was free. For others the fare was £10. There were other schemes for some other nationalities. This resulted in a net gain of more than 30,000 migrants during the 1940s, and 112,000 during the 1950s. The trend continued through the first half of the 1960s with a net gain of more than 70,000 before a slide started again in 1967.

Then, after two years of net losses from migration, there were six years of gains (peaking in 1974 with a net gain of close to 30,000). From 1977 to 1982, NZ had migration deficits before two years of gains, in 1983 and 1984. The next three years were deficits. NZ is unlikely to attract mass immigration until there is renewed confidence in the country's future prosperity.

Immigration legislation was amended in 1987 after a policy review in 1986. Most changes were procedural but the emphasis changed to selection on personal merit rather than national or ethnic origin. Immigrants prepared to bring large amounts of capital in with them are also acceptable and this has attracted newcomers from Hong Kong, Taiwan and other Asian countries where pollution or political prospects have led to an outflow of migrants.

IMPORT LICENSING

Import licensing was introduced by the Labour government in 1939, immediately after its second term in office began. The rising national income of 1935 and 1936 had increased import levels and, following a minor downturn in overseas economies during 1938, NZ's overseas reserves ran down to what was considered a dangerously low level. As a result, the government imposed a system of exchange and import controls which persisted throughout World War Two and which were developed into a major instrument of national policy. The aim of import licensing was to ensure a stable market within NZ for secondary industry, to use domestic resources fully, to achieve full employment and to encourage investment and greater productivity. In practice, however, it became absurd towards the end of its life with importers bidding large sums for the right to the exclusive importation of products. Many NZers made fortunes from this exclusive right without contributing anything to the economy.

In recent years licensing policy has been reversed and gradually abolished over a wide range of products. The intention has been to reduce industrial inefficiency caused by lack of competition from overseas products. The deregulation of the economy since 1984 has virtually ended the practice.

As a recognition of Australia's importance as NZ's largest trading partner, a broadly based trading arrangement, Australia and NZ Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (more commonly called CER) was instituted in 1983. This established a closer economic relationship between the two countries with the aim of eventually removing all trans-Tasman trade restrictions.

IMPORTS

(see International Trade)

INANGAHUA JUNCTION

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Inangahua Junction is a township at the point where the Inangahua River joins the Buller River, 30 km north of Reefton and 45 km south-west of Westport, Westland. The settlement made headlines in May 1968 when the small population was evacuated following a major earthquake which killed three people. The shock was the largest of a series which caused extensive damage throughout the county, and twisted large areas of the ground surface. In an area with larger settlements, the death and injury count would have been much higher. The settlement is named after the river which in turn gets its name from the Maori word for whitebait, inanga.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

Industrial design was for 24 years the responsibility of the Industrial Design Council, established in 1966 by the Industrial Design Act of 1966, to improve standards of design involving the appearance and packaging of goods made in NZ. It awarded a Designmark label as a marketing aid to products of approved design quality, provide other incentives and a field advisory service. Since 1989, however, this function has been passed to Telarc (Testing Laboratory Registration Council) which issues 'marks of excellence'.

INFLUENZA

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Influenza, prevalent in NZ society in many forms at all times, was the cause in 1918 of the greatest epidemic NZ has had. According to official figures it killed an estimated 6,700 people nationally, but Dr G W Rice of the University of Canterbury and author of *Black November: The 1918 Influenza Epidemic in NZ* (1988) says these were distorted in many ways, and the true figure was 8,573. The official figures were confined to death certificates showing 'influenza' or 'pneumonia' as the cause, excluding other epidemic-related deaths such as heart failure and death in childbirth among those suffering from the plague. Thus the official figures were conservative, according to Dr Rice, and his amended figures have now become established. The worst death tolls were in the more intensively settled areas: 1,128 deaths in Auckland city and 757 deaths in Wellington city. The total European deaths were 6,413, a death rate of 5.8 per thousand and Maori deaths 2,160, a rate of 42.3 per 1,000. The only European community to suffer on that scale was Nightcaps in Southland where the death rate reached 45.9 per 1,000. The epidemic started in NZ late in October, peaked in terms of deaths on November 23 and then fell away rapidly in early December.

The epidemic was part of a worldwide plague of pneumonic influenza. For many years the global death rate was put at 21 million but more recent estimates are more than 30 million.

INSURANCE

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Insurance as an industry arrived with early European settlers. The first business was written in Auckland and Wellington by agents for major London companies, but the rapid growth of the Colony soon persuaded businessmen in Auckland to establish the first underwriting firm. Accordingly the NZ Insurance Co Ltd was founded in 1859, followed by the South British Insurance Co Ltd in 1872. More than a century later these first two firms merged into NZ Insurance (NZI).

The major British companies also established firms in NZ, particularly in Auckland and Wellington and, later, in Dunedin as Otago grew in response to the gold rush. The Dunedin business community decided there was a place for their own insurance industry so the National Insurance Co of NZ Ltd was founded in 1873 and a year later the Standard Insurance Co Ltd was set up — a century later to become one of NZ's more spectacular financial disasters.

These were fire and general companies and, although some of the British companies wrote some life insurance, provision was so inadequate the government stepped in with the Government Life Insurance Office in 1869. The main growth in life assurance came with the spread here of branches of the major Australian mutual companies late in the 19th century.

The government also set up opposition to the private fire and general companies with its State Insurance Office, in 1905, and it took over the accident business from Government Life.

Life insurance was traditionally a major investment area in NZ with tax rebates on premiums, no capital gains tax, and a generally under-developed and unsophisticated financial sector. Another selling point for life and endowment insurance companies was that they were big lenders for housing and gave preferential loans to policy-holders. Many used insurance companies to build superannuation schemes for staff members.

Almost everyone invested savings in life and endowment insurance at one time and in the 1970s, NZers were the fourth highest buyers of life insurance in the world on a per capita basis, behind Japan, the US and Canada. This market is now dominated by three big mutual societies — AMP, National Mutual and Colonial Mutual — and by NZ Insurance Life, Tower Corporation (formerly Government Life) and Prudential which among them write about three-quarters of life insurance and superannuation. But more than 25 other companies write life insurance as a financial product.

The legislation which controlled life assurance operations in NZ is embodied in the Life Insurance Act of 1908, the Inalienable Life Annuities Act of 1910 and the Government Life Insurance Act 1953. Life offices were obliged to invest a certain proportion of their assets in public sector securities and a certain proportion in farming and housing development projects.

Life and endowment took a body blow when the financial sector began to be freed from regulation in the late 1970s and the companies have themselves diversified into a range of financial and insurance products. Also, a planned government superannuation scheme proposed by Labour in the 1970s was checkmated by a National Government scheme available to every NZer at age 65. This scheme is now claimed to be too expensive. A tax surcharge has been added and the minimum age raised, which has at least partly revived private superannuation. Since 1984, the government has been decreasing its involvement in insurance, both as a participant and a regulator.

The fire and general insurance, accident and medical market is written by 128 organisations which have made deposits under the Insurance Companies' Deposits Act 1953, but the involvement in the market of many of them is small, and the range of products narrow. Industry organisations include the Insurance Institute (an educational organisation), the Insurance Council (fire and general insurers), the Corporation of Insurance Brokers and the Life Office Association.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

Intermediate schools had their genesis in the ideas of Edmund C Purdie, an inspector of schools under the Auckland Education Board who, in 1905, presented the board with a scheme for the better organisation and teaching of the pupils in standards four, five and six of the primary schools in the large centres of population. The educational principles underlying Purdie's plan of concentrating the upper standards in certain centres, and grading the pupils, were approved by the Whangarei, Auckland and Thames branches of the NZ Education Institute.

The first regulations relating to junior high schools were gazetted on 7 September 1922 and the Kowhai Junior High School opened on 2 October. The Education Amendment Act of 1924 defined a junior high school as one 'providing courses of instruction occupying normally three years and, in general, covering the higher stages of the course of primary instruction and the earlier stages of the secondary course'. It could be under the control of an education board, the governing body of a secondary school, or the controlling authority of a technical high school.

In 1933, Kowhai Junior High School became Kowhai Intermediate School. Similarly, junior high school departments (for example, at Whangarei and Rotorua High Schools, Northcote, Matamata and Waihi District High Schools, and Otahuhu Technical High School) became intermediate departments.

The Education Act of 1964 defined an intermediate department as 'a department or division, attached to a secondary school or a district high school, to which are admitted, from one or more State primary schools, pupils who belong to the senior division'. The same Act said that an intermediate school was 'a State primary school to which are admitted, from one or more other State primary schools, pupils who belong to the senior division'.

Intermediate schools have not been successful enough to find a full place in the education system. There are about 150 of them compared with more than 2,000 full primary schools.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC) — known collectively as the World Bank — were all joined by NZ on 31 August 1961 with the passage through the House of Representatives of the International Finance Agreements Act 1961. The Labour Party strongly opposed the move on the grounds that NZ would lose sovereign control of its own financial affairs.

One of the intentions of the IMF was to enable nations to use the Fund's resources to correct swings in international balance of payments without being forced to take measures of a protectionist nature or other action that would distort international trade and prosperity. The IMF Special Drawing Rights have become in a limited way a kind of international currency.

The IBRD is designed to provide loans to governments (or loans guaranteed by governments) for development projects and related technical assistance.

The IFC was designed to promote economic development in countries too poor to meet the cost of World Bank or other loans.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Export Products

Imports

International trade represents as high a proportion of gross national product in NZ as in almost any other country, making this one of the world's greatest trading nations despite its isolation from most markets.

External trading began early in the 19th century, and was almost exclusively with New South Wales. The earliest figures available suggest that exports across the Tasman in 1826 amounted to £30,000 and climbed quickly to £135,486 by 1829. Although these figures fluctuated over the years, a high proportion of the trade affecting NZ was always with New South Wales, and Australia remains our largest trading partner.

But by the middle of the 19th century, NZ had really become an extension of the British economy with 70 per cent of total exports in 1860 going to the UK and increasing gradually to 88 per cent in 1940. In that same year 47 per cent of NZ's imports came from Britain, a percentage which had remained relatively constant over the previous 40 years. By 1950 NZ imports from Britain had actually increased to 60 per cent while its exports had diminished to 66 per cent. By the beginning of the 1980s, the biggest single group of NZ imports came from Australia, with Britain providing around 15 per cent, about the same as Japan and the US, while exports now go to more than 100 countries, the biggest markets being Britain, Australia, Japan and the US, each taking something less than 15 per cent of the total.

NZ exports totalled around \$20 billion to many countries in the world by the mid-1990s and exceeded imports every year since 1988, except for 1990. Major trading partners are Australia (see CER) the US, Japan, Great Britain and the European Community, although trade with Asia was growing so fast by 1995 it seemed set to become the major focus, especially for exports, by the end of the decade.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Export Products

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Early exports were potatoes, grain, butter and cheese, mostly to Australia; timber and gold to a wider range of countries; and, most importantly over the 100 years until the early 1960s, wool. The invention of refrigerated shipping created meat and dairy export industries from the 1880s, and an inspired tree-planting programme in the first third of the 20th century enabled the country to develop a major trade in forestry products. Fish exports have developed from a burgeoning industry which was hardly in existence before the 1960s.

Pastoral products and fish still represent more than 60 per cent of the total value of exports, and other agricultural products such as fruit, flowers, vegetables and grass seed, timber and pulp and paper mean NZ is still almost totally dependent for its economic welfare on primary production and processing of products. NZ remains one of the world's largest exporters of butter and cheese, wool and meat. Since Britain joined the European Economic Community and thus moved behind substantial trading barriers, the marketing thrust has been to diversify and sell as wide a range of products as widely as possible throughout the world. Since the beginning of the 1980s, tourism has become one of the top two or three earners of foreign exchange.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Imports

NZ is in many ways a highly developed country but, because it has become such an efficient producer of temperate zone agricultural products and because its population is still less than four million, it has not become a highly industrialised nation. This makes the economy a distinctive one, and one that has suffered in recent years from a comparative decline in prices internationally for agricultural products against the fast growing costs of imports of sophisticated manufactured products not made here. This equation, and the fact that local manufacturing was protected by licences and tariffs, had a devastating effect on the development of manufacturing and, consequently, on the country's balance of payments, and has led to a huge increase in recent years in the national debt as a result of overseas borrowing. The major categories of imports are machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, manufactured goods, and other large categories are chemicals and other raw materials.

The dismantling of protection for local industries since the early 1980s and a reduction of the wage levels has boosted the competitiveness of manufacturing and trade has come more realistically into balance.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

International Women's Day on 8 March each year commemorates a march on that day in 1858 of thousands of women clothing workers from the slums of New York's Lower East Side protesting for better working conditions, an end to the 12-hour sweatshop working day, and union recognition. As the march headed towards the wealthy inner city area, police patrols intervened. Hundreds of women were severely injured or trampled to death by police horses and many more were arrested and imprisoned. Three years later the International Ladies and Garment Workers' Union was formed, paving the way for the first American industrial unions.

The first International Women's Day (IWD) was celebrated in 1911 by Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany and the United States. The United Nations recognised IWD officially in 1975.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

International Women's Year, which grew into the International Women's Decade, was held in 1975. During 1970 and 1971, women's organisations in several countries had begun suggesting that the United Nations (UN) should designate a year for women. In 1972 the UN General Assembly agreed to a resolution from the UN Commission on the Status of Women that 1975 should be the year. Goals for the year for member countries were:

- to set national targets, programmes and priorities towards full partnership between men and women.
- to establish organisations which would conduct special studies of the needs and problems of rural and urban women and their status in law and practice.
- to set up a network of counselling offices to advise women of their rights and provide legal aid.
- to publicise and educate, through women's studies in the education system, by providing material on women for students, employers, workers and voluntary organisations and by preparing programmes for full equality of women in education, unions, politics and management.
- to strengthen organisations of women which were trying to improve women's conditions.

The Committee of Women (COW) was asked to organise the year late in 1974. Its IWY working party was chaired by Miriam Dell, president of the National Council of Women, and included Elizabeth Orr, Vivienne Boyd, Dr Margaret Sparrow, Letitia Robinson, Peter Kyle, Lindsay Wright and Reverend Hatton Dixon who represented the United Nations Association. The momentum of the 1975 International Women's Year conference in Mexico City propelled the United Nations General Assembly to declare 1976 to 1985 a Decade for Women, focusing on equality, development and peace. The Mexico conference approved a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which was later signed and ratified by more than 90 countries, many towards the end of the decade. NZ ratified the convention in 1984.

INVERCARGILL

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Invercargill was for more than a century the fifth largest urban area in NZ, after Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, but has been gradually overtaken by Hamilton, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Tauranga and Rotorua. Other cities, such as Napier, are closing fast as they grow and Invercargill's population edges downwards. The population is around 55,000.

It is the southernmost city in the country, and one of the southernmost settlements of any size in the world. The principal city of the province of Southland, it is sited on the Waihopai River, 224 km southwest of Dunedin and on the southern end of the South Island main trunk railway line.

The city is at the southern end of a highly productive plain from which comes some of the finest meat and wool in NZ. Rainfall is high (1,042 mm) but spread through the year, and the climate cool, and it is the second windiest city in the country (after Wellington). There are extensive areas in fodder crops, and in cereals and grasses for the production of seed. Timber-milling and coal-mining are major industries in the hinterland.

Invercargill's port, Bluff, is 27 km to the south. Major exports from the region, apart from meat, meat products and wool, are cereals and non-ferrous metals (from the aluminium smelter built at Tiwai Point, Bluff, in 1971).

INVINCIBLES

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Invincibles is the name given to the 1924 All Black rugby team, which became the first to tour Great Britain without losing a match.

IO

Io is the most powerful, supreme being in the Maori pantheon whose existence was acknowledged to initiates of the religious 'school of wisdom' in pre-European times. In modern times the name Io has been used for the Christian God; but mostly the transliteration of Jehova, Ihoa, is the Maori name for God.

IRONSAND

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Ironsand from North Island west coast beaches is used as the feedstock for the NZ Steel plant at Glenbrook, and for exporting to Japan. The ore is called titanomagnetite and reserves are put at 800 million tonnes on the beaches between Muriwai, on the west coast of the Auckland metropolitan region, south to Wanganui. These black sands had been known for a long time to be rich in iron but it was not until 1969 that a process was developed locally and put in place for their use in the commercial production of good grade steel.

The exports are direct from Taharoa, about 5 km south of Kawhia Harbour, where a bulk loading plant is operated by NZ Steel. The deposits are mined, concentrated by means of gravity and magnetic separators and the concentrate piped as a slurry into specially adapted ships for export to Japan, or for use at the steel mill.

Iron-bearing ilmenite sands in South Westland and in the region north of Waikato Heads, on the west coast of the North Island, amount to a resource of another 50 million tonnes, more than 80 per cent of it in the South Island.

The story of the Taharoa and Waipipi ironsand deposits began about 1.75 million years ago with volcanic activity in Taranaki — at the Sugar Loaf Islands and Paritutu. This activity continued — at Kaitake beginning 575,000 years ago, Pouakai beginning 240,000 years ago, and Egmont beginning 70,000 years ago. The last eruption from Egmont was in AD 1755.

Each eruption threw out vast quantities of laval and volcanic ash. Enormous volcanic mudflows (lahars) and hot, incandescent, gas-charged clouds (nuees ardentes) also transported volcanic boulders, gravel and mud for considerable distances away from the eruptive centres. Great quantities went into the sea. There, the incessant pounding action of the waves ground down the volcanic material into its mineral components. Some of the softer minerals, such as various lime compounds, were very rapidly broken down, whereas the harder minerals (quartz and iron compounds among them) were more resistant to abrasion and remained as constituents of the beach sand. The constant volcanic activity and grinding action of the waves, extending the whole of the 1.75 million years, have built the great concentrations of mineral-rich sands with their tiny grains of titanomagnetite and titanium-iron. At times in the geological past, sea levels higher than those of today have piled up great quantities of black sand in some formerly low-lying areas of the coastline. Taharoa and Waipipi are two such areas.

(See also separate entries under Ilmenite and under Steel Production.)

IRONSIDE, Samuel

Samuel Ironside (1814–97) was an influential Methodist missionary who persuaded Maori to sign the Treaty of Waitangi and gave advice that would have prevented the Wairau Affray. Born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, he was educated at the Hoxton Wesleyan College and arrived at Hokianga aboard the *James* in 1839.

He proved to be an excellent linguist and was preaching in Maori within six months of his arrival. He accompanied Nene, Patuone and other Hokianga chiefs to the Waitangi meeting after ten months in NZ and one claim is that it was at his urging that Nene made his famous speech in favour of signing the treaty. He later established Wesleyan missions in the north of the South Island and persuaded Maori converts to build 16 churches in villages in the area, which Ironside regularly visited.

He advised Frederick Tuckett and Captain Wakefield not to continue with their planned Wairau survey because he was fully aware how the Maori felt about the land. They ignored him and the survey led to the affray in June 1843. Ironside was in the region when the incident occurred, met Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata as he hurried to the scene and got permission to bury the dead. Ironside, who later settled in Tasmania, had great mana with the Maori people and acted as an adviser on Maori matters to both Governors FitzRoy and Grey.

ISITT, Leonard Monk

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Leonard Monk Isitt (1854–1937) — a Methodist minister, MP and later Member of the Legislative Council — was one of the most gifted and influential advocates of prohibition. Born in a Methodist home at Bedford in England, he emigrated as a young man, worked for a while at Dunedin and entered the Methodist ministry in 1876, working at a mission station at Lawrence in Central Otago. He was ordained in 1881 and served the church at Auckland, Masterton, Wellington and Christchurch.

In the aftermath of the rough goldmining days, Central Otago was still a frontier region and alcohol consumption was remarkably high even in a colony where drunkenness was common. It is said that when Isitt was officiating at a funeral at Lawrence of a man who had died of alcoholic poisoning, the driver of the hearse and the gravedigger were both drunk and unable to do their jobs adequately, so he delivered a scathing attack on the publicans present at the service.

His experiences at Lawrence coloured the rest of his life. He became one of the most fervent and articulate campaigners and propagandists for prohibition, writing vigorously in prohibitionist newspapers and stomping the country with an eloquent power that attracted attention in Britain. He made four speaking tours of England at the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance. One commentator wrote of him: ‘Isitt had a natural eloquence which, fed by his burning feeling for his cause, made him an orator of a type probably unequalled in NZ.’

The Methodist Conference released him from the usual ministerial responsibilities so he could concentrate on his crusade. Isitt gained control of the licensing committee in Christchurch which then refused licences to all Sydenham hotels, until the courts intervened. He won the Sydenham seat for Parliament in 1911, held it until 1925 and was then appointed to the Legislative Council. He strove constantly to outlaw alcoholic liquor and fought on behalf of Bible teaching in schools. He founded the Christchurch bookselling firm of L M Isitt and Co.

A son, **Sir Leonard Monk Isitt** (1891–1976), served with the NZ forces and the Royal Flying Corps in World War One, became a flying instructor and then served with the Royal NZ Air Force, retiring as Chief of the Air Staff in 1946 with the rank of Air Vice Marshal. After retirement he became chairman of Tasman Empire Airways Limited (TEAL), the forerunner of Air NZ.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

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The Kermadecs

The Tokelaus

The Cook Islands and Niue

Western Samoa

Niue

Nauru Island

Island territories administered by NZ have at various times included the Cook Islands, Western Samoa, Niue, the Tokelaus and the Kermadecs. The Cooks, Western Samoa and Niue have all gained their independence but still have special associations with NZ. The Tokelaus and the Kermadecs are now part of the territory of NZ. Also integrally part of NZ are: the Campbell Islands, the Snares, the Auckland Islands, the Antipodes, the Bounty Islands, all south of Stewart Island; the Chathams, 850 km east of Lyttelton; and nearby offshore islands, including the Three Kings, Little Barrier and Great Barrier, Mayor Island and White Island. The only other offshore NZ possession is the Ross Dependency.

NZ has had a major influence among the Pacific Islands since the first missionaries based their activities here — the NZ Methodist District included Tonga from 1826 and, from 1838, the first Catholics under Bishop Pompallier extended their mission area through Micronesia, Melanesia, and the western Polynesian groups (Samoa, Tonga and the Cooks). The Anglicans, under Bishop Selwyn, extended their influence from the 1840s through Melanesia and Polynesia. The Presbyterians and other sects were hard on their heels.

Trade was also a major influence with Auckland-based ships tramping throughout the Pacific Islands from as early as 1840. In the 1870s, the Auckland Steam Packet Company's regular shipping service between Auckland and Fiji was subsidised by the NZ government. By the 1880s, the Union Steam Ship Company was heavily involved in the trade among the islands, and a decade later was the biggest shipping company in the whole region, including Australia.

More directly, there were a number of attempts at annexation of territory following bursts of imperialistic fervour in NZ with the aim of fulfilling a perceived role as the 'Britain of the South'. In 1848, Governor George Grey sought from Britain the annexation by NZ of Tonga and Fiji. His suggestion was rejected. In 1871, Julius Vogel, soon to be Premier, sought British control of Samoa and Fiji through annexation by NZ. Five years later, after he was Premier, he said he dreamed the day would come when NZ would 'carry dominion... throughout the whole islands of Polynesia'.

From the more detached British viewpoint, the performance of NZ's European settlers during the land wars of the 1860s disqualified them during the 1870s, for the time being at least, from any likelihood of administration, by proxy for Britain, of indigenous peoples of the Pacific. But the imperialistic urge was backed by a real concern that other European nations would annex unclaimed South Pacific Islands and threaten Britain's strategic interests, and thus NZ's security. Claims that France planned to take over the Cook Islands led Britain to take these islands as a protectorate in 1888. Eleven years later, Samoa was divided between Germany (Western Samoa) and the United States (American Samoa) and in 1901, Britain agreed that NZ should annex the Cook Islands and Niue. (See also separate entries for Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau and Samoa.)

In May 1900, perhaps the most chauvinist of all NZ's leaders, Richard Seddon, embarked on a month-long cruise for his health's sake around the islands with which NZ had had some influence and which, in the case of Niue and the Cooks, would soon be administered by the NZ government.

His progress round the islands aboard the government 'despatch-boat', *Tutanekai*, was recorded in a special book called *The Right Hon R J Seddon's Visit to Tonga, Fiji, Savage Island and the Cook Islands* published by the Government Printer. (Savage Island was the name given by James Cook to Niue.) It has been said that the Cooks were given to NZ as a sop to Seddon because of the British rejection of his requests to take over Fiji, Samoa and other South Pacific island groups.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - The Kermadecs

The Kermadecs, with their one large island, Raoul, 930 km north-east of the Bay of Islands, have been regarded as within NZ's boundaries since they were annexed in 1887.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - The Tokelaus

The Tokelaus include three main atolls — Fakaofu, Nukunonu (about 50 km to the north-west) and Atafu (another 80 km again to the north-west) — with a total area of less than 10 km², and nowhere does the land rise more than 5 m above sea level. The group is about 500 km north of Western Samoa. The Royal Navy's Commodore Byron was the first European to visit the group, in 1765, and the Tokelaus became a British protectorate in 1877. In 1916 the Tokelaus, then called the Union Islands, were annexed by Britain and included within the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony for administrative purposes. Britain transferred administrative control to NZ in 1925; and in 1948 NZ included the group within its territorial boundaries.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - The Cook Islands and Niue

The Cook Islands and Niue were administered together by NZ from 1901 until 1903 when Niue was separated under its own Resident Commissioner. In 1965, the Cooks were given partial self-government, with NZ retaining responsibility for foreign affairs. The Cook Islanders also retained full NZ citizenship.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - Western Samoa

Western Samoa, a German possession since 1899, was occupied by NZ military forces on 29 August 1914, days after the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany. In 1920, NZ was given a League of Nations mandate to govern Western Samoa. On 1 January 1952, Western Samoa gained independence and later that year signed a treaty of friendship with NZ.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - Niue

Niue was given self-government in 1974 in association with NZ, which retained responsibility for its foreign affairs. It had been administered by NZ for 73 years.

ISLAND TERRITORIES - Nauru Island

NZ was involved in the administration of Nauru Island from 1920 for 28 years. The island was a German possession in the Pacific, but a British company, Pacific Phosphate, had been mining the phosphate deposits there, under licence, since 1907. The deposits had been identified by NZer Albert Ellis before the turn of the century. During World War One, the island was occupied by Australian troops, and after the war, the British Phosphate Commission was formed jointly by the governments of Britain, Australia and NZ, under a League of Nations mandate. The commission took over the mining and marketing of phosphate from Nauru and Ocean Islands for the manufacture of agricultural fertilisers. The three-government control lasted until Nauru became independent in 1968.

ISLINGTON, Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder

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Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder Islington (1866–1936) was the 17th Governor of NZ, from June 1910 to December 1912. Born at Ryde on the Isle of Wight, the son of a rear-admiral, he was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He succeeded his uncle as a baronet in 1884 and assumed the additional surname of Poynder in 1888. He represented North-west Wiltshire from 1892 to 1910, first as a Conservative and later as a Liberal. Lord Islington was elevated to the peerage two months before he took up the post of Governor. He resigned after two years and six months to become chairman of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India from 1912 to 1914, and then, in the House of Lords, became Under-Secretary of State for Colonies (1914–15) and for India (1916–18).

IWI

Iwi is a Maori tribe, the largest social group within Maoridom, of which there were about 50 at the time of the European discovery of NZ. In general terms, iwi were divided into hapu (sub-tribes) which in turn were made up of whanau (households), but Maori communities and their structure often changed, as in any dynamic society, so that some hapu might have become more powerful than all other members of an iwi.

A loose superstructure above iwi was a waka (canoe), that is a federation of tribes which could trace their ancestors back to those who arrived in one of the eight immigrant canoes. The community obligation was not a strong one and frequently tribes related within a waka made war upon one another. In some regions, Taranaki and Northland, for example, waka ties had become obscure and of less social importance than other tribes by the time of the arrival of Europeans. There were, however, important waka associations, as Joan Metge describes in *The Maoris of New Zealand*: 'The Tainui tribes whose territory stretched from Tamaki (where Auckland now stands) south to Mokau; the Arawa tribes of the central plateau; and the Mataatua tribes of the Bay of Plenty. The tribes of the East Coast (between Cape Runaway and Wairoa) derived from Horouta and Nukutere; the Ngati Kahungunu of Hawke's Bay and Ngai Tahu of the South Island from Takitimu.' (See Maori Canoe Traditions.)

INGLEWOOD

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Inglewood is a town on the north-eastern side of Mount Egmont, 20 km south-east of New Plymouth and 22 km north-west of Stratford. It services an area of rich, undulating farmland which is mostly in dairy production.

Inglewood was first settled as a timber town in the early 1870s. It was named by a pioneer in 1875, after a place in Cumberland, England, meaning a corner (ingle) of a forest. It continued, however, to be called Moa by the locals, because it was situated on the Moa Block. In 1902 it was formally constituted the Borough of Inglewood.

JACKKNIFE PRAWN

Jackknife prawn (*Hymenopenaeus sibogae*) is found in depths of 250 to 750 m in the Bay of Plenty and further north. It is reasonably common but does not occur in sufficient numbers to sustain a significant fishery. It grows to an average size of 16 cm but can reach 20 cm, is fawn coloured, slightly flattened, and has a distinctive short rostrum (beak). Two other species of prawn, the royal red (*Aristaeomorpha foiaacea*) and the sabre (*Campylonotus rathbunae*) are also found in modest numbers from time to time but are both smaller than the jackknife.

JACKSON, Rowena Othlie

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Rowena Othlie Jackson (1926–) became the most distinguished and best-known ballerina NZ has produced. She was born in Invercargill, educated at Epsom Girls' Grammar School, in Auckland, and won the first Royal Academy of Dancing scholarship in NZ. In 1946 she studied at the Sadler's Wells School, in London, winning the Adeline Genee Gold Medal the following year. From 1954 to 1959 she was a ballerina with the Royal Ballet and toured extensively in Europe and America with the company. In 1958 she married Philip Chatfield and the following year returned to NZ and became Artistic Director of the NZ Ballet. Rowena Jackson was noted for her 'multiple fouettes performed sur place' — fast and brilliant turns — for which she established a world record.

JACKY BOX SMITH

Jacky Box Smith was the nickname given by the Maori to NZ's first banker — John Smith, manager of the Union Bank at Britannia (now Petone), when it opened in March 1840. The original NZ Company settlement was at Britannia, but proved to be unsatisfactory quite soon because of the repeated and severe flooding of the Hutt River. So the settlement was moved to the site Wellington now holds. The Union Bank's manager was so security conscious during the transfer that he rode atop his safe when it was rafted ashore in Wellington, to the delight of the Maori who decided he resembled the well-known 'jack-in-the-box' toy.

JAMES, Annie Isabella

Annie Isabella James (1884–1965) served as a missionary in China for 40 years from 1912 and became one of the great personalities of the Presbyterian Church. She was born in North Otago, one of a family of 12 children — six boys and six girls. Her parents were pioneering farmers at Herbert. It was her ambition from early childhood to become a missionary in China and, after training in Dunedin in missionary work and Cantonese, she arrived in China in 1912. She returned to NZ briefly after a few years for Karitane and maternity training. Over the years she survived enormous stress, including imprisonment, torture and at one stage public trial, during the Japanese invasion of China and the civil war between the Red Army and the Nationalist Army following World War Two. She became known as Tse Koo. At the end of a long period of imprisonment and attempted ‘brainwashing’ by the victorious communists, she was released in very frail physical condition, lived for a time in Hong Kong but returned to Dunedin later with one of her four adopted Chinese children. She died in Auckland. Her book, *I Was in Prison*, was published in 1952. An account of her work in China, *Tse Koo — A Heroine of China* by D N MacDiarmid, was published in 1945.

JAMES, Billy T

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Billy T James (1949–1991) was born William James Taitoko in Cambridge, and became NZ's best known and best loved comedian. He was named Entertainer of the Year in 1981 and Entertainer of the Decade, 1975–84.

The former truck driver and commercial art apprentice left NZ in 1973 to play the club circuit in Britain, Europe, the US and Australia with a band named the Maori Volcanics. He returned to his homeland in 1977 to perform cabaret. He quickly gathered accolades for his comedy acts and, at times, criticism for what were considered racist jokes.

In 1980 James was host of the television light entertainment show *Radio Times*, followed a year later by his own comedy series, *The Billy T James Show*. In 1986 he was made an MBE in the New Year's Honours list.

Two years later James suffered a heart attack, necessitating a quadruple heart bypass operation. In November 1989 he became NZ's 14th heart transplant recipient, but he died in 1991.

JAMESTOWN

Jamestown was the name of a settlement planned for western Otago on a site 10 km north of Milford Sound, on the shore of Lake McKerrow, inland from Martins Bay, in the late 1860s. It was named after Otago Superintendent James Macandrew whose ideal was a populous and powerful Otago from coast to coast, with a west country city of Jamestown built on the industries of fishing, timber milling and boat building as well as pastoral farming.

The first settlers moved in during 1870 but most of them quickly found the isolation too much, despite a subsidised shipping service every two months. The land had been given to the settlers but they had too little other capital and no progress was made with promised road access from Lake Wakatipu through to Lake McKerrow.

The remaining handful of settlers of the first group (including Henry Homer of Homer Saddle/Tunnel fame) were joined by another 200 in 1875, mostly Poles, Germans and Italians, and the settlement hung on for another four years. There was still no road and the shipping services were inadequate; so the drift away left almost no one there by 1880. A settler family, the McKenzies, remained at Martins Bay, but Jamestown has been claimed back by the bush.

JAMIESON, Penelope Ann Bansall

Penelope Ann Bansall Jamieson (1942–) became the first woman in the world to become a diocesan bishop of the Anglican Church when she was ordained at the Anglican Cathedral Church of St Paul in 1990. She was born in England, graduated from Edinburgh University with an MA (Hons) in linguistics, married a NZer and in 1964 moved to Wellington, NZ, where she raised three daughters and became junior lecturer in linguistics at Victoria University. After being a member of the congregation at St Peter's Church for more than 12 years, she was ordained to the Diaconate in 1982, appointed assistant curate at St James' Church in Lower Hutt, was ordained a priest in 1983 and appointed vicar of St Philip's in Karori West. Her ordination as a bishop took in 1990 when she was elected the Anglican's seventh Bishop of Dunedin.

JARDEN, Ronald Alexander

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Ronald Alexander Jarden (1929–77) was a prolific rugby wing three-quarter who scored 35 tries in 37 matches for NZ. An accurate goal-kicker as well, he kicked 36 conversions and 12 penalty goals during an All Black career from 1951 to 1956. Jarden was also a brilliant middle-distance runner as a young man and later represented NZ in the Admiral's Cup at Cowes in his yacht, *Barnacle Bill*. He was the founder of a sharebroking firm in Wellington.

JAYFORCE

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Jayforce, or J Force, was a composite brigade of NZers under the command of Brigadier K L Stewart sent to Japan as part of a British Commonwealth contribution to the Allied occupation following the Japanese surrender at the end of World War Two. The main body arrived at Kure in March 1946 and was stationed mainly at Yamaguchi, with some smaller groups at other points along the coast. The 4,300 members of the brigade were drawn from the Second NZ Expeditionary Force — late reinforcements and some unmarried volunteers. These original members of the force stayed only a few months before being relieved by volunteers from NZ who had enlisted for 12 months' service. A further relief occurred in 1947 and the force was withdrawn in September 1948.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Jehovah's Witnesses first came to NZ from the US in 1904 and today the total membership here is about 21,000 including more than 11,000 'active ministers', as they are called. The sect had its origins among a group of friends in Pennsylvania in the 1870s. Led by Charles Taze Russell they carefully scrutinised the Bible and began publishing the *Watchtower* magazine in 1879, pronouncing their beliefs. The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania was founded in 1884 under the leadership of Russell and it was not until 1931 that the name Jehovah's Witnesses was adopted. Nowadays the church is ruled internationally by a governing body of 13 members.

The growth was slow at first in NZ and it was not until 1950 that the first of the Kingdom Halls was built (at Waima, Northland). There are now more than 140 congregations with more than 21,000 members, up from 4,000 in the mid-1950s.

Members believe in a heavenly kingdom ruled over by God, Jesus Christ and 144,000 associate rulers who were once on earth. God directly created the earth and all its inhabitants as a permanent home for mankind and one day soon he will take it over again and rule it directly from heaven, restoring it as a paradise where disease and death will no longer prevail. Those alive at the time of the restoration of divine rule on earth and the billions of people who have previously lived here (since the first person was created 6,000 years ago) will be given the opportunity of submitting to God's government and enjoying paradise.

JELlicOE, Viscount John Rushworth

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Viscount John Rushworth Jellicoe (1859– 1935) of Scapa, County Orkney, was the second Governor-General of NZ, from September 1920 until November 1924. Jellicoe was born in Southampton, graduated from the Royal Navy College in 1880 as a lieutenant, gained rapid promotion and by the time of World War One was commander of the Grand Fleet (1914–16). After the famous Battle of Jutland in 1916, he became First Lord, Chief of Naval Staff, and Viscount. He wrote three books: *The Grand Fleet 1914–1916*, *Crisis in the Great War* and *Submarine Peril*.

JELLYFISH

Jellyfish is the collective name for those coelenterates found floating in the surface waters of the oceans. All of them have the same basic umbrella-like structure of translucent gelatinous tissue with a central mouth on the underside surrounded by varying numbers of tentacles. Like the sea anemones, they use these tentacles armed with stinging cells, to stun and capture their prey. They maintain their position in the upper layers of the water by rhythmic contractions of the 'umbrella'.

By far the commonest species in NZ waters is *Aurelia aurita* which has a worldwide distribution. It is a simple translucent disc up to about 20 cm in diameter in which can be seen the four circular, pale purple digestive glands. Hundreds or thousands are often seen drifting in inshore areas and harbours or are found stranded on beaches. In this species the tentacles are short and the stinging cells are not sufficiently powerful to be harmful to humans. Other species such as *Cyanea arctica* are much more elaborate and can grow to as much as 2 m in diameter. They and some of their smaller relatives armed with long, trailing tentacles can inflict painful stings on the unwary swimmer.

By-the-wind sailor (*Velella velella*) and Portuguese man-o-war (*Physalia physalis*), also known as the bluebottle, are not true jellyfish in the sense of being single animals but are colonies of hydroids which maintain their position at the water surface by flotation. In the man-o-war this is provided by a gas-filled bladder and in the other by a disc of chitinous air cells surmounted by an oblique silvery sail. Both jellyfish trail long tentacles, up to 18 m long in the former, armed with stinging cells containing a virulent poison. Both are bright blue and are frequently found stranded along the tide line of the northern coasts in summer.

JENNER, Henry Lascelles

Henry Lascelles Jenner (1820–98) was appointed the first Anglican Bishop of Dunedin, but was blackballed from the post on arrival by the diocesan synod because of what G H Scholefield, in the *Dictionary of NZ Biography*, described as claims that Jenner ‘favoured a rather advanced type of ritual’. Jenner had been ordained in 1866 and arrived in Dunedin and departed again in 1869. Despite continuing legal wrangling within the church, Jenner never took up the post but was later confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as officially the first bishop of Dunedin.

JERSEY Cattle

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Jersey cattle arrived in NZ in 1862, accompanying an immigrant farmer from the island of Jersey, Thomas Syers, who settled at Wanganui. His bull was called ‘The Old Marquis’, and his two cows ‘Duchess’ and ‘Lucy’. Among the progeny was a cow called ‘Jenny’, who was bought by a Taranaki farmer for £40, and then walked 225 km to New Plymouth where she was soon judged the champion cow of Taranaki at the annual show.

The Channel Islands have been envied for their dairy breeds since the early 18th century, and Jerseys have thrived on the rich grasslands of the northern half of the North Island. Taranaki quickly became the home of the Jersey breed which was boosted by further importations of top breeding stock from Jersey and England in 1880. A Jersey stud book was opened here in 1886.

The Jersey is a compact cow, fawn, cream and white in colour, wedge-shaped, and with a robust udder and good teats — the ideal of a dairy cow. It is a particularly valuable animal for the high proportion of butterfat contained in its milk, and for this reason it became the staple cow in dairy herds for many years, especially when milk was separated on the farm for delivery to the factory as butterfat when butter was the dominant dairy product. In 1963, there were nearly 2.5 million Jerseys, more than 78 per cent of a national herd of 3.1 million. Ten years later, the population was declining fast because the dairy industry was less interested in high butterfat content than wholemilk production with a high solids-not-fat count. Jerseys are still holding popularity in Taranaki where butter production remains high. They comprise 30% of the provincial herd. Another 19 per cent are Holstein-Friesian-Jersey crosses, and Holstein-Friesians total 37 per cent. Nationally, Jerseys are down to 19 per cent, and Holstein-Friesian-Jersey crosses to 16 per cent compared with 54 per cent of Holstein-Friesians.

JERUSALEM

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Jerusalem, a village 68 km north of Wanganui, is famous for the number of people of devout religious conviction it has attracted to work there. It was originally established by church missionary society priest, Richard Taylor, who worked among Maori in the Wanganui region from 1846 until his death in 1873.

In 1885 Mother Mary Joseph Aubert founded her community, the Daughters of our Lady of Compassion, and provided at Jerusalem a home for Maori orphans and for the aged and ill. Mother Aubert and the members of her order farmed at the mission site and made up medicines from ancient Maori herbal recipes for sale in Wanganui. Thus began the Homes of Compassion which have spread to other parts of NZ and also to Australia.

In the 1960s a commune was set up in the village by the gifted NZ poet James K Baxter. A catholic convert, Baxter was an alcoholic and his community at Jerusalem attracted other alcoholics, drug addicts and other victims of modern urban life. Baxter wrote his *Jerusalem Sonnets* while living at the commune.

JERVOIS, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond

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Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois (1821–97) was the twelfth Governor of NZ, from January 1883 until March 1889. Jervois was born on the Isle of Wight, son of an infantry general, was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and became a world authority on defence structures. During the 1860s and 1870s he reported on the coastal defence of Britain and designed defence schemes for Canada, Bermuda, Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, India and Burma. He was Governor of the Straits Settlements (Malaysia/Singapore) in 1875, and from 1877 was Governor of South Australia and defence adviser to the Australasian colonies. During his stay in NZ, he planned a defence system which was completed before he left. He was a popular and successful Governor.

JEWS

(see Ethnic Minorities)

JOEL, Grace

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Grace Joel (1865–1924), an outstanding early painter, was born in Dunedin, began exhibiting with the Otago Art Society in 1886, studied art at the National Gallery School in Melbourne and then, back in Dunedin in the mid-1890s, under G P Nerli. In 1895 she was on the committee of the Easel Club after it had been formed. She exhibited nudes and portraits. In 1899 she left to settle in Europe, staying first in London then crossing to the Continent where she studied at the Academie Julian in Paris. During 1906 she returned to Australia and NZ on a visit. She died in London. The human figure — especially mother and child themes — dominated her painting but she also did some still life and landscapes.

JOHN DORY

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John Dory (*Zeus japonicus*) is a thin vertically flattened fish with an almost circular outline which averages 30 to 40 cm in length and weighs 1.2 to 1.5 kg. It varies in colour but is normally olive-brown with a golden sheen and is characterised by a distinctive dark spot with a pale yellow surround in the middle of each side. It is a slow-swimming fish with a mouth that can be extended into a long tube through which it swallows smaller prey. It is common in coastal waters of northern NZ but is nowhere abundant. Commercial catches, mostly by trawlers and Danish seiners, average about 500 tonnes a year and are well worthwhile as the fish is a highly prized delicacy.

The lookdown dory (*Cyttus traversi*) is similar in general outline to the john dory, averages 25 to 40 cm in length and weighs 800 to 900 g. It is pale brown on the back with silver-grey flanks and grey fins and has large eyes set high up on the snout down which it appears to peer; hence its common name. It occurs in depths of 200 to 800 m and is caught in small numbers by trawlers along with two other species, the silver and mirror dories.

JOHNSTON, Alexander James

Alexander James Johnston (1820–88) was born in Aberdeenshire, graduated MA from Aberdeen when only 15 years of age, and spent two years travelling in Europe because he was too young to be awarded the degree. He became a prominent lawyer in England before his appointment at the age of 38 as a junior judge of the Supreme Court of NZ. On two occasions during his career he was Acting-Chief Justice, and several times Acting-Governor. He presided at the trials of most of the Maori arrested during the Titokowaru and Te Kooti uprisings, and at the trial of the Maungatapu murderers. His publications included *Notes on Maori Matters* (1860) and *The Practice of the Supreme Court* (1879).

JOLLIE, Francis and Edward

Francis Jollie (1815–70) and Edward (1825– 94) were brothers who came to NZ separately in 1842 and had a strong influence on the early development of Canterbury, particularly Edward. The sons of a clergyman of Huguenot stock, they were born in Scotland. Francis arrived at Nelson in the *Fyfeshire* in February 1842, took up land nearby and became the first farmer in NZ to grow hops. He moved to South Canterbury in 1853 and farmed there for the rest of his life. He was in the House of Representatives from 1861 to 1870, and Colonial Treasurer in the Stafford Ministry (1866).

Edward arrived at Wellington aboard the *Brougham* as a NZ Company survey cadet, also in February 1842, moved to Lyttelton in 1849 and was engaged in laying out the towns of Lyttelton, Sumner and Christchurch until all survey work on behalf of the Canterbury settlement was suspended because of lack of finance.

In 1852, he and a partner, E J Lee, were the first to drive sheep by an inland route from Nelson to Canterbury, going via the pass that bears his name. They pushed a flock of 1,800 sheep over Jollies Pass which is a saddle 840 m high between Mt Isobel (1,319 m) and Mt Percival (1,628 m) on the route from the Clarence River valley over to Hanmer. The Jollie Range in central Canterbury and the Jollie River which flows into Lake Pukaki, were both named after Edward.

He explored and surveyed the country between the Rangitata and Waitaki Rivers and fixed the western part of the boundary of Otago Province. He was Canterbury Provincial Secretary in 1865–66 but after a long visit to Britain (from 1875 to 1884), he bought land at Patea, Taranaki, from where he managed his extensive business interests until his death ten years later.

JONES, George

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George Jones (1844–1920) was born in the Hutt Valley, but was educated in Australia where he also trained as a printer. He returned to NZ at the age of 19 and founded the *Waikato Times* at Ngaruawahia in 1872, bought the *Oamaru Mail* in 1877 and the *Southland News* in 1909.

Jones was involved in a famous court case last century. In 1877 he wrote an article in the *Oamaru Mail*, alleging that Sir Frederick Whitaker had promoted legislation in the House of Representatives in the interests of himself and friends. Jones was called before the Bar of the House, charged with breach of privilege and sentenced to be confined. Because he could not be held after Parliament had been prorogued, he was prosecuted in the court at Dunedin and acquitted. Jones later became MP for Waitaki, and later still a member of the Legislative Council.

JONES, John

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John Jones (1809–69) was a whaler, shipping-line operator and pioneer South Island farmer and merchant. He was born in Sydney, the son of Thomas Jones (believed to have been transported there as a convict). He first visited NZ on whaling vessels, became a waterman on Sydney Harbour and, by the time he was 20, had enough money to invest in his own whaling enterprise. By 30, Jones had built up his enterprise into a fleet with a chain of seven whaling stations in the south of the South Island, employing altogether 280 men. During the late 1830s, Jones began buying land round the South Island, mostly in Otago. He was the leader of a group of men who claimed they had bought the whole of the South Island from a group of Maori chiefs in Sydney in 1840. After British rule was established, his title to only 11,000 acres (4,455 ha) was confirmed.

It was at Waikouaiti, on the Otago coast north of Dunedin, that Jones decided to establish a settlement he called Matanaka at least eight years before the organised settlement of Otago in 1848. By 1844 he was patriarch over a community of more than a dozen families, complete with a Wesleyan clergyman and 2,000 acres (810 ha) under cultivation or stocked with sheep, cattle and horses. When the Otago settlement was established at Dunedin in 1848, Jones established himself there as a merchant and had commodities from his land at Waikouaiti available for sale, as well as imports brought in from Sydney aboard his own ships.

Jones moved in 1854 to Dunedin where he was a driving force behind the development of shipping services, investing in steam vessels as early as the 1860s and it was his Harbour Steam Navigation Company that developed into the Union Steam Ship Company. A tall, muscular man, Jones was hard-nosed and tough, raised as he was on the Sydney waterfront and in whaling vessels, but he aspired to respectability and came to be admired for his fairness and honesty in business.

JONES, Pehi (Pei) Te Hurinui

Pehi (Pei) Te Hurinui Jones (1898–1976), a remarkable Maori scholar, was born at Harataunga, Coromandel, a member of the Tainui tribe of Ngati Maniapoto. With his elder brother, Michael Rotohiko, he shared being spokesman for King Koroki, Princess Te Puea and also adviser to Queen Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu. When Queen Elizabeth II visited NZ in 1970, he spoke for all tribes at the Maori reception at Gisborne. In 1921, he joined the Maori Affairs Department (then known as the Department of Native Affairs) as associate and interpreter for the Judge of the Maori (Native) Land Court. Later, he took charge of consolidation of Maori land titles in the King Country until 1940 when he resigned to go into practice as licensed interpreter and Native Agent in Hawera, taking over from his brother.

His interests ranged widely. In politics, he had been a candidate for Western Maori. At the same time he was involved in sports — tennis, athletics (sprinter) and rugby — as participant and administrator. He was a member of the Maori Council until 1973 when he retired after three years as chairman.

Instructed by tribal elders in the manner of the old Whare Wananga (traditional schools of esoteric learning, a term which now refers to the universities; taonga, refers to anything that is highly prized), Pei became a Maori linguist and an authority on Maori lore and history. He was a member of the committee that revised the *Maori Bible* (1952) and *Williams's Dictionary of the Maori Language* (sixth edition, 1957). Erudite, benign, meticulous and patient, he well deserved the Honorary Doctorate conferred by the University of Waikato in 1968. In his address, he made a plea for the establishment of Maori studies within the University: 'Maori culture is worth preserving for it contains many features which we as NZers should cherish.'

His works cover the lives of Potatau, the first Maori King; Puhīwahine, the poetess of his tribe; Mahinarangi, a Ngati Porou ancestress of the Kahui Ariki. He translated into Maori the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyan and two Shakespearian plays, *Julius Caesar* (*Huria Hiha*), and *The Merchant of Venice* (*Te Tangata Whai Rawa o Weneti*). His major work, however, was the editing, annotating and translating of tribal songs, together with Sir Apirana Ngata, who originally collected them. When Ngata died in 1950, Dr Jones carried on alone to complete the second volume in 1961 and the third volume in 1970 of *Nga Moteatea*.

JONES, Peter Frederick

Peter Frederick Jones (1932–94) was a legendary All Black loose forward who appeared in 37 matches from 1953 to 1960. Jones (or Hilton-Jones to use his full family name) was a tall, powerful man who could foot it with the champion sprinters. He is best remembered for an extraordinary try he scored at Eden Park in the fourth test match against the touring Springboks in 1956, clinching the series, and for his comment broadcast to the crowd immediately after the match, that he was ‘buggered’.

JONES, Robert Edward

Robert Edward Jones (1939–) is a businessman, social critic, politician and writer who, virtually on his own, launched the NZ Party in August 1983 and led it into the general election of July 1984. Although the party failed to capture a seat in parliament, it was highly successful throughout the country, winning 12.25 per cent of the total vote. Jones and his party campaigned against the Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon in particular and the National Party in general for what he considered was constant intervention in the economy. Most observers agree that the NZ Party made a major contribution to the defeat of the National Party and the success of the Labour Party. In 1985, he tried to disband the party and then resigned after some members had decided to keep it going.

Jones was educated at Naenae College and Victoria University and while still in his twenties began business as an advertising contractor and publisher. In 1962, he moved into property investment and development. Twenty years later, he formed the public company, Robt Jones Investments Ltd, with an issued capital of \$10 million. Only two years later, the company had a market capitalisation of about \$130 million and with 13,000 shareholders was one of the largest companies in NZ in terms of shareholder numbers. Robt Jones Investments Ltd was also listed on all Australian stock and was active in property acquisitions in Australia and the United States. The company declined from the late 1980s and after Jones withdrew it was renamed Tasman.

Jones became the best-known businessman in NZ and certainly the most articulate. In 1977, his *Jones on Property*, a funny, acerbic commentary on NZ life and business, became a best-seller and went through a number of editions into the 1980s. Since then his books have included *NZ the Way I Want it* (1978), *Travelling* (1979), *Letters* (1982) and a novel, *The Permit* (1984).

JORDAN, Sir William Joseph

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Sir William Joseph Jordan (1879–1959) was the first secretary of the NZ Labour Party, an early president of the party and High Commissioner in London for 15 years, including the six years of World War Two. Jordan was born in England, and was a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force before emigrating in 1904. He became secretary of the Labour Party in 1907 when it was formed, served overseas in World War One and won the Manukau seat for the Labour Party in 1922, holding it until 1936. Jordan became a legendary figure as High Commissioner for two reasons — his refusal to accept that political differences among people and organisations which might have existed in NZ existed in London, and his enormous affability and compassion toward NZ servicemen in Britain during the war.

JOSEPH, Michael Kennedy

Michael Kennedy Joseph (1914–81) was a distinguished novelist, poet and teacher with a firm place in NZ literature. Born at Chingford, in Essex, England, he was educated at Sacred Heart College, Auckland, the University of Auckland and Merton College, Oxford. Joseph served with the Royal Artillery throughout World War Two, and from 1945 was on the staff of the University of Auckland, becoming Professor of English from 1970. He was a scholarly man whose publications included *Byron the Poet*. His first poetry collection, *Imaginary Islands* (1950) firmly established him as one of the country's top poets.

His first novel was *I'll Soldier No More* (1958). Other novels are: *A Pound of Saffron* (1962), a story of university life, *The Hole in the Zero* (1967), *The Time of Achamoth* (1977) and *A Soldier's Tale* (1976). Another collection of verse was *Inscription on a Paper Dart* (1974).

JUDGES BAY

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Judges Bay is a historic, sheltered cove on the shoreline to the east of downtown Auckland city, originally named Judicial Bay when Sir William Martin, NZ's first Chief Justice, lived there from September 1841. William Swainson, Attorney-General to the Colony, also lived there in a house brought from England in the 1850s. Gradually the name changed from Judicial Bay to the present Judges Bay.

The cove is of historic importance because of the siting on the slopes above it of St Stephen's church, built in 1856–57. It was here that the 'Constitution of the Anglican Church in NZ' was signed in 1857 at a conference of bishops, other clergy and lay members of the Church, presided over by George Augustus Selwyn, the first Anglican Bishop of NZ. The tiny wooden church is still in use today. It has far outlasted an earlier stone building constructed in 1844 as a private chapel for Selwyn, but which collapsed during a storm three years after it was finished.

JUDICIARY

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Judiciary in NZ dates from January 1842 when William (later Sir William) Martin took the oaths of office as the first Supreme Court Judge and the first Chief Justice, following appointment by the British Colonial Office. The Supreme Court of NZ had been established the previous month by Ordinance Number One of the second session of the new Legislative Council. For a period previously, NZ had been subject to the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Martin and the colony's second Attorney-General, William Swainson, then drafted rules for the practice of the new Supreme Court, and these were completed by Martin and the second Supreme Court Judge, Henry Samuel Chapman, in December 1843, as *Rules and Forms Touching the Practice of the Supreme Court of NZ*. These were added to, with the effect of statute, in 1844 and 1845.

The first sitting of the court was in Auckland in February 1842, and the first case called was a charge of murder. A young Maori chief from the Bay of Islands, Maketu, was charged with killing a Mrs Robertson, her two children and a half-caste servant at Kororareka. Maketu's father delivered him for trial following a meeting of chiefs at Paihia, and the young man made no attempt to deny the crime. After his case was called, a postponement was sought so a European could be tried first for murder to demonstrate to the Maori that justice was to be meted out impartially to both races. The European was, however, found guilty of manslaughter and Maketu for murder and Maketu was subsequently hanged.

In 1846 a Court of Appeals was set up, comprising the Governor and the Executive Council (excepting the Attorney-General), to hear appeals from the Supreme Court, on grounds only of 'error of law apparent in the record', but the Privy Council could also be used. A true Court of Appeal was established in 1862 by Parliament and it first sat in February 1863. The legislation setting up that court lasted until 1957 when a permanent, separate Court of Appeals was established, consisting of the Chief Justice, as head of the judiciary, and a president and four judges appointed by the Governor-General. This court exercises an appellate jurisdiction only.

The Supreme Court became the High Court in 1980, shedding most of its civil jurisdiction and devoting more time to dealing with major crimes, major civil claims, appeals and reviews. At the same time, Magistrates' Courts became District Courts. (See High Court, District Courts and Privy Council.)

JUDSON, Reginald Stanley

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Reginald Stanley Judson (1881–1972) won the three highest awards for gallantry open to a non-commissioned officer, within one six-week period during July and August 1918. This time is still a record. Judson was born in Auckland, educated in England, was an excellent track runner and boxer, served an apprenticeship as an engineer in Wellington and Auckland, and went overseas as a sergeant in the First Battalion, Auckland Regiment, in 1915. Serving in France, he won the Distinguished Conduct Medal on 24–25 July, the Military Medal on 16 August and the Victoria Cross on 24 August, when he single-handedly captured a machine-gun nest, ‘a prompt and gallant action [which] not only saved lives but also enabled the advance to continue unopposed’, according to the citation. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. Judson settled in Auckland after the war, served on the city council for ten years and on other local bodies, and then farmed in Mangonui for some years before returning to Auckland where he died aged 91.

JURIES

Juries have been an intrinsic part of the NZ judicial system since 1841 when a property qualification for jurors was required as it was in Britain. Because records of land title were inadequate, the property qualification was abandoned here in 1844 and every male British subject (excepting Maori) between the ages of 21 and 60 who was deemed of good character became eligible for jury service. The age limit was lifted to 65 in 1945. Women were eligible to volunteer from 1942 until 1961, when they were included on the roll in the same way as men but with the right to have their names removed on request. This right of exemption for women was withdrawn in 1975, except where they have the continuous responsibility for the day-to-day supervision of a child under the age of six.

There has always been a list of persons exempted from service for a variety of reasons stated in the governing legislation, including mainly those whose occupations might be described as essential and those involved with the administration or operation of the judicial system. Apart from those exceptions, every citizen within the appropriate age group and living within 30 km of a High Court district is now eligible for jury service.

A panel of jurors is sworn in before a High Court session, and 12 jurors are drawn for each trial, subject to challenges.

Grand juries existed from 1844 until 1961 to consider bills of indictment preferred against people committed for trial. In 1893, however, the power to present an indictment of its own motion was withdrawn from the grand jury. Committals for trial are now in the hands of the judiciary.

JAGO, John Wesley

John Wesley Jago (1830-1904) was born in Gloucestershire, at the age of seven signed the pledge to abstain from alcoholic liquor and, as superintendent of a temperance mission in Glasgow, was appointed agent in Dunedin for the Dunedin Total Abstinence Society. He arrived in Dunedin in 1862 and helped to found the Order of the Sons of Temperance, becoming the first Grand Worthy Patriarch. He became a powerful influence in the temperance movement in NZ, as editor of the Temperance Advocate and its successor, the Temperance Herald, and as president for two years of the New Zealand Alliance.

JOHNSON, Samuel

Samuel Johnson (1827-1905) was born in Manchester, became a journalist and emigrated to NZ in 1862. During a career in journalism here he founded the Marlborough Express in Blenheim and the News and Planter's Express in Levuka, Fiji, and bought the Waipawa Mail.

KAHAWAI

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Kahawai (*Arripis trutta*) is a fast-swimming pelagic fish abundant in coastal waters. It is usually found in large schools, feeding on anchovies, yellow-eyed mullet and other small fish. It usually grows up to 60 cm in length, is blue-green on top and silvery beneath, spawns in shallow coastal waters in the summer and moves out to a depth of about 100 m in the winter. Kahawai is caught frequently on lines because it strikes quickly and will take a lure rapidly when feeding. About 7,000 tonnes are landed commercially each year.

KAHIKATEA

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Kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), also known as white pine, is the tallest of NZ's forest trees, with recorded heights of 60 m. Although it was widespread through mixed forests in the North Island and the west coast of the South Island, it favours growing in swampy land where its buttressed bases contribute to stability. Even the tallest kahikatea are slender, seldom exceeding 1.5 m in diameter. The leaves of the immature tree are feathery and flattened, but those of the mature tree are pointed, scale leaves. Male cones are much the same as those on the rimu, and so are the seeds which are borne on a fleshy receptacle, ripening to orange or bright red in autumn.

The kahikatea timber is soft and particularly susceptible to borer; but it is white and has no smell which once made it the favourite for butter boxes, cheese crates, tallow casks and for other food containers. Consequently there was once a major export demand for the timber. Although fibre-board and synthetic products are now used for food containers, white pine is still used for casks. (See Podocarps.)

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

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Kahurangi National Park, the newest of the national parks, gazetted during 1995, and the second largest (to Fiordland) at more than 400,000 ha, has absorbed the North-West Nelson Forest Park and other tracts of land in the region. It is historically rich with archeological evidence of Maori habitation at a number of sites — one at the Heaphy River mouth dated as early as 1380. Maori used the coastline to travel between Golden Bay and the West Coast, often in search of greenstone (pounamu). Later, Europeans sought seals, timber and flax and mined gold and coal in the area. It contains a complex combination of rock types, more than half of the country's native plant species (including 19 regarded as 'threatened' and 29 known as rare), and about 100 native bird species (including threatened spotted kiwi, South Island kaka, kereru, blue duck and rock wren). The country's only two native mammals, the long-tailed and short-tailed bats, have been recorded in the area, although the short-tailed bat has not been seen for some years. Native spiders and insects abound and 12 native fish species have been identified, including some which are found nowhere else. The park has 570 km of walking tracks. The Karamea River that runs through it is a favourite for canoeists. Recreational hunters stalk the many deer and goats.

KAI

Kai is the Maori word for food which has come to mean distinctively Maori food, even food Maori have become fond of in the period since European settlement, such as pork and puha and fermented corn (kanga pirau); and it sometimes means food cooked in a hangi.

KAIAPOI

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Kaiapoi is a town with a population of about 5,000, 20 km north of Christchurch, on the banks of the Kaiapoi River. It is close to the coast where there are popular beaches. The town services an area of mixed farming, market gardening and some dairying. Kaiapoi was declared a borough in 1868. The name was derived from the Kaiapohia Pa, home of the Ngai Tahu tribe since pre-European times, the site of which is 10 km to the north of the town.

KAIHAU, Henare

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Henare Kaihau (1855–1920) was a chief of the Ngati-Teata, of the Waikato people, who tried to have the government establish a council for the administration of all Maori lands. Kaihau was born at Waiuku, the son of Ahipene Kaihau, one of the Waikato chiefs who opted for peace in 1861, but who later went over to the Maori forces fighting for their land.

Henare Kaihau was educated at a church school in Waiuku, grew into a big man, regarded as a highly intelligent student. Early in his twenties, he became interested in the possibilities of Maori parliaments, or at least forms of Maori self-government. He was an MP from 1896 to 1911, and during his first session produced a Maori Council Constitution Bill, which would have given Maori a form of government over their own lands through a council of 56 members. The bill reached its second reading but was allowed to lapse. Kaihau was beaten for his seat in 1911 by Maui Pomare and, although he tried again to regain the seat, he failed.

KAIKOHE

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Kaikohe is a town with a population of about 3,800, midway between the Hokianga Harbour to the west and the Bay of Islands to the east, on the Northland Peninsula. It is a servicing centre for the surrounding farming area. Kaikohe was originally a Maori village called Opanga, whose members ate the berries of the kohekohe trees when besieged by enemies early in the 19th century, and this led to the locals changing the name from Opanga to Kai-kohekohe which means 'to eat kohekohe berries'. This was shortened to Kaikohe. A number of World War One veterans were settled on farmland in the area early in the 1920s. In 1927 the settlement became an independent town district, in 1947 a borough and in 1989 it became a ward of the Far North District Council whose offices are based in the town. During World War Two, Kaikohe was a US Army hospital base and a US Air Force bomber base.

KAIKOURAS

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Kaikouras are twin mountain ranges running parallel for about 100 km from the south-west to the north-east in the north-eastern corner of the South Island. The Seaward Kaikouras are the mountains nearer the coast, and the Clarence Valley separates these mountains from the Inland Kaikouras. The mountains are visible from as far away as Wellington, 150 km to the north across Cook Strait, and provide a magnificent sight for ships sailing down the eastern coast of the South Island. The highest peak in the Seaward range is Manakau at 2,610 m, and in the Inland range Tapuaenuku at 2,886 m. The ranges were named the ‘Snowey Mountains’ by James Cook in 1770, but the Maori name, meaning ‘meal of crayfish’, has prevailed.

Kaikoura is also the name of a small township on the coastal side of the Seaward Kaikouras, 130 km south-west of Blenheim and 180 km north-east of Christchurch. Not far from the town is seal colony and also some limestone caves with stalactite and stalagmite formations which have attracted tourists for whom the prime attraction, however, has become spotting the huge sperm whales which inhabit Kaikoura Bay. The long coastal strip is known generally as the Kaikoura Coast, and Kaikoura Peninsula runs south-east from the mouth of the Clarence River. The life-rich seabed along the coast was the reason a marine research laboratory was set up nearby. University of Canterbury organic chemistry researchers — investigating 1,500 species from the seabed for pharmaceutical potential — have identified the abundant presence of a sponge called ‘yellow slimy’ (*Lissodendoryx*), also found off the US and Japan where it is used as the basis of cancer drugs.

Kaikoura Bay is on the eastern shoreline of the north-eastern arm of Port Underwood in Marlborough Sounds. There is a Kaikoura Island situated off the west coast of Great Barrier Island in the Hauraki Gulf.

KAIMAI RANGE

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Kaimai Range runs south-eastward from the end of the Coromandel Range to the Mamakus in the south, dividing Tauranga Harbour from the eastern Waikato. The 9-km Kaimai railway tunnel links the rich farming region to the west with the port of Tauranga. It is the longest tunnel in NZ, was begun in 1969 and the two sides met in 1976. The Kaimais have given their name to a farming district 25 km south-west from Tauranga, not far from the crest of the range.

Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park, established in 1975, covers 37,141 ha, stretching from the Ohinemuri River near Paeroa, south along the rugged Kaimai Range to the broad ridges of the Mamaku Plateau and including Katikati, Aongatere, Mangatotara, and Mamaku Forests. In the kauri forests at the north of the range, there are relics of gold mining and kauri logging, such as mining shafts, water races, and kauri dams and tramways, as well as remaining kauri groves. Further south, kauri gives way to podocarp/hardwood forest, with some red and silver beech. Among the less common native birds in the park are the blue mountain duck, kiwi, kaka, and kokako. Introduced animals such as goats and brushtailed opossums have damaged the forest, but culling operations are helping vegetation to recover. In the north, there are several huts and plenty of tracks, some following old Maori trails and former logging and mining tramways and roads. Steep rock faces in the Waitawheta Valley offer scope for rock climbing, and gemstones are found on the Te Aroha and Karangahake Mountains.

KAIMANAWA RANGE

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Kaimanawa Range is in the central North Island, south-east of Lake Taupo. The highest point in the Kaimanawas is Mt Makorako (1,727 m). The **Kaimanawa Forest Park**, established in 1969, covers 76,348 ha. The main vegetation cover is tussock grassland and some mountain forest, mainly beech with a mixture of rimu, matai, totara, maire and kamahi. Because of the vast areas of tussock the park is particularly susceptible to fire. In the past, burning has been caused by hot ash showers from the nearby volcanoes, and by fires deliberately lit by Maori and early European settlers to clear land for grazing or cultivation.

The park is well known for its hunting (it is one of the few areas where sika deer are found), and for its excellent trout fishing, particularly in the Rangitikei, Taruarau, and Ngaruroro Rivers. There is a herd of wild horses in the southern area. A network of tracks throughout the park, some linking up the tracks from adjoining Kaweka Forest Park, provides opportunities for strenuous tramping with spectacular views from the tops of the volcanic peaks of Tongariro National Park. There are several huts, but camping gear is necessary on most routes.

KAIN, Edgar

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Edgar Kain (1918–40), known almost universally as ‘Cobber’, was the first major British air ace of World War Two. He was a young NZer who became a legendary airman in a brief but spectacular career, before his death in a flying accident in June 1940. Kain was born in Hastings, educated at Christ’s College, and studied mathematics at the University Tutorial School in Wellington. He excelled as an athlete at each school he attended. He gained his pilot’s licence at Wigram in 1936, while working as a clerk in his father’s business. He was given a short-term commission in the Royal Air Force, and at the end of 1937 was posted to No 73 Fighter Squadron. He became a flying-officer in 1939 and as a section commander with the squadron, flying Hawker Hurricanes, went on 80 fighter and escort operations over enemy-occupied territory. He was officially credited with 12 ‘kills’ and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in March 1940. He died in an accident while performing aerobatics over his station in France.

KAINGA

Kainga is mostly nowadays used by Maori as the word for house or home, but was originally a settlement or village (*see* pa).

KAINGAROA FOREST

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Kaingaroo Forest covers more than 150,000 ha of the Kaingaroo Plains, which extend north-eastwards from Lake Taupo across the eastern Bay of Plenty, and which are covered by volcanic pumice and light scoria. The forest is a focal point of NZ's huge timber, and pulp and paper industry. Kaingaroo Forest is also the name of a settlement within the forest 50 km south-east from Rotorua.

There is a Kaingaroo sited on Kaingaroo Harbour on the northern side of the Chatham Islands, and Kaingaroo is also a township 15 km north-east of Kaitaia, in Northland.

KAIPARA HARBOUR

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Kaipara Harbour is a 'drowned river' system on the western side of the Northland Peninsula. The harbour is 65 km long, but is shallow and the entrance is obstructed by a sand bar. The region is known as The Kaipara, and Kaipara Flats is a farming locality between the Mahurangi Harbour on the east coast of the peninsula and the southern arm of the Kaipara Harbour on the west side. The Kaipara River flows from the hills behind Kumeu and Huapai into the southern end of Kaipara Harbour.

KAITAIA

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Kaitaia is a town with a population of just under 5,000, in the northern region of Northland. It serves as an administrative and commercial centre for a predominantly dairy farming district with some sheep grazing on the hills. There is also a growing saw-milling industry, based on a 30,000-ha pine forest nearby.

Kaitaia was the site of a Maori village, in which Anglican lay missionaries Joseph Matthews and William Gilbert Puckey settled in 1833. It was a centre of the kauri gum industry, and a large number of diggers from Dalmatia as well as other parts of Europe and from other areas of NZ, made their way there during the 1880s and 1890s. Kaitaia was declared a town district in 1922, a borough in 1945 and since 1989 has been administered by the Far North District Council. It was the northernmost borough in NZ.

KAITANGATA

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Kaitangata, a township with a population of just over 800, 10 km south-east of Balclutha, South Otago, was the scene of one of NZ's worst disasters on 21 February 1879, when 35 people died in a coal mine accident. Coal was first discovered at Kaitangata by the pioneer surveyor Frederick Tuckett in 1844, and a start was made on the mining a little more than a decade later for local purposes. Mining on a major scale began with the opening of a railway link with Dunedin in 1875.

At that time there was a belief that there was no 'fire damp' (carburetted hydrogen) in NZ coalmines, and therefore no danger of explosion from a naked flame as there was in the mines in Europe. Although there were some complaints from miners, the deputy manager at Kaitangata was given to walking through the mines with a naked light and some of the miners even carried candles in the front of their hats. The explosion, when it came, was a shattering one, rocking the little township nestling at the foot of the Kaitangata hills and sending a mass of debris hurtling into the sky. A boy about to enter the mine was blown 50 yards with his horse and killed, and 34 men below in the coal seams died.

The Kaitangata Railway and Coal Company was strongly censured by newspapers and in a subsequent enquiry, and legislation was passed by the government improving safety regulations at coal mines throughout the country. The last mine at Kaitangata was closed in 1970, because what high-quality coal reserves remained were too deep to be brought out economically. The town now services a sheep and dairy farming district and has some light industry. Population has declined during the 1980s from about 1,000. The Kaitangata hills are south and west of the settlement, and 3 km to the north is a wildlife sanctuary, Lake Tuakitoto.

KAKA

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Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*), a parrot about 45 cm long, is often heard before being seen — its loud, harsh call travelling some distance — and its appearance is striking — bright red-orange neck, abdomen and rump, olive-green above, with scarlet underwings which can be seen when the bird is in flight. The North Island subspecies (*N. m. septentrionalis*) is slightly smaller than the South Island (*N. m. meridionalis*). The kaka lives mainly in native forest, eats fruit, insects, leaves and nectar from forest trees and shrubs. It uses the same nest site year after year, the site usually being in a large hollow tree. Four to five white eggs are laid on powdered wood.

KAKA BEAK

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Kaka beak (*Clanthus puniceus*) is a member of the pea family (Papilionaceae) and, like the other two species in the genus, has bright red flowers. Named in Maori, kowhai ngutu-kaka, it is related to the kowhai but forms a shrub with pendent racemes of large red flowers. Rare and local in the wild, the plant is extensively cultivated because of its handsome flowers. The leaves, like those of the kowhai, are complex, being pinnately compound. The plants grow easily and rapidly from seed to form a small shrub. In cultivation white forms have been developed and also pink flowered forms. Recently a larger form, the size of a small tree has been rediscovered in the East Cape area.

KAKAPO

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Kakapo (*Strigops habroptilus*), a parrot about 62 cm long, is very rare, and its numbers have been declining since before European settlement. Originally it ranged through the beech forests of both the North and South Islands, and until the 1900s was abundant in Westland and Fiordland. It now survives only in Fiordland and Stewart Island, and on Little Barrier Island, where individuals are being released in an effort to save the species from extinction by predators. The kakapo's diet consists of berries, seed heads or tussock and flax. It eats insects and lizards as well. It nests amongst tree roots, in crevices or burrows. Two to four white eggs are laid on a nest of powdered wood and feathers but it does not breed every year.

The kakapo is not capable of upward flight, and must leap from a high point in order to take to the air. Though it is capable of gliding, most of its travel is done on the ground, clearing tracks through low scrub and grass if necessary.

KAMAHI

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Kamaha (*Weinmannia racemosa*) is probably the most common forest tree in NZ, growing to about 25 m in height with a trunk not much more than 1 m thick. It grows in lowland forests throughout the length of the country. It is recognisable by its shiny, deep green leaves, 5 to 10 cm long and unevenly serrated along the edges. It is one of two species of the genus *Weinmannia* in this country, the other being the tawhero, or towai as it is sometimes called, a smaller tree (up to 15 m high) which grows from the Waikato northwards.

KANUKA

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Kanuka (*Leptospermum ericoides*) is often known as white tea tree, because it is a very close relative to the manuka but its wood is white. It has the same variable forms as manuka, ranging from scrub to full-sized trees, but whereas manuka is unlikely to grow much more than five m high, kanuka often attains heights of 12 m.

KAPITI

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Kapiti represents an early consolidation of local body areas. It came into being as a new entity in September 1974. Kapiti combines within 17,428 ha south of the Waikanae River a large rural area and the Paraparaumu and Paekakariki Ridings of the old Hutt County, as well as the Raumati settlements and Kapiti Island, the bird sanctuary about 6 km offshore.

The population of the region, which is mainly a dormitory suburb of Wellington, is 24,000. Paraparaumu, including Raumati, is the major urban area within the borough with a population around 1,400. Since 1981 the population has increased at a rate above the national average. Many people commute daily the 50 km to Wellington for employment, although some light industry, mainly associated with the construction industry, is becoming established. The borough is 25 km south-west from Otaki.

Paekakariki is a small coastal town, which over the years has declined in population. The current population is around 1,800.

KAPITI ISLAND

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Kapiti Island is a steep island, 10 km long by 2 km wide, 6 km offshore from Waikanae on the west coast of the North Island. The island, with an area of 2,200 ha, has been a bird sanctuary for more than 80 years, although there is a small area of private farmland on the island. Because Kapiti gives a panoramic view of the west coast of the southern part of the North Island, and because of the 6 km 'moat' between it and the mainland, the island was a stronghold for Maori tribes. When the Ngati Toa migrated from their ancestral lands at Kawhia, under the leadership of Te Rauparaha, in the early 19th century, they made several attempts to capture the island before finally succeeding in 1823. Te Rauparaha built up an arsenal of guns and ammunition, and then terrorised other Maori tribes in the southern part of the North Island and the northern part of the South Island. Whalers also used Kapiti as a strategic lookout and as a base during the 19th century. Sir George Grey, who later bought Kawau Island in the Hauraki Gulf, tried to buy Kapiti in 1851 for £5,000 but failed. In 1897 the government passed the Kapiti Island Public Reserve Act declaring the island a forest and bird sanctuary.

KARAKA

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Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) is a fine-looking native tree with dark green, lustrous leaves. It is a dominant and attractive feature of the coastal landscape throughout the North Island and as far south as Banks Peninsula on the east coast of the South Island and down to south Westland. It is also found on the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. The karaka berry was such an important part of the Maori diet that the tree was often cultivated near villages in small groves. The fruit ripens to yellow and the outer flesh is edible raw. The kernel is, however, highly toxic and was steamed by Maori, and then washed in streams for lengthy periods before being dried in the sun. The karaka toxin causes convulsions and a twisting of limbs that can become permanent in children. When stricken, victims were sometimes buried up to their necks in a bid to keep their bodies straight.

Because of the cultivation of the tree for its berries by Maori, the name was used frequently for locations throughout the country where groves were prominent. Karaka Bay, 12 km east of downtown Auckland City, in the suburb of Glendowie, is perhaps the best known. HMS *Herald* anchored near there on 4 March 1840, and collected 17 signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi from chiefs in the Auckland region. Other bays named Karaka are: inside the entrance to Picton Harbour; on the eastern side of Port Underwood, in Marlborough Sounds; a popular beach 10 km south-east of downtown Wellington on the western side of the entrance to Wellington Harbour. Karaka is also a locality in south Auckland, 40 km from downtown Auckland; and is an alternative name for Hamilton Island in Admiralty Bay, Marlborough Sounds. Karaka Point divides Waikawa Bay from Whatamongo Bay in Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough Sounds; and Karaka Stream is in Hutt Valley, Wellington.

KARAKIA

Karakia are Maori ritual chants to the gods, sometimes accompanied by actions. With haka and waiata, they contained the substance of Maori belief and because of their sacred nature they were learnt word-perfect; any mistakes in pre-European times were considered to be very bad omens. The term is now used for prayers and hymns.

KARAMEA

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Karamea is a township on the estuary of the Karamea River in Buller district, Westland, 100 km north-east of Westport. It was established as a special farm settlement in 1874 by the Nelson Provincial Government but, because of the dense bush and infertile soil of the newly cleared areas, many of the several hundred assisted immigrants walked off their properties soon afterwards. The settlement was badly damaged in the Murchison earthquake in 1929.

KARANGA

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Karanga is the chanted call from Maori women formally giving visitors permission to come on to a marae.

KARANGAHAKE

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Karangahake, 5 km south-east from Paeroa and 12 km south-west from Waihi, was once a bustling township with a population of more than 2,000 centred on the gold fields in the Karangahake hills. This was in the 1870s and 1880s when gold miners were active over the whole region of Thames/Ohinemuri. Few individual fortunes were made, however, because of the need for crushing plant and machinery to extract the gold from rock. The locality today is a rich farming area on the banks of the Ohinemuri River near Karangahake Gorge, at the southern end of the Coromandel Range.

KARAPIRO

Karapiro hydro-electric station is 30 km from Hamilton and 160 km south of Auckland. It was built during World War Two, when men and supplies were scarce. It was opened in 1947 and generates 90 MW. The 7.7 km² lake extends back 24 km to Arapuni and is a favourite site for rowing events.

KARETAI

Karetai (1781–1860) known also as Jacky White, was born in Otago. He was paramount chief at Otakou, Taiaroa Head. Karetai became a business associate of many whalers and sealers in the southern part of the South Island, visiting Sydney a number of times, and received instruction in Christianity from Samuel Marsden. He, Taiaroa and Tuhawaiki sold the South Island to John Jones and Wentworth at Sydney in 1840, although the sale was later invalidated. He signed the Treaty of Waitangi and in 1844, with other Ngai Tahu chiefs, sold the site of Dunedin to Frederick Tuckett.

KARITANE

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Karitane is a township 35 km north-east from Dunedin City, which has given its name to the hospitals and nurses established following the foundation of the Royal NZ Society for the Health of Women and Children, called 'The Plunket Society' after the then Governor-General's wife, Lady Plunket. In 1907 Sir Frederic Truby King convened a meeting at his home at Karitane, to establish the society. Karitane hospitals were subsequently established throughout the country to help mothers and their babies, and Karitane nurses were specially trained for work in these hospitals. In 1889 King settled at Karitane, in a two-storey homestead which still stands, when he took over as superintendent of the Seacliff Mental Hospital, 5 km south from Karitane. The Karitane township is only 5 km south from the historic settlement of Waikouaiti, founded in 1837 by John Jones.

KATIKATI

(see Stewart, George Vesey)

KATIPO SPIDER

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Katipo spider (*Latrodectus katipo*) is the only dangerously poisonous creature in NZ. It is found on beaches, under stones, in driftwood, or in sheltered plants, throughout the North Island and south to Dunedin, and also on the northern half of the west coast of the South Island. Only the female can bite, and its bite can be fatal. The katipo is usually black, with an orange or red stripe on its back and sometimes a red patch underneath, about 25 mm from leg-tip to leg-tip, and is very closely related to the Australian red-back spider, also known as the jockey spider, and to the black widow spider found in America. It is not uncommon, and has caused deaths in NZ, following agonising pain in the vicinity of the bite, respiratory difficulties, vomiting and convulsions. It is most frequently found on the western beaches of the North Island.

KAUMATUA

Kaumatua is a Maori name which has come to mean the head of a modern family or group, equivalent to an elder. It formerly meant the patriarchal head of a household.

KAURI

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Life Cycle

Kauri Milling

Kauri Gum

Kauri (*Agathis australis*) is, on maturity, one of the largest trees found anywhere in the world, and one of the most commercially attractive, with a long straight, branchless trunk producing durable straight-grained timber, and a resin once greatly prized for the manufacture of high quality paints, varnishes and polishes. As a result, it was the basis of the first export trade from NZ and was cut and milled with a voracity hard to believe considering the technology of 19th-century NZ.

The kauri is a conifer, a native of this country but related to trees of the same genus, *Agathis*, throughout the Western Pacific, most notably Australia, the Philippines, New Guinea, Indonesia and Fiji. Its natural habitat was in the north of the North Island, from a line running between Raglan and the Bay of Plenty, through Hamilton. The biggest stands of these huge trees were in Northland and on the Coromandel Peninsula.

The largest ever-recorded kauri grew in Mercury Bay and when measured in 1850 had a girth of 23.43 m and soared 21.8 m to the first branch. A tree still growing near Whangarei has a girth of 20.12 m and the first branch is 30.8 m from the ground. Tane Mahuta, in the Waipoua Forest, has a girth of 14 m, is 51 m tall and is 1,200 years old.

KAURI - Life Cycle

The kauri goes through a number of distinct stages in its long life. Seedlings grow tall and slender as they probe for an opening in the canopy of scrub, usually tea-tree. After they break through into full light, they grow quickly into the juvenile conifer, or 'ricker' stage. At about 100 years of age, the tree's upper branches start to form the huge 'spray' of foliage on the crown of the tree, with all the lower branches of the tree having been shed by an efficient self-pruning system. From then on, for as long as 2,000 years, the tree will grow tall and stout, possibly alone, crowning other trees in the forest, or perhaps in cathedral-like groves. As the tree grows, it sheds its bark in large flakes and these form a mound up to 2 m deep at its base which is ideal humus and through which the tree's feeding roots twist and turn. The tree will grow, if tended, almost anywhere in NZ and there has been no adequate explanation of why it was confined for so long to the northern region of the country. Although it attains such a great age and grows so large, it actually regenerates easily and grows quite quickly through the seedling and ricker stages.

KAURI - Kauri Milling

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For some extraordinary reason, which no one has been able to establish, Cook and the men on his first voyage in 1769 made no detailed observations on the kauri, even though it dominated the forest of the north. The first written records come from Marion du Fresne in 1772, when his men felled a kauri at Manawaraora Bay and shaped it into a ship's foremast.

The first commercial use of the kauri was by the Royal Navy for spars. The long, branchless trunks which had little taper over most of their length were ideal, just as they had been for Maori dugout canoes. Because of its durability and because it is so easily worked, having a straight grain and almost no knots, the timber is also ideal for building and many large houses and commercial buildings were constructed of kauri in the early days of European settlement, most particularly in the North Island. It is now used only for boat-building or for furniture because of the limited supplies.

KAURI - Kauri Gum

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Land left after the cutting or burning of kauri is for a long time useless for agriculture because of a souring of the soil. But during the long life of a kauri, large amounts of resin are exuded and collect among the debris on the forest floor. There are three sources of kauri gum: it can be tapped from the living tree, picked up from the ground, or probed for in the ground where it has become fossilised over many thousands of years. The fossilised gum is usually harder and more translucent than the more recent deposits, and can be found in the ground long after the passing of a forest.

Pre-European Maori used the gum as fuel (often carrying it along as torches), and the ash in tattooing dyes. They also chewed the fresh gum. The value of the gum was established in the 1830s, with Maori selling to American ships, and from then on, for a century, it was a substantial export commodity. Once the gum had all been picked up from the surface of the ground, both Maori and Europeans began mining for it. First, deposits near the surface were dug with spades, and then a long thin metal spear was devised to probe for deeper deposits. The largest amount exported in any one year was 11,116 tons (11,293.8 tonnes) in 1899. By that time, hundreds of immigrants from Dalmatia had moved onto the gumfields of Northland, and they established themselves financially from the industry. During the first quarter of the 20th century, prices peaked at around £100 a ton. There was a brief rally in the price again after World War Two, but demand was fading as synthetic additives were developed for the manufacture of paints, polishes and floor coverings such as linoleum.

KAWARAU FALLS

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Kawarau Falls, an area around the outlet from Lake Wakatipu into the Kawarau River, about 10 km north-east of Queenstown in Central Otago, is famous for an abortive scheme to recover a gold bonanza, believed to be in the river bed. A former Prime Minister, Sir Julius Vogel, wrote a book called *Anno Domini 2000* (published in England in 1889), and this novel inspired this scheme to dam the outlet of Lake Wakatipu into the Kawarau River, thus cutting the level of the water down and making the gold believed to be there accessible to mining. The scheme was started in 1926 and about £100,000 was invested in it. The lake outlet was dammed but water from tributaries of the Kawarau — the Shotover and the Arrow — continued to flow into the Kawarau; the level did not fall, and hundreds of investors lost their money. The dam today carries a road across the river. The Kawarau River flows through the Kawarau Gorge, which ends about 25 km upstream from Cromwell.

KAWAU ISLAND

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Kawau Island, about 8 km off the east coast of the North Auckland Peninsula in Rodney District, is a favourite summer vacation area for tourists, particularly for yachtsmen who move round the Hauraki Gulf in their thousands during the good weather. The island was once a Maori stronghold, a base for raids on fishing parties and mainland villages; this accounts for the large numbers of human bones found near ancient ovens and in middens in many parts of the island.

The first European owner was J Taylor who bought the island from the Maori in 1837, and during the 1840s and 1850s it was mined for manganese and copper. In 1862 it was bought by Sir George Grey, for £3,500. Grey enlarged an existing house to create the Mansion House, which still stands on the island and was for many years a private hotel for tourists. Grey also introduced exotic animals and plants. He sold the island in 1888, when he returned to England. Early in the 20th century the island was subdivided, but the Mansion House and 35 ha of land surrounding it have since been bought by the government and are now administered by the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board. Apart from 176 ha administered by the board, the island is now farmed privately.

KAWEKA FOREST PARK

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Kaweka Forest Park covers 67,000 ha to the west of Hawke's Bay. Most of it is in the steep, broken Kaweka Range and its eastern foothills. The park was established in 1974. It has suffered from serious erosion following damage to the vegetation cover by wild and domestic animals and fire. Much of the area is therefore managed to protect remaining vegetation and prevent further erosion. In the north and centre of the park the native vegetation is mainly beech forest, with red tussock in the valleys and snow grass above the snowline. Towards the south, manuka and kanuka are common, growing where early settlers repeatedly burnt bush in attempts to establish pasture. To the south-east is an area of pine, where planting began in 1964, for future logging. Tramping and hunting are good (sika deer being particularly sought after), excellent fishing for brown or rainbow trout in most rivers.

KAWEPO Tama-ki-Hikurangi, Renata

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Renata Tama-ki-Hikurangi Kawepo (c. 1808– 88) was a famous Maori warrior chief of the Kahungunu tribe, of southern Hawke's Bay. He fought with British and colonial troops against Te Kooti and became a consistent supporter of Pakeha law. He refused, however, government pay, the rank of major, seats in the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council, and other offers of Pakeha acknowledgement because, he claimed, none of these were greater than his high rank of chief in the Maori community. The only reward he did accept for his services was the Queen's Sword of Honour, bestowed by Queen Victoria.

KAWERAU

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Kawerau is a town with a population of about 8,600, 60 km north-east of Rotorua and 32 km south-west of Whakatane. The town was planned to house the labour employed to mill and process timber from the huge exotic forests on the Kaingarua plateau. One of a very few 'company towns' in NZ, it was planned and built from the beginning of the 1950s by the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Ltd, now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fletcher Challenge Corporation, NZ's largest company in terms of shareholders' funds.

KAWHARU, Ian Hugh

Ian Hugh Kawharu (1927–) is a Maori scholar and Ngati Whatua leader, and Professor of Maori Studies at the University of Auckland. He was spokesman for the Ngati Whatua people at the time of the confrontation over the land at Bastion Point. Born at Ashburton, he was educated at Auckland Grammar and at Auckland, Cambridge and Oxford Universities. He worked for the Department of Maori Affairs for nine years from 1953, was seconded to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for two years from 1961, and to the NZ Council for Educational Research in 1964. The following year he became a lecturer at Auckland University. In 1970 he became foundation Professor of Social Anthropology and Maori Studies at Massey University, and in 1985 returned to Auckland to take up the chair in Maori Studies.

He has been a NZ delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and a consultant to both the UN Social and Economic Development Council and to the FAO. His published work includes *Orakei, A Ngati Whatua Community* (1975), *Conflict and Compromise* (1975) and *Maori Land Tenure* (1977).

KAWHIA HARBOUR

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Kawhia Harbour is a large drowned river valley system on the west coast of the North Island, about halfway between Auckland and New Plymouth. It is shallow and tidal, with an entrance obstructed by a bar. The harbour and the fertile valleys running down to its shore were much prized by the Maori tribes who fought over the possession of it for many years. It was from this region that the combined Waikato tribes forced Te Rauparaha and his Ngati Toa to flee in 1821. Te Rauparaha moved south with his tribesmen to Kapiti Island. The township of Kawhia, 50 km north-west of Otorohanga and 68 km south-west of Te Awamutu, is a pleasant holiday resort near which is the last resting place of the *Tainui*, the migration canoe from which the Waikato Maori claim descent. After visiting several places on the North Island coast following its landfall from Hawaiki, the *Tainui* was dragged ashore by the remaining members of the crew (others having settled elsewhere), and was buried. Two large upright stones, 23 m apart, mark the stern and prow of the canoe, and this ground remains specially tapu to Tainui descendants. It should be treated with respect by visitors.

KAWITI

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Kawiti (*c.* 1774–1854), a chief of the Ngati Hine hapu of the Ngapuhi, was the first name on the main sheet of the Treaty of Waitangi, although not the first chief to sign. He quickly lost faith in the British, however, and entered into an alliance with Hone Heke for the attack on Kororareka in 1844. Kawiti withdrew to the Ruapekapeka Pa where he repelled attacks by British and colonial troops until, on a Sunday which he believed would be observed as the Sabbath, troops broke in unopposed and forced Kawiti to flee.

KAYFORCE

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Kayforce was the name given to the NZ army contingent which went to Korea in 1950 to serve with United Nations forces in the Korean War. The volunteer group of just over 1,000 men formed an artillery regiment, signallers, a transport platoon and other support units. They went into action in January 1951 and when the unit was disbanded in October 1954, they had lost 37 killed and 80 wounded. One prisoner of war was returned after the negotiated peace was settled. One group stayed on for some months in an occupying force. The NZ artillerymen were integrated into a British Commonwealth Division. They were reinforced from NZ during the war and at one time their full strength was over 1,500 men.

Six Royal NZ Navy frigates served with the United Nations forces at different times throughout the Korean War although the name Kayforce generally applied only to the army units. Each of the frigates completed eight tours of duty and two sailors were killed and one wounded.

KEA

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Kea (*Nestor notabilis*), a parrot 46 cm long, is olive-green with scarlet underwings. Widespread in the South Island mountains, it often migrates to the lowlands of Westland during the winter. It eats fruits, seeds, insects, grubs and nectar. The kea nests in rock crevices or hollow logs, in mountainous areas. The nests are lined with twigs and leaves and sometimes powdered wood. Breeding takes place between July and January, during which time two to four white eggs are laid and are incubated mainly by the female. The kea is a bird of great personality, raucous and inquisitive. It was claimed for many years that the bird used its powerful beak and claws to kill lambs, and it was treated accordingly by farmers. It is now accepted that most birds rarely attack healthy, live animals, but they will feed on dead carcasses.

KELLIHER, Sir Henry Joseph

Sir Henry Joseph Kelliher (1896–91) was a businessman, monetary reformist and art patron. He was born in Central Otago, the son of a gold miner, and served with the first NZ Expeditionary Force during World War One. He founded Dominion Breweries in 1930, and for some years published the *NZ Mirror*. This was a family magazine in which some articles were devoted to expounding Kelliher's ideas on monetary reform, a subject he touched upon in his 1936 book, *NZ at the Crossroads?* In brief, Kelliher's financial philosophy was that inflation and other economic ills are caused by the haphazard creation of money and credit by banks and other private organisations. He believed that a public authority should strictly control monetary and credit policy.

A devoted admirer of NZ scenery, Kelliher offered a prize of £500 in 1956 for the best oil painting by a NZ artist of a NZ landscape, painted in a traditional manner. The Kelliher Art Prize was regularly awarded and, although many artists and critics complained that it discouraged imaginative, innovative and experimental work, it was a considerable sum and gave the visual arts a fashionable boost.

KELLY, John Liddell

John Liddell Kelly (1850–1925) was a Scottish-born newspaper man who immigrated to NZ in 1881. He worked for the *Auckland Star* and travelled around the Pacific Islands, after which he wrote a poem, *Tahiti*, and the libretto for a comic opera, *Pomare* (1885). He later became editor of the *NZ Observer* in Auckland, the *NZ Times* in Wellington, and *Tribune* at Hilo, in Hawaii, and the *Ashburton Guardian*, before settling down as a freelance writer in Auckland. A collection of his verse, *Heather and Fern*, was published in 1902.

KELSEY, Lavinia Jane

Lavinia Jane Kelsey (1856–1948) was a fervent educationist who, in 1889, was the prime mover in the foundation of the Free Kindergarten movement. She was born in London, the daughter of Thomas Kelsey, a prominent Congregational Minister. She was educated at a private school at Hampstead, and emigrated to NZ in 1877 with her brothers, Thomas and Arnold. She began a private school for girls in Dunedin and conducted adult education classes for women, before concentrating on the establishment in Dunedin of a Free Kindergarten. In 1912, her influence spread when a Free Kindergarten Movement was established on a national basis. She was also a strong supporter of women's suffrage.

KEMP, Major

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(see Kepa, Te Rangihwinui)

KEMP FAMILY

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Kemp family, associated for nearly 150 years with the Kerikeri settlement, was established in NZ by James Kemp (1798–1872) from Norfolk in England. He was a smith by trade, and was selected by the Church Missionary Society for service in NZ with the Rev J G Butler. He travelled to Sydney in the convict ship, *Baring*, and to the Bay of Islands with Samuel Marsden aboard the *General Gates* in 1819. He taught at the mission station school, and helped build what is now the oldest house in NZ at Kerikeri, Kemp House. His work for the mission ended in 1852. His son, **Henry Tacy Kemp** (1818–1901), was also born in Norfolk, coming to NZ with his father while still a baby. He was educated at the mission school at Waimate North and, for a time, at a grammar school in England. He served as a cadet on Captain Hobson's staff in the opening days of British rule, and was later involved in many government purchases of Maori land. In 1846 he was appointed Native Secretary. Among his many land purchases was the buying of the Remuera block at Auckland for £5,000, which brought an eventual profit to the Treasury of £27,000. In the 1850s Henry Kemp translated *Robinson Crusoe* and *The Pilgrim's Progress* into Maori and both proved very popular among Maori who had early gained a high rate of literacy. He also published on his own account a book called *The First Step To Maori Conversation*, which ran to three editions.

KENDALL, Thomas

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Thomas Kendall (1778–1832) was one of the first three resident missionaries, the first master of an organised school, and a colourful and controversial personality in the earliest days of European settlement. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, and worked as a trader, a retailer in linen drapery and groceries, and as a teacher in London, before offering his services to the Church Missionary Society. He arrived in Australia in 1813 and the following year, accompanied by Samuel Marsden, joined two other lay missionaries, William Hall and John King, in establishing a mission station at Rangihoua in the Bay of Islands.

Kendall was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor Macquarie of New South Wales and acted on a number of occasions as a magistrate, although his constitutional right to do so has since been questioned. In 1816 he opened the first school house for Maori children. He prepared a text book called *The NZers' First Book*, and collaborated with Cambridge language expert, Samuel Lee, in the compilation of the first Maori language grammar and vocabulary. He was ordained a minister during a visit to England with Hongi Hika and other Maori chiefs in 1820–21.

Kendall's relationship with his fellow missionaries was seldom good, and they were scandalised by his overt trading activities (which included giving guns and powder to the Maori), by his drinking, and by his taking a Maori woman into his home as a 'second wife'. He was suspended by the Church Missionary Society as a consequence, in 1823. But after he and his wife were reconciled in 1824 and he had confessed his error to the society, he left for Valparaiso, where he spent two years as a clergyman school master to the local British community. In 1827 the Kendalls migrated to New South Wales, where they received a grant of 1,288 acres (497.3 ha). He traded in timber, using a small vessel he had bought, and was drowned when his ship was wrecked in 1832. A grandson, **Henry Clarence Kendall** (1841–82), was a well-known Australian poet.

KENNAWAY, Sir Walter

Sir Walter Kennaway (1835–1920) was a member of an English family which was involved in run-holding in the South Island over a long period. Sir Walter participated in Canterbury politics during his period in this country from 1851 until 1874, when he returned to England and became secretary to the NZ Agent-General in London. He held this position for the next 35 years.

KEPA, Te Rangihwinui

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Te Rangihwinui Kepa (1823–98), also known as Major Kemp, was a Putiki chief from Wanganui. He became a famous soldier, working with the colonists during the campaigns against Maori during the 1860s as commander of the Wanganui Native Contingent of the NZ Militia. He served through the campaigns on the west coast of the North Island from 1864 to 1871, and was awarded the NZ Cross in 1876 for actions at Moturoa in November 1868, and at Otautu in March 1869. He later served against Te Kooti and received a Sword of Honour from Queen Victoria for his services. Before the war Kepa was a policeman, and then a mail courier between Wanganui and Wellington. Afterwards he was Government Land Purchase Officer at Wanganui, but fell out of favour when he laid claim to land in the Horowhenua block for himself.

KERIKERI

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Kerikeri, 22 km north-west of Paihia and 28 km south-east of Kaeo, contains the oldest-surviving building in the country, Kemp House, and nearby, the Stone Store. Kemp House was built in 1822 for the staff of the Church Missionary Society's second station, established in 1819 by the Rev Samuel Marsden. The Stone Store was started in 1832 and completed in 1835. Both the house and the store became the property of the Kemp family which gave them to the nation as historic places during the 1970s. Kerikeri was the site of the first ploughing in this country in 1820, the first printing, and the first school for Maori at which they were taught carpentry, blacksmithing, and reading and writing.

The township of Kerikeri, with a growing population of 2,600, is nowadays notable for its farming of citrus fruit and its cosmopolitan community, attracted from many parts of the world; for its home crafts and cottage industries. Kerikeri Inlet is a locality 10 km east of the township.

KERMADEC ISLANDS

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Kermadec Islands are situated 1,000 km north-east of Auckland, between NZ and Tonga, Lat 30° S and Long 178° W. The islands are the peaks of the Kermadec ridge which runs along the western side of the long, narrow and very deep Kermadec trench. The Kermadecs are part of NZ, consist of three main islands, Raoul, Macauley and Curtis, and some smaller islands, and cover a total of 33 km². They are uninhabited except for a meteorological party stationed on Raoul Island, the largest island in the group. The islands are reserved for nature purposes and provide a habitat for marine mammals and sea birds.

The islands were annexed by NZ in 1887. Captain Sever of the British ship, *Lady Penrhyn*, discovered Macauley Island and Curtis Island, the two in the centre of the Kermadecs group, in 1788. The French navigator, Admiral Bruni d'Entrecasteaux discovered the other islands in the group in 1793, naming the largest, Raoul Island, and also giving the group its name after Huon Kermadec, captain of *L'Esperance*, one of the two vessels in his expedition. Raoul Island was named after Joseph Raoul, quartermaster aboard *La Recherche*, the other vessel.

KERRIDGE, Sir Robert James

Sir Robert James Kerridge (1901–79) was for many years NZ's most powerful entertainment entrepreneur and cinema distributor. Born at Banks Peninsula, Kerridge moved to Gisborne in his late teens to stay with relatives. Before he was 20 he started Kerridge's Commercial College in the city and after that failed he operated a coach service between Gisborne and Napier, the first to use modern limousine motor cars. This was a marginal enterprise but next he borrowed money and bought the Palace picture theatre and came to an arrangement for distribution with the J C Williamson group.

In 1937, Kerridge bought the *Gisborne Times* and brought an editor from England. But this proved a difficult business to develop against the more entrenched *Gisborne Herald*, so after threatening to drop the price of his newspaper he sold out to the *Herald*. But Kerridge prospered in show business and before long Gisborne was too small. In 1943 he gained a controlling interest in NZ Theatres Ltd and in 1946 became associated with Britain's giant J Arthur Rank Organisation. By 1947, having acquired the Fuller theatres and those of J C Williamson, he had a nationwide circuit of 130 theatres at a time when the cinema was the unchallenged number one attraction of the entertainment world.

The Kerridge-Odeon Corporation became the largest theatre organisation in the southern hemisphere, and its interests diversified into merchandising, catering, hotels, advertising and the recording industry.

KETTLE, Charles Henry

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Charles Henry Kettle (1820–62) was a surveyor and explorer, first in the Wellington region and then in Otago. He was born in Kent, England, became a mathematics teacher, and emigrated to Wellington aboard the *Oriental* in 1840, joining the NZ Company's survey staff. For two years he explored and surveyed the Wellington, Hutt and Porirua districts, and on one expedition crossed the Tararuas from the west into the Wairarapa and then back over the Rimutakas to the Hutt Valley and Wellington. He was involved in the planning and surveying of Port Chalmers and the Dunedin settlement, and in 1851 made two long expeditions into the Otago hinterland. In 1854 he became a sheep farmer in the Clutha district, returning to Dunedin in 1860, and was elected to the House of Representatives as the member for Bruce in 1861. Kettle died in the typhoid epidemic caused by Dunedin's overstretched sanitation systems during the sudden population expansion of the gold rush era.

KIDMAN, Fiona Judith

Fiona Judith Kidman (1940–) is a novelist, journalist and poet who has been on the executive of a number of writers' and publisher's organisations, including national president of PEN and chair of the Book Council. Born at Hawera, she was brought up in Northland, was married in 1960 and now has two grown-up children. She has worked as a librarian and freelance writer since 1963 and now lives at Wellington. Kidman became well known as a published poet (*Honey and Bitters*, 1975 and *On the Tightrope*, 1978), but reached a wider audience with radio and television plays. In 1979 her first novel, *A Breed of Women*, was published in the United States by Harper and Row. She followed this with *Mandarin Summer* (1981), *Paddy's Puzzle* (1983), for which she has written a film script, *The Book of Secrets* (1987), *Foreign Woman* (1993) and *Palm Prints* (1994) — all critically and commercially successful.

KIHIKIHI

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Kihikihi is a settlement of just under 2,000 people, 4 km south-east of Te Awamutu in the Waikato. It once housed the headquarters village of the Ngati Maniapoto tribe. It was here that Rewi Maniapoto and his fellow chiefs decided to oppose the government with a policy which led to the land wars of the Waikato in 1863–64. The village was destroyed by General Sir Duncan Cameron, but Rewi returned to a government house at Kihikihi in 1881 and lived there until his death in 1894. The town is now administered by the Waipa District Council.

KINDER, Rev John

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Rev John Kinder (1819–1903), was born in London and received his only art instruction from the painter, Aaron Penley. Under the influence of the Christian Socialist, F D Maurice, Kinder was ordained in 1849. His longing ‘for a change to a larger place and less constricted sphere’ together with an offer from Bishop Selwyn brought him to NZ in 1855, as master at the Church of England Grammar School in Auckland. In 1863 Kinder was one of the group of Auckland painters who founded the Auckland Society of Arts. He exhibited in their first two exhibitions, but not again despite his prolific output. Kinder painted for his own amusement but with great clarity of vision. He was also a fine photographer. He was Master of St John’s Theological College from 1873 until his retirement in 1880.

KINDERGARTEN

(see Day Care, Pre-School Education)

KINDERGARTEN

Kindergarten, considered by some judges to be the best horse to have raced in NZ, was by an imported English sire, Kincardine out of Valadore, bred by E N Fitzgerald of Gisborne. He won ten races in succession as a three-year-old, including the Great Northern Derby, the Wellington Cup, the Awapuni Gold Cup, the NZ St Leger, the Great Northern St Leger, the North Island Challenge Stakes, and then gave his greatest performance to date in the Easter Handicap at Ellerslie carrying 9 stone 11 pounds.

He was unsuccessful as a four-year-old. As a five-year-old Kindergarten gave what is considered to have been his greatest performance. He won the Auckland Cup by five lengths, carrying 10 stone 2 pounds, in three minutes 22 seconds, then the record time for the race. He had begun the season with a defeat in a sprint handicap but then won five on end, including the Auckland Cup. He won three weight-for-age races as a six-year-old, two races as a seven-year-old and retired with a total of 25 wins and £16,005 in stake money.

KING COUNTRY

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King Country is the west central region of the North Island, inside a loop running from Kawhia eastwards to the Waikato River south-east of Te Awamutu, southwards down the western shore of Lake Taupo and along the eastern side of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu, westwards along the Whangaehu River to just north of the city of Wanganui, and then northwards along the Whanganui River towards Ohura and across to the west coast midway between Waitara and the mouth of the Mokau River. Sometimes referred to as the western uplands, the King Country contains about 11,000 km². Much of the terrain is steep and crumpled and covered in virgin bush which, to the west, is drenched by an annual rainfall that ranges from 1,500 up to 2,500 mm in the highest country. The main towns are Otorohanga, Te Kuiti and Taumarunui.

The Maori name for the region is Rohe Potae, the edge of the hat. The name was used to delineate the area, and really meant a boundary line. Europeans called the region the King Country, following the retreat into the area by the recalcitrant tribes which form the Maori King Movement. It includes the land of the Waikato tribes which escaped confiscation, the tribal lands of the Ngati Maniapoto and Ngati Tama, the western sector of the Ngati Tuwharetoa home area and the northern edges of the Ngati Ruanui and Ngati Hau lands. For many years during and following the land wars between the settlers and the Maori, the King Country was a refuge for those Maori who refused to make peace with the colonial government or the settlers, following the flagrant breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. The hilly and bush-clad fastness of the region gave the Maori security. Much of the land was so difficult that it was not coveted by settlers, as long as more accessible and easily broken-in country was available. The region was not surveyed until the 1880s, following an agreement between the colonial government and leading King Country chiefs. Since then, many areas have been opened up for settlement by sale or lease.

KING, Michael

Michael King (1945–), a prolific biographer and historian, was one of the first writers to concentrate on oral history and Maori history. Born at Wellington he was educated by Marist Brothers at Auckland and Marist Fathers at Silverstream, in the Hutt Valley, and graduated in English and history from Victoria and Waikato Universities. He worked as a journalist and teacher until 1974 when he became a fulltime writer. His books include *Moko* (1972), *Te Puea* (1977), *NZers at War* (1981), *The Collector, a Biography of Andreas Reischek* (1981), *Maori, A Photographic and Social History* (1983), *Whina, A Biography of Whina Cooper* (1983), *Being Pakeha* (1985), *The Postwar Years* (1986) and *Death of the Rainbow Warrior* (1986). *The Life of Princess Te Puea* was critically applauded as one of the most distinguished NZ biographies and won the 1978 NZ Book Award for Non-fiction. *Maori, a Photographic and Social History* was the Wattie Book of the Year in 1984. His biography of short story writer Frank Sargeson was published in 1995.

KING, Sir Frederic Truby

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Sir Frederic Truby King (1858–1938) was a famous NZ-born, Edinburgh-trained physician and psychologist. He devised the Plunket system for improving the health of mothers and their babies, and introduced a number of other health reforms. Truby King was the son of **Thomas King** (1821–93), who was a member of the Committee of Colonists at Plymouth in Devon which made detailed arrangements for the NZ Company settlement in New Plymouth, in Taranaki. Before emigrating, Thomas briefly represented Oxford in the House of Commons. He became a merchant and landholder in Taranaki, and also represented Taranaki in the NZ Parliament for three years. An older brother of Truby King, **Newton King** (1856–1926), became one of the wealthiest businessmen in Taranaki, and founder of a large stock and station firm, Newton King Ltd.

Truby King, the fifth child, was educated privately and showed promise as a scholar. After early involvement in banking in New Plymouth (where his father had become manager of the Bank of NZ) and Masterton, Truby decided to take up medicine. He graduated from Edinburgh with MB, CM with honours in 1886, and then with a BSc in Public Health. He was briefly medical superintendent of the Wellington Public Hospital, before becoming medical superintendent of the Seacliff Mental Hospital, north of Dunedin, at that time the largest mental hospital in the country. He was also lecturer in mental diseases at the University of Otago medical school.

King's intellect was extraordinary for the range of its pursuits. While at Seacliff, he inaugurated the Plunket movement (*see* Karitane), he made contributions to medical thought and practice in the fields of alcoholism, nutrition, mothercraft, psychological medicine, and even coastal erosion and plant nutrition.

In 1913, he represented NZ at an international child welfare conference in London, and from 1917 spent several years helping to set up in England a system of child health care similar to the Plunket Society system. On his return in 1921, King was appointed director of Child Welfare in the Health Department and for some time held this post in conjunction with that of Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals.

He retired in 1927 and, when he died 11 years later, was accorded a state funeral, such was his fame and the community's admiration for him. In the last 30 years of King's life, since the inception of the Plunket scheme in 1907, infant mortality in NZ had fallen from 88.8 per 1,000 births to 30.9.

KINGFISH

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Kingfish (*Seriola grandis*), also known as yellowtail and kahu, grows from 1 to 1.5 m in length, has a powerful body that can weigh up to 45 to 50 kg, and has a dark turquoise-coloured back and silver belly with a broad yellow stripe along each side. It is a strong-swimming carnivore that will attack even small pelagic fishes like trevally; it is best known as perhaps the toughest game fish caught in NZ waters. It is found all round the North Island and across the Tasman in southern and eastern Australia.

KINGFISHER

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Kingfisher (*Halcyon sancta*) occupies a very wide range of habitats — seashore, rivers, open country, forests and suburbs in all parts of the country. They eat insects and bugs, earthworms and lizards, fish and crabs, and even small birds and mice. The Maori name is kotare. The NZ kingfisher lays four to five white eggs in a hole made in a bank or tree. It begins a tunnel by flying directly into the selected spot so that its beak is driven into the wood or clay. When perching room is made, the bird then sits and pecks out further material until a tunnel is made.

KINGI, Wiremu

Wiremu Kingi (c. 1795–1882) was a Te Atiawa chief whose Maori name was Te Rangitake. He became a victim of one of the most celebrated injustices imposed on Maori by Pakehas over the land. Kingi was one of the first converts to Christianity of Octavius Hadfield, the Otaki missionary, and he took the name of William King or Wiremu Kingi. Until the late 1840s his attitude was one of friendliness towards Pakehas and an acceptance of their settlement in NZ. However, he became alarmed by the incursions of settlers into what he regarded as traditional tribal land in Taranaki, and in the late 1840s he returned to settle on the south bank of the Waitara River. He built a strong pa there. Over the following decade there was a serious dispute over the land Wiremu Kingi occupied. His relation, Te Teira, offered to sell the land to the government and this was accepted by the government, even though Governor Gore Browne was told by Wiremu Kingi that no Maori land could be sold without the consent of all the people and, as leader, he would have to make a decision in accordance with his people's demands. Browne ignored this and decided the purchase should go ahead, precipitating the war of Taranaki. At the time many Europeans regarded Browne's decision as unfair and wrong. History has confirmed this opinion.

For the following 12 years Kingi lived a native life in seclusion, giving support to the Maori King Movement, and then for five years he lived at Parihaka with the Maori pacifist prophet, Te Whiti. In his later life King never took action against any settlers, but he disassociated himself from personal contact with them. Well before the turn of the century, government officials had acknowledged the wrong done to Wiremu Kingi's people, but it was not until 1926, a long time after his death, that a grant of £5,000 annually in perpetuity was announced by the government to be paid to the Taranaki Trust Board.

KIORE

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Kiore (*Rattus exulans*) is the native rat. According to Maori tradition, the kiore came to NZ in one of the canoes of the legendary Great Migration of the 14th century, but archaeological research suggests that it was present much earlier. It is now almost extinct on the mainland, but flourishes on many coastal islands. It is smaller than the two species of introduced rat, about 20 cm from its nose to the tip of its tail, and is a forest-dweller, eating berries, seeds, insects, young birds and eggs. The kiore was a great delicacy with the pre-European Maori who trapped or snared the animal during the berry season, when it was plump and nutritious. When it was numerous, before European settlement, it is said to have swarmed on occasions from one locality to another.

KIPPENBERGER, Sir Howard Karl

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Sir Howard Karl Kippenberger (1897–1957) was an outstanding soldier of World War Two, and the editor-in-chief of the war histories which recorded NZ's contribution to the war. He was born in Canterbury, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School and later at Canterbury University, and while a teenager became absorbed in the subject of military history. He volunteered for active service in World War One at the age of 18, and served as a private and later NCO with the First Canterbury Regiment. He was repatriated after serious wounds. Kippenberger, widely known as 'Kip', became a solicitor in 1920 in Rangiora, and by 1936, as a territorial, he was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the First Canterbury Regiment.

During World War Two he fought in Greece, Crete, Libya and Italy and earned a DSO and Bar. He commanded 20 Battalion and then the Fifth Brigade of the Second NZ Division. In the Western Desert, in November 1941, he was wounded and captured, but quickly organised an escape for himself and 20 companions. In 1944 in Italy, Major-General Kippenberger stepped on a mine and one foot was blown off and the other was amputated. In 1946 he became editor-in-chief of the war histories and in 1949 his own book, *Infantry Brigadier*, was published. He was Dominion president of the Returned Servicemen's Association from 1948 to 1955.

KIRK, David Edward

David Edward Kirk (1960–) was born in Wellington, educated at Wanganui Collegiate School and Otago University, where he graduated as a physician in 1985, and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship that year. Kirk was the All Black captain and scored a fine try when New Zealand won the first Rugby World Cup, held in New Zealand and Australia in 1987. As a brilliant running and passing halfback he captained Otago University, NZ Universities, and the Otago and Auckland provinces before taking over leadership of the national team in 1986. He studied management and economics at Oxford and has worked as a management consultant as well as in the Prime Minister's policy unit during the Bolger administration.

KIRK, Norman Eric

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Norman Eric Kirk (1923–1974) was the 46th Prime Minister, from December 1972 until his death on 31 August 1974. He was a former engine driver with only a primary school education, who supplanted Arnold Nordmeyer as leader of the parliamentary Labour Party and thus as Leader of the Opposition in 1965. After failing to win two general elections, Kirk led the Labour Party to victory in 1972 and became a dominant, even charismatic national leader. The first oil price rise achieved by the unity of the OPEC nations fuelled inflation in NZ to record levels during early 1974, and even if Kirk's illness had not distracted him, he would have had difficulty facing economic attacks by the National Party in the 1975 election, despite his real achievements in other areas.

Kirk's first electoral success was as leader of the Labour ticket in the Kaiapoi Borough Council elections in 1953 when he became at the age of 30 the youngest mayor in the country. He stood as Labour parliamentary candidate for Hurunui in Christchurch in 1954 and was defeated, but won Lyttelton in 1957. He later represented Sydenham. Although he fought a personal weight problem all his adult life, Kirk was a prodigious worker, a dominant personality and a man with much personal warmth.

KIRK, Thomas

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Thomas Kirk (1828–98) was an English-born botanist, who made a profound contribution to his subject as a teacher, collector and public servant. His two sons, Thomas William and Harry Borrer, also became outstanding biologists. Thomas Kirk arrived in the early 1860s, spent some time in business as a timber merchant, and became a free-holder in the Kaipara district. He was appointed curator and secretary of the Auckland Institute and Museum in 1868, a post he held for five years, in remarkable association with the roles of Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Meteorological Observer. He travelled the region thoroughly as an observing and collecting botanist.

For ten years from 1874, Kirk was an outstanding teacher first at Wellington College and then at Lincoln Agricultural College where his subjects were biology and geology. In 1885 he was appointed Chief Conservator of State Forests and organised the first State Forests branch of the Department of Lands and Survey before his post and his branch were discontinued in 1888 because of the depression. He had greatly reduced the wasteful use of indigenous forests and dedicated 800,000 acres (324,000 ha) as forest reserves. Kirk was a prodigious correspondent, writing more than 1,000 letters a year for over 30 years to settlers and students in all parts of the country and to botanists in many parts of the world. His most important published works were a report on the durability of NZ timbers in 1875, *Forest Flora of NZ* (1889) and *Students' Flora of NZ and Outlying Islands* (1889).

Thomas William Kirk (1856–1936) became the biologist in charge of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture in 1892. He held the post for 18 years, during which time he supervised an enormous expansion of the fruit-growing industry. He became the department's chief adviser to horticulturists and carried out the first experiment in biological control of insect pests in NZ, scoring a major success by using the Australian ladybird to control the cottony cushion scale.

Harry Borrer Kirk (1859–1948) spent 20 years from 1883 as assistant inspector of Maori schools. He travelled widely and collected plants and animals both for his father's and his own studies. In 1903 he became the first Professor of Biology at Victoria University in Wellington. During his 40 years in this post he served on the Senate and Academic Board of the University of NZ and was for a long time Chairman of the Board of Management of the Dominion Museum. Kirk contributed greatly to biological research, but his most significant work was as a teacher. In this role he had a profound influence on generations of students, a number of whom wrote to him from all parts of the world until long after his retirement.

KIRKPATRICK, Ian Andrew

Ian Andrew Kirkpatrick (1946–) was a rugby flank forward, who played 113 matches for the All Blacks from 1967 to 1977, including 39 internationals. He scored 50 tries for 180 points, and the 16 tries he scored in test matches was an All Black record until 1983. He was NZ captain in 1972 and 1973, and led a tour of Britain and France. Kirkpatrick was born in Gisborne, played most of his rugby for Poverty Bay and as a tall, strong and fast loose forward became one of the game's legends while still an active player.

KIWI CONCERT PARTY

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Kiwi Concert Party was formed from men serving in the NZ Division in Egypt at the beginning of 1941 and became the most popular NZ revue company of its time. A broadcaster and entertainer, Tom Kirk-Burnnand, put together a variety show at the Maadi base camp of the Second NZ Expeditionary Force in February 1941. General Freyberg attended the show and, as Kirk-Burnnand recalled later, the general approached him afterwards and said: ‘Congratulations, a jolly fine show. I want you to form an entertainment unit. Can you put it on the road in three weeks?’

The question was interpreted as an order and men who later became well-known entertainers were called together, among them Terry Vaughan, Wally Pricor and Taffy Owen. The men had to fill the female roles too, so a number of fine female impersonators emerged, most notably Wally Pricor. In two months the Kiwi Concert Party became a fully rehearsed entertainment company. Trucks were made available and the concert party followed the NZ troops throughout the war helping to relieve the boredom.

And they didn’t always escape the action. They were on Crete when the German invasion started and became a platoon of infantry attached to the 20th Battalion, fighting for their lives. Most of them escaped but two were taken as prisoners of war, and they lost all their equipment including their musical instruments. Kirk-Burnnand was forced by illness to return home at the end of 1941 and his place as producer and musical director was taken by Terry Vaughan.

In 1943, the concert party returned to NZ on leave and played 20 performances in 16 days. At the end of the war, Terry Vaughan and some of the old troupers from the party formed the Kiwi Revue Company and began an eight-year run as a civilian entertainment company which was a huge success in regular tours through NZ and Australia. Vaughan, Pricor, Owen, Red Moore, Stan Wineera, Ralph Dyer and others became household names in both countries. The company completed one season of 859 performances in Melbourne over two years, a record run for the city before the company was finally disbanded at the beginning of 1954.

World War One Not as well known is the fact that a Kiwi concert party was one of three NZ army groups of entertainers formed during World War One. The others were the Tuis and the NZ Pierrots. The concert party played among the troops on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The main company was formed after the Battle of the Somme at the end of 1916 with a fine musician, David Kenny, as the producer. Another to serve with the company was Ernest McKinley, a tenor from Dunedin who after the war became a well-known recording artist. They too had to use female impersonators for female roles and even staged musical comedy with men in the female roles.

The Tui concert party was a small group formed by soldiers of the 4th Brigade. Late in the war

they merged with the Kiwis.

The NZ Pierrots was formed in 1917 by another group of amateur entertainers within the NZ Division in France. They were a fine company which later became The Diggers and performed in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh as well as France and Belgium, and in Germany during the occupation after the war ended.

KIWIFRUIT

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Kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*) is a sub-tropical fruit which became the fastest growing NZ export commodity in the mid-1970s. It was originally known as the Chinese gooseberry because of its origins in the Yangtse Valley of China. Who first brought the seeds of the plant to NZ is not known for sure but they arrived soon after the turn of the century and a Wanganui nurseryman, Alexander Allison, successfully propagated them and passed plant stock on to other nurserymen. The plant thrived here and Hayward Wright developed the larger, juicier Hayward strain. Jim McLoughlin planted the first commercial crop in 1934 on his property near Te Puke. When the crop did well and kiwifruit became a popular fruit locally other orchardists in the area did the same and plantings gradually spread through the Bay of Plenty and South Auckland. But by 1950 there were only 13 hectares under kiwifruit, producing 50 tonnes a year.

It was Jim McLoughlin who decided to try exporting during the 1950s. The early consignments were well received but the name Chinese gooseberry was unattractive and confusing so the name was changed to kiwifruit — but never registered — and by 1963 75 ha was in commercial production, less than half the area in tamarillos, then known as tree tomatoes and considered much the more promising export fruit. Then the boom started. By 1978 the crop covered 2,195 ha, and only five years later it had reached 10,000 ha from which a crop of nearly 30,000 tonnes returned enough to make millionaires from relatively small holdings around Te Puke. By the mid-1980s, plantings were approaching 20,000 ha and production 150,000 tonnes, with export earnings close to \$150 million. By 1990 export earnings totalled \$450 million but overseas production was gaining ground and local plantings had dropped to 19,000 ha. By the mid-1990s the boom was over but kiwifruit was still NZ's leading horticultural export.

KIWIS

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Kiwis (Apterygidae) are the most primitive birds found in NZ. They have probably been here for 70 million years and, because they are unique to this country and a highly distinctive family, they have become a major national symbol. NZers are often referred to as Kiwis, and it is the name used for the national rugby league representatives. Its popular name comes from the plaintive, shrill cry of the male bird. The three species are the common or brown kiwi (*Apteryx australis*), found throughout the country, including Stewart Island; the little spotted kiwi (*A. oweni*), found on the west coast of the South Island; and the great spotted kiwi (*A. haasti*), found in the northern part of the South Island's western coast. Like the extinct moa, the kiwi is unable to fly and has no keel on the sternum (breast bone).

The birds stand about 31 cm tall, and have a long, sensitive bill to find their food — worms, grubs and ground insects, and fruit fallen from trees to the forest floor. They are nocturnal, with weak eyesight, bristles at the base of the bill for 'feeling' round the forest floor at night, and probably a keen sense of smell. The nostrils are near the tip of the bill. They nest in holes in dense vegetation, hollow logs, or between roots of trees. They lay one or, very occasionally, two eggs which are astonishingly large in relation to the size and bodyweight of the female parent. The eggs are incubated by the male for about 75 days.

Kiwi is the name of a locality 75 km south-west of Nelson. There is a Lake Kiwi in Fiordland National Park, a Mt Kiwi (993 m high) in the Marlborough Sounds, and a Kiwi Valley in northern Hawke's Bay.

KNIGHT, Laurence Gibb

Laurence Gibb Knight (1949–) was the youngest of a family which has produced three All Blacks. He played 36 matches for NZ from 1974 to 1977, including six internationals. He was born in Auckland, son of **Laurence Alfred George Knight** who played five matches for NZ as a loose forward in 1925, and nephew of **Arthur Knight** who played 14 times for the All Blacks as a loose forward and lock between 1925 and 1935.

KNOTS

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Knots are, next to the godwit, the commonest of the migratory waders to spend the northern winter months in NZ. They, too, belong to the family Scolopacidae.

The lesser or eastern knot, huahou (*Calidris canutus*), measures 25 cm. The legs and bill are short in comparison with the godwits, but the colouring is similar, with grey upperparts, rump and tail barred white and brown, and underparts grey-white. They are often hard to distinguish when feeding (on worms, crustaceans, etc.) among godwits, and the cryptic colouring of both birds makes even quite large flocks sometimes hard to see on the mudflats.

After February, however, when the summer plumage begins to appear, the knots are much easier to spot. The head, neck and breast of the male turns a rich red, and the back is speckled with black and silver. Full breeding dress is usually assumed by April although females are less richly coloured.

The great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) occasionally visits NZ, associating with the lesser knots among which it is very hard to discern. It is slightly larger (29 cm) than the lesser and the breeding dress is chestnut brown.

Knots breed in Siberia, and visit NZ in large numbers during the southern summer. The largest flocks are to be seen on the tidal flats of the North Island, particularly Kaipara, Firth of Thames and Manukau Harbour, and at Farewell Spit. Smaller numbers visit South Island harbours and even occasionally the Chathams.

Although a few birds remain here during the winter, the majority arrive from October onwards, and leave by April. (See also Waders.)

KOHA

Koha is a gift given by guests to the hosts at a hui, which in modern times has come to include gifts in general and a donation of money.

KOHEKOHE

Kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) was once a common forest tree, from the north of the country down to the northern tip of the South Island and is not uncommon in coastal forest. It grows to about 12 m in height with a tall columnar trunk and a large canopy on the top, and is one of the very few trees native to this country which flowers on the trunk and branches. It is, therefore, easily recognisable with its greenish-white, waxy flowers and its glossy, richly-green compound leaves consisting of large, ovate-oblong leaflets. Its fruit is also distinctive, bursting from green pods about a year after forming and revealing bright red flesh round the seeds. It is the only species of the genus *Dysoxylum* in this country.

KOHUKOHU

Kohukohu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), *see also* pittosporum, is a small tree also known as black matipo. Forms of this species are widely planted as ornamentals and as shelter in gardens. The plants are easy to grow and control and, though not long-lived by tree standards, last well beyond the planning span for most gardens. They are grown mostly for their foliage; the flowers being small and dark red are rarely noticed.

KOKAKO

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Kokako (*Callaeas cinerea*) is a large native bird, 38 cm long, usually located by voice, but may be seen gliding from one tree to another. It is seldom that a kokako flies further than 100 m; normally it hops up trees to gain sufficient height to glide. It eats mainly fruits from bush plants, and may also eat insects.

The North Island kokako (*C. wilsoni*) has blue wattles, and the South Island kokako (*C. cinerea*) has orange wattles with blue at the base. The nest is a platform of twigs on which a bowl of moss and tree fern is secured. About three eggs are laid, the incubation being done by the female, with the male helping to feed the chicks. The young birds fledge after 28 days. Pairs of kokako remain together throughout the year.

KONINI

Konini is the name sometimes given to the kotukutuku fuchsia tree (*Fuchsia excorticata*) but is really the Maori name for the fruit of the tree. It has given its name to a farming district between Eketahuna and Pahiatua in north Wairarapa.

KOOKABURRA

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Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*) is a giant kingfisher (family Alcedinidae) which was introduced from Australia in the latter half of last century. Like the native NZ kingfisher (*Halcyon sancta*), it is one of the forest kingfishers (subfamily Daceloninae), all of which have broad flat bills and eat a variety of small living creatures. At 45 cm it is one of the world's largest kingfishers (almost twice the size of NZ's kotare), and able to deal with quite large prey. In Australia it eats snakes and lizards, and even raids farmyards for chicks and ducklings. Its colouring is subdued, with dark brown crown and mark through the eye, brown back and wings, and brown tail barred with black and tipped with white. The head, neck and underparts are buffy-white. The large bill is black above and white below. In silhouette it is unmistakably a kingfisher but often hard to see when perched motionless on top of a stump.

The call — like a loud and raucous laugh — has earned its name of laughing jackass. Although several groups of birds were liberated between 1866 and 1880, the only survivors are to be found in a small area along the western shores of the Hauraki Gulf north of Auckland between the Whangaparaoa Peninsula and Cape Rodney, where it prefers open woodland and farming country with trees.

The nest is a typical kingfisher nest in a hole or bank, where two to four white rounded eggs are laid. (See also Kingfisher.)

KOROKI, Mahuta Te Wherewhero

Mahuta Te Wherewhero Koroki (1909–66) was the fifth Maori King, the son of the fourth King, Te Rata Mahuta. Born at Waahi, Huntly, Koroki was the centre of some debate when his father died. He was only 24 years of age and he was a shy man with a retiring disposition. A substantial body of opinion favoured the succession to office of his cousin, the dynamic Princess Te Puea.

However Te Puea had a strong sense of custom and tradition and maintained the office must pass to Koroki by right of his being in the direct male line.

KORORAREKA

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Kororareka was the original name for the settlement in Kororareka Bay, now known as the township of Russell, in the Bay of Islands, directly opposite Paihia, in Northland. Kororareka was a tough settlement servicing the original whalers, sealers and other visitors to NZ prior to 1840. So infamous was the settlement and its grog shops, that Captain Hobson bought a section of land 8 km to the south, at Okiato, for his first colonial capital and called it Russell. After he transferred the capital to Auckland, Russell was rased by fire and abandoned. After Kororareka was destroyed by Hone Heke and his warriors in 1845, the rebuilt settlement took the name of Russell by which it is known today.

KOTAHITANGA

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Kotahitanga is the word for Maori unity, a composite post-European word first used during the 19th century in a bid to express Maori nationalism and unify the tribes against the selling of land to Europeans.

KOTUKUTUKU

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Kotukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*) is one of the four native fuchsia species in NZ and the largest in the world of that genus. (See also Fuchsia.)

KOWHAI

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Kowhai is a common tree throughout most of the country, and its unusual and spectacular yellow flower is sometimes regarded as a national symbol. There are three species:

- *Sophora tetraptera* is the largest of the three, growing to as high as 12 m, with long branches widely spread. It is a North Island tree, doing best from the north of Wellington Province to East Cape, along streams and forest margins, but nowadays it is found throughout the country because of its popularity as a garden tree. It is this popularity which leads many to claim that, if any one of the three species should become the national flower, it should be *S. tetraptera*.
- *S. microphylla* is a smaller tree, seldom exceeding 10 m in height, with branches more spread and inclined to droop more. It is the most widespread, growing throughout the North and South Islands and the Chathams. It also grows in Chile. Tests have shown that its seed has remarkable durability, and it is believed the seeds could have drifted across the South Pacific from South America.
- *S. prostrata* is, as its name suggests, a small prostrate shrub, with a pale, lemon-coloured flower.

KUMARA

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Kumara (*Ipomoea batatas*) is a sweet potato of tropical origin, a member of the plant family Convolvulaceae, which was the major cultivated food crop of the pre-European Maori.

The plant was brought to NZ by early Polynesian migrants. It is grown successfully here only on sheltered north-facing gardens in the north of the North Island. Some of the varieties grown today are believed to have been introduced by 19th-century whalers and sealers, but Maori tradition claims the origin of the kumara as Hawaiki, the legendary homeland, and that it was brought to this country by the migrating canoes.

The kumara is almost certainly a Central American plant originally, and its introduction into the Pacific and its distribution around the islands of Polynesia has been the subject of much speculation over the years. It was used by the anthropologist, Thor Heyerdahl, to support his claim that Polynesians moved into the Pacific from America rather than from the East. It is the only pre-European cultivated plant to become commercially established in the modern diet.

It is still a favourite among Maori, although for a long period following European settlement it lost favour to the potato which can be grown in a much shorter period with less care.

KUMARA

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Kumara is the name of a township 25 km south of Greymouth in north Westland. It was once the servicing centre for the goldfields which were opened up in the area during the 1870s. At the end of 1876 the population was more than 4,000, and Kumara became one of the major population centres of Westland with, among other establishments, 80 hotels, a daily newspaper and a School of Mines.

It was also the township in which a future Prime Minister of NZ, Richard John Seddon, served his commercial and political apprenticeship, as a storekeeper-publican. Gold-mining continued in the area until World War One, and occasionally since then dredges have worked in the Taramakau River.

Eleven km closer to Greymouth is Kumara Junction, on the Greymouth-Hokitika line. The Westland name is a corruption of a Maori name, Kohimara, and is not derived from the name of the sweet potato.

KUPE

Kupe is one of the most revered figures of Maori mythology to whom is attributed the discovery of NZ, after the demi-god Mau had fished the North Island out of the sea. Kupe is said to have left Hawaiki to escape utu, after killing a man and escaping with his wife. He is believed to have been the only Maori to have journeyed here from the legendary homeland of Hawaiki, circumnavigated the country and then made the return journey. Although he was the principal chief on the canoe, *Matahorua*, the navigator was Reti and sailing instructions for the journey from Hawaiki are embodied in oral traditions, although they are regarded by modern navigators with some scepticism.

According to the story largely constructed by the Pakeha, Kupe sailed here about the middle of the 10th century and returned with precise sailing directions which enabled later migrants to make the journey, most notably in the alleged 'great fleet' of the mid-14th century. Although Kupe's place as a remarkable figure of Maori oral history remains secure, the elaborate migration theories in which he was included by Pakeha anthropologists are now discredited.

KURAHAUPO

Kurahaupo is the name of one of the eight major Maori immigrant canoes, to whose occupants the tribes of NZ today trace their origins. The traditions and the genealogies associated with each of the canoes were passed on orally from generation to generation and recorded in writing during the 1840s. The *Kurahaupo* tradition is somewhat vague. Northland descendants say the canoe arrived there under its commander, Pou, and then returned to Hawaiki, or was wrecked and became an offshore reef. Taranaki descendants say that *Kurahaupo*, under the command of Te Maunganui, was wrecked on an island during the journey from Hawaiki and its occupants transferred to the *Aotea* for the remainder of the journey to NZ.

KILLEEN, Richard

Richard Killeen (1946-) born in Auckland, attended the Auckland University School of Fine Arts from 1964 to 1966 and graduated with a diploma in painting. His first one-man exhibition was in 1970. He won the Tokoroa Art Award in 1975, and the following year the Benson and Hedges Art Award. A Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council award in 1976 enabled him to travel to Europe and the US. He has exhibited in Sydney, Edinburgh and New York. He has experimented with computers to create art images.

KINLEITH

Kinleith is an industrial centre inside the 132 000-ha exotic forest, eight km south of Tokoroa and 60 km north-west of Taupo. Most of the workers at Kinleith live in nearby Tokoroa. The centre was named after the Kinleith Paper Mills in Scotland, where the first head of New Zealand Forest Products Ltd, Sir David Henry, had worked as a boy.

KNIGHTS OF LABOUR

Knights of Labour, known in full as the Noble Order of the Knights of Labour, was founded in the US in 1869, and became an influence in NZ politics from its formation here in the late 1880s. It became one of the very first political organisations to admit women not only to membership but to executive positions. The organisation flowered briefly, influencing the Liberal government in its early years on matters of land reform and industrial arbitration.

LABOUR DAY

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Labour Day is the fourth Monday in each October, and was introduced in 1899 to commemorate the eight-hour day. Until 1910, Labour Day fell on the second Wednesday in October.

LABOUR PARTY

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Labour Party, one of the two dominant political parties in NZ over the past 65 years, was formed at a conference of various components of the Labour movement, at Wellington in July 1916.

Since the early years of the 20th century, radical opinion had moved away from the increasingly conservative Liberal party and had fragmented into a number of small groups, but basically it was composed of militants on the one hand and moderates on the other. A NZ Labour Party was formed in 1910, but it was renamed the United Labour Party in 1912. It represented the ‘moderates’ of the trades councils. The militants were represented by the ‘Red Federation’ and its political subsidiary, the NZ Socialist Party. The militants fell into disarray following the defeat of the 1913 watersiders’ and miners’ strike. This and the war — which many people on the left felt presaged the collapse of capitalism — brought the disparate groups of the Labour movement together within the NZ Labour Party in 1916. One of the militant groups, however, the Social Democratic Party, of which Peter Fraser (later Prime Minister) was secretary, gained the strongest influence within the new organisation, having 11 members on the 13-strong executive.

The Labour Party gained eight Parliamentary seats in the 1919 election; 17 in 1922; 12 in 1925; 19 in 1928; and 24 in 1931, when it became the major opposition party facing a coalition of Reform and United Party members. The Labour Party gained office in the 1935 general election with 55 seats, and held power, first under M J Savage and then under Peter Fraser, until 1949.

A second Labour Administration gained power in the general election of 1957 under the leadership of Walter Nash. The third Labour government won power in December 1972 under the leadership of Norman Kirk, and he was succeeded in September 1974, following his death, by Bill (W E) Rowling. The party was ousted from office the following year by the National administration of Robert Muldoon.

The fourth Labour government gained power in 1984 under David Lange, and was returned to power again in 1987. A radical programme of economic deregulation devised by Roger Douglas was turned into legislation, creating a rift between the left and right wings of the party, and the MP for Sydenham, Jim Anderton, resigned to start the New Labour Party which subsequently became one of the Alliance members. The fourth Labour government lost power in 1990 after further internal dissension led to the resignation of Lange, who was succeeded for brief terms, first by Geoffrey Palmer and then Michael Moore. After the party failed to win power in the 1993 election, Moore was ousted as leader by Helen Clark.

LADY ALICE ISLAND

Lady Alice Island is one of the Chicken Islands in the Hen and Chickens group, 20 km off the east coast of Northland. It is a flora and fauna reserve within the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park, so a permit is required to visit. In the 1960s a colony of North Island saddlebacks was established on the island to ensure the survival of the species. This island and Lady Alice Falls in Doubtful Sound, Fiordland, were named after Lady Alice Mary Fergusson.

LADYBIRDS

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Ladybirds, often brilliantly coloured and spotted, are beetles which are useful garden predators of scale insects and aphids.

The two most common were immigrants from Europe last century — the reddish two-spotted ladybird (*Adalia bipunctata*) and the orange-coloured eleven-spotted ladybird (*Coccinella 11-punctata*).

Among Australian species present here are the cardinal ladybird (*Rodolia cardinalis*), the steel-blue ladybird (*Orcus chalybeus*), the orange-spotted ladybird (*Coccinella leonina*), and another large orange sort with black spots (*Harmonia conformis*). The cardinal ladybird is 5 mm long, and is red with a black pattern across its back. After being accidentally introduced at the end of last century it proved a devastatingly effective predator of scale insects and has since been imported, by design, by a number of other countries.

LAKE COLERIDGE

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Lake Coleridge is 17 km long, only 3 km wide, and covers 47 km², in Central Canterbury, near the confluence of the Wilberforce and Harper Rivers. It is surrounded by mountains, with high-country sheep farming on the foothills.

The Lake Coleridge hydro-electric station is on the Rakaia River, about 100 km west of Christchurch, 20 km upstream from the Rakaia Gorge. It uses a fall of 150 m in height between the lake and the river to produce 35 MW of power.

It was the first of the large hydro-electric schemes to be undertaken by the government, with work starting in 1911 and power being generated by 1914 with 3.5 MW capacity. Water supply has been augmented since then with the diversion of the Harper and Wilberforce Rivers and the generating capacity has been increased through the installation of additional machines.

The lake was named after the Coleridge family in Britain, four of whom were closely associated with the Canterbury Association which organised the settlement of Canterbury.

LAKE ELLESMERE

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Lake Ellesmere is the fifth largest lake in NZ with a surface area of 181 km², but it is, remarkably, no deeper than 3 m at any point. It is tucked in at the base of Banks Peninsula at the northern extreme of the Canterbury Bight, about 30 km south-west from Christchurch city. It is a popular area for shooting game fowl and for fishing, both on the lake and on the sea on the other side of the very narrow Kaitorete Spit. The name Ellesmere also refers to the adjacent farming district. The Maori call the lake Waihora, 'extensive water'.

Ellesmere and the adjacent Lake Forsyth have been formed from embayments of the sea, that is enclosed bays, that have been blocked off from the open coast by the growth of gravel spits.

The gradual build-up of sand and gravel at Kaitorete Spit often leads to flooding of adjacent farmland during times of heavy rainfall and necessitates the creation of openings across the spit at Taumutu.

LAKE GRASSMERE

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Lake Grassmere occupies the low-point of a large topographic depression on the coast of north-eastern Marlborough, west of Cape Campbell. The depression has been formed by the downward tilting of a large block of land (the Seddon/Blind River/Grassmere districts) between two large faults — the Awatere Fault to the north and the Clarence Fault to the south.

Lake Grassmere is the site of NZ's only commercial salt operation. Over one-third of the lake area has been divided into a series of shallow salt pans, separated from one another by low dykes. At high tide sea water is allowed to flow into the pans. The water is then allowed to evaporate until a salt brine is produced. Further evaporation then precipitates salt crystals, which are harvested mechanically, washed and processed. As the concentration of salt increases in the brine the salt pans turn a bright red colour, because of the proliferation of brine shrimps. The red colour of the salt pans is often visible from the main highway and provides a visual contrast to the glistening white piles of harvested salt.

The lake is named after Lake Grasmere in the north-west of England with an original spelling mistake retained. A Lake Grasmere in north-western Canterbury is also named after the English lake, in this case correctly spelt.

LAKE OMAPERE

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Lake Omapere is a small stretch of water in the Bay of Islands, Northland. On the shore of the lake is Te Kahika Pa, the site of the first battle between British troops and Maori when the British attacked Hone Heke in May 1845. Heke and his men pushed the British back despite heavy casualties.

LAKE SUMNER FOREST PARK

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Lake Sumner Forest Park, established in 1974, covers 73,968 ha on the eastern ranges of the Southern Alps, about 100 km north-west of Christchurch. It is not easily reached by car, but the broad river valleys, forested slopes, and alpine grasslands and herbfields, bounded by the peaks of the Main Divide in the west, provide beautiful surroundings for tramping, climbing, hunting, and fishing.

After European settlement much of the vegetation in eastern areas of the forest park was burnt to provide land for grazing, and in some areas only small remnants of the original vegetation can be seen in gullies. Beech forest covers the mountain slopes of vast areas within the park. Above the tree line there is a narrow band of sub-alpine scrub in transition to alpine grasslands.

There are many scientific aspects of the park that are being preserved. Among them are the hot springs of the Hope, Lakes Marion and Morris Tarn which are free from exotic fish, and a zone covering the vegetation range from river bed to mountain top where the greatest diversity of species and density of birds in the park can be found.

These 'ecological zones' are protected as far as possible from browsing animals and introduced weeds.

The park has many tracks, including the route to the West Coast over the Kiwi Saddle and Harper Pass, formed during the gold rush of the 1860s.

LAKES

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Lakes are a common feature of the NZ landscape and are associated with scenic beauty and recreation. By far the biggest in area is Lake Taupo, in the centre of the North Island, covering just over 600 km², with the longer, more slender South Island lakes, Te Anau (344 km²) and Wakatipu (293 km²), second and third in area.

Although Lake Waikaremoana in the North Island is surrounded by scenery that attracts many admirers, the magnificent alpine settings of the large lakes in the south-western region of the South Island give them a breathtaking beauty. In both islands, artificial lakes have been created as a consequence of hydro-electric projects.

The major North Island lakes are: Taupo (606 km²), Rotorua (80); Wairarapa (80); Waikaremoana (54); Tarawera (36); Rotoiti (34).

The major South Island lakes are: Te Anau (344); Wakatipu (293); Wanaka (193); Ellesmere (181); Pukaki (169); Manapouri (142); Hawea (141); Tekapo (88); Benmore (artificial) (75); Hauroko (71); Ohau (61); Poteriteri (47); Brunner (39); Coleridge (36).

LAND SNAILS

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Land snails of approximately 30 genera are found in NZ. There are two common genera.

- Placostylus snails grow up to 10 cm in length, and are found only in Northland and its offshore islands, never far from the sea. They are herbivorous, living on the dead leaves beneath coastal trees, preferably the karaka. They are narrow and have tall spiralled shells. This genus is represented only in NZ, the islands of Melanesia, some of the Solomon Islands and on islands of the Fiji group.
- Paryphantid snails are present in Africa and Melanesia, but NZ has the largest number of genera of this ancient, primitive family. Paryphantid snails grow to about 8 cm in length, have large, flatly coiled shells, and are carnivorous, feeding on earthworms and living in the leaf mould on the forest floor up to high altitudes. They lay large eggs resembling those of birds.

LANE, William

William Lane (1861–1917) was a journalist and one-time socialist who, just before the turn of the century, helped set up a colony of Australian and NZ socialists in Paraguay, South America.

Lane was born in England, educated at Bristol, and emigrated to Canada at the age of 16 where he worked as a compositor and later a journalist. In 1885 he moved on to Brisbane where his brothers were living. In Queensland he became a crusading journalist for the cause of socialism, and during the 1880s was a powerful force within the Labour movement. In 1892 he wrote a novel, *The Working Man's Paradise*, under the pseudonym, John Miller.

Convinced it was not possible to convert Australia or NZ to socialism, Lane helped set up the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association. This followed an investigative trip to South America by some of his friends, and the decision that a socialist colony would be practicable in Paraguay.

The association bought a ship, the *Royal Tar*, fitted it out, and the party of NZers and Australians left Sydney for Paraguay in July 1893. Among those who sent messages of encouragement was Sir George Grey.

In less than a year, he was forced to resign, in 1894. He established a new colony, called Cosme, in another part of Paraguay, with 45 adults and 12 children from the original settlement. Lane recruited more colonists in 1896 when he went to England and, after a difficult start, Cosme was established on a sound footing.

In 1899, however, Lane resigned, returned to England, and then emigrated to NZ, where he became editor of the *NZ Herald* in 1913 — as a political conservative.

LANGE, David Russell

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David Russell Lange (1942–) became the 49th Prime Minister of NZ, leading the Labour Party, in July 1984 after Sir Robert Muldoon had called a snap election and been heavily defeated. Lange was born in Thames, the first of four children of Phoebe and Dr Roy Lange, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. The family moved to Otahuhu, and David Lange graduated as a lawyer in 1965.

The Langes settled in Auckland where he practised as a lawyer and became involved in local politics. In 1974 he failed to win a seat on the Auckland City Council, failed to win Hobson for Labour the next year, and then in 1977 won Colin Moyle's vacated seat of Mangere. Lange was beaten in a 1980 bid to take over Labour Party leadership from Bill Rowling, the incumbent, but became leader in 1983 and Prime Minister in 1984. He also held the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Education.

After a period of disenchantment, especially among business leaders, with National's economic policy and the Labour Party's deregulation plans, Lange's cool, confident, quick-witted leadership won him much popular support. His handling of NZ's new anti-nuclear policy and the resulting row over the Anzus Treaty put him in the public eye internationally as well as in NZ, as did his performance when he took part in an Oxford Union debate on the subject against an American 'Moral Majority' leader, Jerry Falwell. He resigned as Prime Minister, following clamorous dissension within the government, in 1989, was succeeded by Geoffrey Palmer, and in 1995 announced he would retire from Parliament the following year.

LANGLOIS-ETEVENEAX HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Langlois-Eteveneaux House and Museum at Akaroa is known as Canterbury's oldest house. It was built between 1841 and 1845, and its attractive, distinctive features suggest an early French colonial construction. Traditional evidence suggests the building was prefabricated and shipped to NZ for its original owner, Aimable Langlois, a former officer of the French whaler *Nancy*, who settled in Akaroa.

In 1959, representatives of the National Historic Places Trust, the Akaroa Centennial Committee and other interested parties purchased the property which was declared a National Historic Reserve. Administrative control was given to the newly formed Langlois-Eteveneaux House Museum Board.

The museum is a true relic of Akaroa's 1840 settlement by French colonists and faithfully depicts a home of that period. On display are some examples of French furnishing, including a French imperial provincial-style bed made for the wedding of Monsieur and Madame Le Lievre. Relics of the rich history of Banks Peninsula include permanent exhibitions of the French contribution to botany there, Maori relics, and exhibits related to the days of whaling, pillow lace-making and the cocksfoot industry. European uniforms and weapons are there as well as paintings, china and silver.

LARNACH'S CASTLE

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Larnach's Castle was built on its commanding site on Otago Peninsula between 1873 and 1876 by **William James Mudie Larnach** (1833–98), an Australian-born banker and politician. Larnach was the son of a wealthy New South Wales station owner, was educated in Sydney, joined the staff of the Bank of New South Wales in 1851 and, following a visit to Europe in 1867, was appointed chief manager of the Bank of Otago in Dunedin. He was briefly involved in a hardware and mercantile firm, Guthrie and Larnach, during the 1880s but otherwise was involved in banking and as an MP for the rest of his life.

During the 1870s, when Larnach was at his most affluent, he bought the site on Otago Peninsula, imported Italian marble, Aberdeen stone, Venetian glass, exotic timbers, and brought in from Europe skilled artisans to create what is one of NZ's most distinctive buildings. The cost at the time was about £150,000 but the cost of building it today would be counted in millions of dollars. A spiral, hanging staircase with rails carved from kauri and a ballroom 30 m by 10 m were features of the house. Outbuildings included stables, coach houses, harness rooms, glasshouses and conservatories, all set in carefully tailored gardens. The house has been restored in recent years and is still a major Dunedin tourist attraction.

During his years in the House of Representatives (first for Dunedin City, then for the Peninsula electorate, and finally as the representative for Tuapeka), Larnach was Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Mines. On October 1898 when he was in his 60s, beset by private financial problems, he committed suicide in Parliament House.

LAURENT, Henry John

Henry John Laurent (1895–1987) was born in Hawera, served in World War One with the Second Battalion of the NZ Rifle Brigade on the Western Front, and won the Victoria Cross in September 1918 for what the citation called ‘a daring adventure’ carried out with ‘conspicuous bravery, skill and enterprise’. Sergeant Laurent’s section killed 30 of the enemy and captured 112, for the loss of one man. Laurent settled in Hastings after the war.

LAW

Law Reform

Courts

Judges

Law and the legal system in NZ evolved from the philosophy and practice of English law and justice. The Queen issued Letters Patent in June 1839 extending British sovereignty to include ‘...any territory which is or may be acquired in sovereignty by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or successors, within that group of Islands in the Pacific Ocean commonly called NZ...’.

But it was not until the following year that English civil and criminal law was transplanted in its entirety to NZ.

This can be traced to the proclamation by Governor George Gipps in Sydney on 14 January 1840, the date chosen by the English Laws Act 1858 (and still in force today as the English laws Act 1908). Lieutenant Governor William Hobson made a similar proclamation in the Bay of Islands on 30 January.

Under the Criminal Code of 1893, no prosecution could properly be laid in a NZ court unless the crime allegedly committed was defined in NZ Statutes. The Criminal Code Act effectively supplanted the English common law of crimes.

So NZ law consists of the following:

- certain statutes of the UK Parliament passed before 1840;
- statutes passed by the UK Parliament between 1840 and 1947 which extended to NZ explicitly or by implication;
- statutes of the NZ Parliament and consequential devices of statutory authority;
- common law, also known as case law.

English common law has built up over the centuries by courts in England and, later, in NZ and other countries where it was introduced during the great period of expansion of the British Empire. The policy of courts in NZ was generally to preserve uniformity with English common law. But since 1947 when

NZ adopted the Statute of Westminster, Parliament alone has had the authority to pass laws for this country.

The Statute of Westminster had been passed by the British parliament in 1931 to provide full self-government for six British nations — NZ, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, Ireland and South Africa. NZ was the last of these countries to adopt it. Since the 1950s and the adoption of a unicameral (single chamber) Parliament in this country, the power of the executive, or Cabinet, has increased beyond that of the British Cabinet.

The Supreme Court of NZ (now the High Court) was established in 1841, and district courts with jurisdiction over small civil cases in 1858. The Court of Appeal, consisting of Supreme Court judges was created in 1862. Justices of the Peace were given the right of summary jurisdiction in minor cases in 1867. The first children’s courts, to deal with people facing charges while under the age of 16, were set up in 1925. Small claims tribunals came into

existence in 1976 to hear claims for amounts not exceeding \$500.

LAW - Law Reform

From 1937 until 1975, the responsibility for the initiation and preparation of proposals for law reform was a function of the Department of Justice, backed by a Law Revision Committee of which the Attorney-General was chairman and which included representatives of the Opposition, the principal legal Departments of State, the legal profession and the university law faculties. In 1975 the committee was replaced by a smaller and less formal Law Reform Council. The Law Commission Act of 1985 gave the law reform role to a five-member commission.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London is the final appeal tribunal for NZ, although moves have been made over recent years to break away from this traditional last resort and make the NZ Court of Appeals the final appeal body..

LAW - Courts

Courts now comprises the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the District Courts, Family Courts, and Youth Courts which hear cases against those under 17 years of age.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice, a judge of the High Court appointed as president, and five other High Court judges. The Chief Justice heads the High Court judges who are based in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch but travel a circuit of provincial cities. Six 'masters' of the High Court exercise special powers in association with the court which has superior jurisdiction over both criminal and civil actions. A separate commercial list is kept to provide for expedition in dealing with those cases. District court judges exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction at a level below the High Court.

LAW - Judges

Judges are appointed from the legal profession by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Minister of Justice. High Court judges must retire at the age of 72, and can only be removed from office by Parliament. District Court judges retire at the age of 68, and may be removed from office by the Governor-General for inability or misbehaviour.

A large number of tribunals exist to deal with varied disputes involving many aspects of community life, including liquor licensing, employment, Maori land, planning and resource management, and the modern ramifications of the Treaty of Waitangi.

LAWRENCE

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Lawrence is a town with a population of around 500, 35 km north-west of Milton in Central Otago. It is a servicing centre for a large sheep farming region, and for tourists interested in the area's historic gold mining past. Nearby is Gabriel's Gully, where Gabriel Read made the country's most famous gold strike in May 1861.

Lawrence was one of three settlements which grew during the gold rush following Read's discovery. It was known first as The Junction, then as Tuapeka, and finally as Lawrence from 1866 when it was named after a hero of the Indian Mutiny, General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence.

Lawrence River in Canterbury is also named after the general.

LAWRY, Walter

Walter Lawry (1793–1859), missionary and outstanding educationist, was born at Ruthern Bridge, near Bodmin, Cornwall, the son of Joseph Lawry, a farmer and miner. In 1817 he was accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the Wesleyan Conference in England and was appointed an assistant missionary to New South Wales, sailing on the convict ship, *Lady Castlereagh*, to Sydney where he became a colleague of Samuel Leigh (1785–1852), the first Methodist minister in Australia, with his headquarters in the Rocks area of Sydney. Lawry went to Tonga to establish the Friendly Islands Mission but when his health was affected he returned to England in 1825 and was employed there on circuit work.

In 1843, Lawry was appointed General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in NZ and Visitor of those in Polynesia. He arrived in Auckland in 1844.

Lawry decided the Wesleyans must become educators and a meeting held in 1844 agreed that it was ‘desirable to instruct a selected number of the natives of NZ in our language, with a view to their having access to the stores of English literature, also, to their becoming more efficient teachers of their countrymen in matters of religion and civilisation’.

The Governor, Captain Robert FitzRoy, granted the mission 2.73 ha of land in the city and early in 1845 he formally opened the school. Its principal was Thomas Buddle, assisted by Henry Lawry. FitzRoy made a further grant of 77.7 ha at Three Kings, Auckland, in 1845. Lawry retired to Parramatta, Sydney, in 1854 and died there in 1859.

LAWSON, Robert Arthur

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Robert Arthur Lawson (1833–1902) was the Scottish-born architect who built the Gothic First Church in Dunedin, considered by many NZers to be the most striking architectural achievement in this country during the 19th century.

Lawson was educated at Perth and Edinburgh, emigrated to Australia in 1854 and, while working as an architect in Melbourne, won the competition for a ‘First Church’ design for Dunedin. He opened practice in Dunedin as a consequence, and later built Knox Church, Seacliff Asylum and the Otago Boys’ High School building. He supervised the construction of Larnach’s Castle, and no doubt contributed to the final design. He was also involved in the design and construction of many of Dunedin’s early commercial buildings.

LEAD AND ZINC

Lead and zinc were mined from an ore-bearing reef near Te Aroha, in the Thames Valley, but the mine was closed in the early 1970s. Zinc sulphide and lead-copper sulphide concentrates were exported to Japan until this time. Prospecting for these minerals continues through the Thames Valley/Coromandel Peninsula region, over on the east coast of the North Island and in Nelson.

LEATHER

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Leather has not been a traditional NZ manufacture because of the established practice of exporting hides and skins in a wet-salted condition. In the 19th century there was a good deal of tanning but from about 1900 it fell away. Towards the end of the 1970s, however, the government decided to back a tanning industry development plan, prepared by the tanning industry, in the interests of gaining added earnings from exports by additional processing in this country.

Already by the 1970s there was a strong trend towards exporting partially processed, or wet-blue, hides and skins as well as semi-finished and fully finished leather. By the mid-1990s, the total value of sheep and lamb skins exported came to \$60 million, with about \$30 million of this from semi-processed and finished leathers. The value of exported processed leathers was not increasing substantially and NZ remained a long way behind most other major livestock farming countries in the development of expertise in the techniques of high-quality leather production.

LEATHERJACKET

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Leatherjacket (*Navodon scaber*) is a small fish, 20 to 30 cm long, with a laterally compressed diamond-shaped body. It is the sole NZ representative of the triggerfish family, all of which are characterised by a strong spine or trigger that can be locked erect on top of the head. The fish varies in colour from pale cream to a darker greyish brown and is encased in a tough leathery skin studded with small hard scales which give it the texture of sandpaper. The mouth is small and armed with sharp, chisel-like teeth ideally suited to the fish's habit of grazing on encrusting animals.

Widespread around NZ, it can be found schooling and feeding over rocky reefs. The flesh is firm and very white with a flavour similar to that of flounder. The fish are usually sold headed, gutted and skinned under the name of creamfish.

LEE, John Alfred Alexander

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John Alfred Alexander Lee (1891–1982) was one of the most remarkable NZers of his time, spending time in prison as a young man, serving with distinction as a soldier in World War One, becoming an outstanding politician between the wars and, over nearly 50 years, writing quality fiction and political and social commentaries. Lee was born in Dunedin, where he attended primary school, and then worked in factories and on farms; he served time in borstal and Mt Eden prison in Auckland for theft and absconding. During World War One he won the Distinguished Conduct Medal on the Western Front and lost his left arm.

After the war, Lee represented the Labour Party in the Auckland East electorate from 1922 to 1928, and Grey Lynn from 1931 until 1940. He stayed in the House of Representatives as an independent until 1943 following his expulsion from the Labour Party in 1940 for writing a pamphlet attacking the then Prime Minister, M J Savage, who was staying on in office despite a terminal illness.

Lee formed the Democratic Labour Party but was not returned at the general election in 1943. He set himself up in the book trade and as a newspaper publisher and commercial printer.

Despite his lack of formal education, Lee was a brilliantly lucid and commanding public speaker, and throughout his life an indefatigable chronicler of events. From the early 1930s he poured out a steady stream of books of fiction and commentary on political and social affairs. His first novel, *Children of the Poor* (1934), was about the poverty and depravity surrounding his childhood in Dunedin and, although it was praised by some overseas critics, attempts were made by political opponents during the 1935 election campaign to discredit him for revealing what could be regarded as degrading details about members of his family.

Lee's other books included *The Hunted* (1936), *Civilian into Soldier* (1937), *Socialism in NZ* (1938), *Shining with the Shiner* (1944), *Simple on a Soapbox* (1963), *Shiner Slattery* (1964), *Rhetoric at the Red Dawn* (1965), *Delinquent Days* (1967), *Mine is the Kingdom* (1975), *Soldier* (1976) and *The Lee-Scrim Papers* (1981).

He was a confident, outspoken man who settled old scores with early Labour Party rivals over a long period, outliving most of his contemporaries. He is most likely to be remembered for *Children of the Poor*, *Shining with the Shiner* and *Simple on a Soapbox*. The Shiner stories are generally fictionalised tales about swaggers, and *Simple on a Soapbox* an account of his political years.

LEE, Samuel

Samuel Lee (1783–1852) was a Cambridge linguist who, with the help of Hongi Hika, Waikato and Kendall during their visit to England, and after correspondence with other NZ residents, successfully produced the first Maori grammar, *Grammar and Vocabulary of the NZ Language* (1820). Lee's work was under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society.

LEE-JOHNSON, Eric

Eric Lee-Johnson (1908–90), an influential artist, was born in Suva, Fiji, and the family migrated to NZ in 1912. After living in several small northern towns they settled in Auckland. Lee-Johnson attended the Elam School of Art for four years and in 1926 joined the designing and printing branch of Wilson and Horton where, except for a brief period with Goldberg Advertising, he remained until in 1930 he sailed for London to try his luck. He worked in advertising and attended life classes at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts, returning to NZ in 1938 to a job with Ilott's in Wellington; but as a result of illness he spent late 1938 to 1940 in a sanatorium.

It was during this period that he took up watercolour painting seriously, although after leaving the sanatorium he still had to do commercial art to live. He married, returned to Auckland and from 1942 to 1960 lived in various places at Piha, Mahurangi and in the Coromandel and Hokianga areas. In 1960 he established himself at Waihi, Bay of Plenty, where he co-founded an arts centre and museum, and from 1969 lived at Kamo, just north of Whangarei.

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid, for those with a grievance who want to take a civil action, has theoretically been available since the passing of the Legal Aid Act in 1939. This Act authorised regulations to set up such a scheme, but no scheme was formally introduced until 1970. In 1952 the NZ Law Society established a system whereby a person with what was deemed to be a good case could apply to his or her district law society for counsel. Because it was not working in a fully satisfactory manner, the Legal Aid Act 1969 superseded the scheme with a state-funded and state-supervised scheme beginning in 1970. Then the Legal Services Act 1991 brought together the civil and criminal legal aid schemes and gave statutory recognition to duty solicitors and community law centres. The Legal Services Board and District Committees were set up to administer the legal aid budget, and to investigate other ways of providing legal services to those otherwise unable to access them.

LEGAL SYSTEM

(see Law)

LEGAL TENDER

Legal tender is as follows: bank notes for any amount; coins of 5c, 10c, 20c, and 50c for any amount up to \$5; and coins of \$1 and \$2 which replaced banknotes for these amounts in 1990. Coins of 1c and 2c were withdrawn and ceased to be legal tender in 1990 (*see* Currency).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Legislative Council, the upper house when NZ's parliament was bicameral, was established by the Constitution Act of 1852 and was abolished just under a century later by the National administration which came into power in 1949. Originally, members were appointed (for life) by the governor but the governor began to take advice from his ministers. The 1852 legislation provided for a minimum membership of ten. In 1855, a maximum membership of 15 was fixed, increased to 20 in 1861 and then a maximum eliminated altogether in 1862. Membership got into the fifties in the 1880s and was 54 at its demise in 1950.

The council realised as early as the 1860s that without a maximum membership, an incoming administration could simply increase the numbers and make ineffectual any move by the council to influence legislation, and thus it twice unsuccessfully tried to legislate an upper limit of membership.

Until the election of the Liberal administration in 1891, the Legislative Council gave disproportionate parliamentary influence to wealthy minorities, most notably the so-called landed gentry. The Legislative Council Act of 1891 reduced the term for all future appointments to seven years, and the Liberal government also established control over future appointments by enforcing the convention that the governor had to heed the advice of his ministers. The new term and the ministerial prerogative, combined with no statutory maximum to the membership of the council, virtually destroyed its power.

An attempt to reconstitute the council was made in 1941 but was never concluded and in 1947, the National MPs, then in Opposition, introduced an abolition bill that failed, even though by then most parliamentarians and observers agreed the council was impotent. After gaining power, the National government packed the council with members intent on voting it out of existence. These members were called 'the suicide squad'. There was some suggestion at the time that it would be replaced by a constitutionally more sound structure but nothing was done, despite a recommendation to do so by a parliamentary select committee. Although there has been criticism in recent years of the overweening power of the executive, neither of the major political parties advocates a change to a bicameral parliament of the sort existing in almost all other democracies.

LEIGH, Samuel

Samuel Leigh (1785–1852) was a pioneering Methodist missionary in Australia and NZ. He was born in England and was the first Wesleyan missionary to reach Australia, in February 1815. After four years, he came to the Bay of Islands and at Samuel Marsden's request acted as mediator in disputes among Church Missionary Society members there. He later spent another two years (1821–23) in the northern regions of NZ before returning to Australia, and in 1831 he returned to England.

LEO, Dame Sister Mary

Dame Sister Mary Leo (1895–1989) was NZ's best-known and most successful singing teacher. She was born and educated in Auckland, qualifying as a schoolteacher at Auckland Teachers' College and becoming a Licentiate of Trinity College of Music, London. As a music teacher she specialised in singing and opera.

She performed on many occasions as a singer, before she became a Sister of Mercy. She was associated with the St Mary's School of Music, Ponsonby, Auckland, for more than 50 years, and had an international reputation for about 30 years. Many of her pupils have become successful concert and opera singers, most notably Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and Dame Malvina Major.

LEVELS

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Levels is a farming district in South Canterbury, 20 km north of Timaru, named by the original settlers in the region — George, Robert and William Rhodes who established a run there in 1851. A wooden house built by George Rhodes still stands, one of the oldest in the South Island. The name comes from ‘The Levels’, the Rhodes family home in Yorkshire. Levels Station, which included the site of the city of Timaru, was later sold to the NZ and Australia Land Company (*see* William Saltau Davidson). Ten km inland from Levels is a place called Levels Valley.

LEVIN

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Levin is a town with an urban population 16,000, 95 km north of Wellington and 50 km south-west of Palmerston North. It is situated on a coastal plain of Horowhenua, southern Manawatu. It is a servicing centre for a farming district which supports dairying, horticulture, market gardening and poultry rearing. Some light industry in the town processes food products, and manufactures clothing and caravans and other light engineering products. A Crown horticultural research and quarantine station are sited close to the town and the NZ Fruit Growers' Federation has a fruit tree nursery providing trees for orchardists throughout the country. The headquarters of the NZ scouting movement are 6 km to the south.

The fertile plain was a passage from north to south for Maori in pre-European times, and much fought over for its own value, right through until the 1830s. It was first settled by Europeans in the 1850s and the site for the town, to be called Tautoka, was surveyed in 1888 and subdivisions sold from 1889. The town was eventually named Levin after William Hort Levin (1845–93), a well-known Jewish merchant and politician in Wellington who was one of the founder-directors of the Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company. The town was constituted a borough in 1906, and was incorporated in the Horowhenua District Council in 1989. Foxton and Foxton Beach are also within the council's administration which controls a total population of 30,000.

LEVY, Sir Enoch Bruce

Sir Enoch Bruce Levy (1892–1986) was a botanist whose research on pasture varieties and management in NZ and proselytising among farmers had a striking effect on agricultural production from the 1920s until after World War Two. He was born in Auckland, educated at Victoria University in Wellington, and joined the Department of Agriculture as a botanist in 1911. He was appointed a director of the Grasslands Division of the DSIR in 1937, and was the recipient of many national and international awards for his work. He had an important influence on the construction and maintenance of bowling greens and golf courses in this country.

LEWIS PASS

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Lewis Pass crosses the main divide of the Southern Alps at a height of 864 m, from the upper Maruia River, over to the head waters of the Lewis River, from Buller, into North Canterbury. Henry Lewis and C Maling, Nelson surveyors, were the first Europeans to cross the pass in the 1850s, and it was named after Lewis by Julius von Haast in 1860. It was previously the main route for Maori travelling from Canterbury to the West Coast for greenstone.

LEYS, Thomson Wilson

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Thomson Wilson Leys (1850–1924) was for many years one of NZ's best-known journalists and community workers. He was born in England, arrived in Auckland with his family in 1863, became editor of the *Auckland Star* at the age of 26, and held that position for 45 years. From 1889 he was a partner in the company which ran the *Auckland Star* and its stable of publications, and he was managing-director of the company from 1894 until his death.

Leys was a prolific writer, compiling the *Auckland Provincial Almanac and Handbook* and a large number of smaller publications. He was by temperament a liberal and gave great support over many years to libraries and to such educational organisations as the Mechanics' Institute of Auckland, the Auckland Art Gallery, the Workers' Educational Association and Auckland University. He also had a special interest in the Leys Institute in Ponsonby, Auckland, founded by his brother.

LIBERAL PARTY

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Liberal Party was one of the most innovative and creative political parties in NZ history, from its assumption of power in 1891 under John Ballance through the administration of Richard Seddon, until it was defeated by the Reform government of William Massey in 1911. The party was originally formed from followers of Sir George Grey, Julius Vogel and Robert Stout, combined with Labour sympathisers, small farmers, small businessmen, and a group of intellectual radicals such as William Pember Reeves who were in the mould of Fabian Society members in England.

Ballance, a gentle, reflective but progressive man, was Prime Minister for a little over two years until his death in 1893. He was succeeded by Seddon who remained in office until his death in 1906. Seddon's dominance had been such that the party declined from then on, with Sir Joseph Ward being the only subsequent significant leader. The Liberal Party was wound up in 1927, and was succeeded by the United Party led by the aging Ward. The United Party briefly formed a coalition with the Reform Party and governed NZ from 1931 until its defeat by the Labour Party in 1935.

The Liberal Party administrations had an outstanding record in their most vigorous days from 1890 to 1908. They introduced some world firsts, including the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, aimed at the settlement of disputes between labour and management; old age pensions; a free text book scheme; low interest state housing; and loans to help people on low incomes. The Liberals also discouraged the aggregation of large estates, broke up many of the biggest holdings to encourage more intensive settlement of the land, and devised leasehold schemes with the same intention. Legislation controlling health facilities, food and drug standards, and establishing welfare services of, for then, a far-reaching nature, was introduced.

Several attempts have been made since World War Two to re-establish a Liberal Party as a force in NZ politics, all without success. In 1963 there was a NZ Progressive Liberal Party and a NZ Liberal Party, contesting the general election under the combined title NZ United Liberal Party. All 23 candidates forfeited their deposits for failing to secure an adequate proportion of the vote.

LIBRARIANS

Librarians gain professional qualifications through a post-graduate diploma course at Victoria University and a certificate course at the Wellington College of Education; a school libraries course at the Auckland College of Education and an archives and records course at the Wairarapa Polytechnic. Between 1946 and 1979, when the course at Victoria was inaugurated, training was conducted by the NZ Library School which certificated university-entrance holders after a one-year course.

LIBRARIES

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Libraries were established in some NZ towns in the very earliest days — in Wellington in 1841 and in Auckland in 1842. But the free library system established in England as early as 1850 received little support in NZ until the turn of the century. Legislation empowering local authorities to use rates for free libraries was passed in 1869 but no advantage was taken of this. In the 1870s some provincial governments (Auckland, Otago and Nelson) gave grants to public libraries, and a subsidy was made available from central government. The Scottish-American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, made grants to organisations in many parts of the world to build Carnegie Library buildings on condition that admission and the lending of books should be free, but even then only four of the 18 libraries which took advantage of his grants actually provided a fully free service. Most of the libraries during the 19th century were supported by Mechanics' Institutes, Athenaeums, schools and universities, but some families, notably on remote sheep stations, built up significant libraries of their own. A Dunedin journalist, Mark Cohen, devoted a great deal of energy to the provision of an adequate free public library in his city, and in 1908 the Dunedin Carnegie Library opened. This gave momentum to the campaign nationally. The public library structure was re-organised following local government amalgamation in 1989. By the mid-1990s 260 libraries existed within 92 controlling library systems, plus about 1,480 school libraries and 58 libraries attached to tertiary education institutions. Books held by public libraries totalled 8.5 million. Over recent years libraries have expanded their stock to include not only periodicals but microfilms, photographs, maps, research reports, pamphlets, film strips, films, slides, gramophone records, tapes and cassettes, art prints and music scores (see National Library of NZ).

NZ is now well served with libraries and the NZ Library and Information Association has organised a comprehensive system of inter-library exchanges of books and other resources. Most towns of any size now maintain public libraries supported by their local authorities.

LICE

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Lice are tiny, flat parasites which cannot fly and infest humans, other mammals and birds. The so-called ‘nits’ are the eggs of lice. There are two main types — bloodsuckers which infest mammals and chewers which live on birds as well as some mammals. The three which cause most problems for humans are bloodsuckers — the human body louse (*Pediculus humanus humanus*), the human head louse (*P. h. capitis*) and the very tiny crab louse (*Phthirus pubis*).

The human head and human body lice are cosmopolitan and thrive especially under unhygienic conditions and were as prevalent among pre-European Maori as they were among Europeans of that time. They were known to spread typhus and other diseases of uncleanness. The crab louse, known colloquially as ‘the crabs’, is especially small and infests pubic and underarm hair, and even the eyebrows.

The sucking lice which infest humans have cone-shaped heads and claws on each foot and are between 1.5 and 2 mm long.

Common animals in NZ which are affected by sucking lice are cattle (the long-nosed cattle louse, *Linognathus vituli*, and the short-nosed cattle louse, *Haematopinus eurysternus*); sheep and goats (the face louse, *L. ovillus*, and the sheep foot louse, *L. pedalis*); horses (the horse sucking louse, *H. asini*); pigs (the pig louse, *H. suis*); dogs (the dog sucking louse, *L. setosus*); and rabbits (the rabbit louse, *H. ventricosus*).

The chewing lice of many species are parasites to birds, including domestic poultry, eating the barbules of feathers and scaly layers and also the fat secretions of mammals, with cutting jaws. A number of these are native to NZ and have been joined by species brought in on exotic birds and animals as they were introduced to this country.

The sheep body louse (*Damalinia avis*), particularly small at 1.3 mm, worries sheep and damages wool on a large scale if left untreated. The goat biting louse is *D. caprae*, the horse biting louse is *D. equi*, and the biting louse that may infest cats is *Felicola subrostratus*.

LICHENS

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Lichens are small plants composed of two organisms living symbiotically — one a fungus and the other an alga — which exist on a variety of surfaces, including rocks, soils, all manner of plant life, and man-made structures such as fences and walls. There are something like 1,500 species in NZ belonging to about 150 genera, classified roughly into three groups known as ‘foliose’, ‘fruticose’ and ‘crustose’. Microscopic examination is needed for identification of species. Some lichens have industrial uses for their chemical properties, notably in dyes, and some have properties of use in medicine.

LIFE ASSURANCE

(see Insurance)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth for NZ males is 73 years, and for females 79 years, figures which have changed dramatically since they were first calculated in 1880, and have been edging up gradually since 1950 when the figures were 67 for males and 71 for females.

In 1888 non-Maori life expectancy at birth for males was 55 years and for females about 57; by 1900 this figure was about 57 for males and 60 for females; by 1920 about 63 for males and 65 for females; by 1940 about 66 for males and 68 for females; and by 1950, 68 for males and 73 for females.

During the 1960s life expectancy for NZers at birth actually declined marginally and by the beginning of the 1980s had only recovered to about the same position it had 20 years before.

According to some sources, the NZ non-Maori population was the longest lived of any national group in the world during the years immediately before World War Two. This position, as in infant mortality rates, has not been maintained on the international ranking. In 1990, Australians could expect to live two years longer on average and Japanese three years.

Maori life expectancy figures were not accurately kept for many years. They have been affected by a higher infant mortality rate, but since World War Two Maori life expectancy has been improving faster than that of the non-Maori. Maori life expectancy at birth, however, is still lower than that of non-Maori NZers: about 68 years for males and about 73 years for females. The difference between Pakeha and Maori life expectancy continues through until the age of 70 when it merges at about nine to ten more years for males and about 12 to 13 years for females. The life expectancy for NZers over 60 has increased by three years since 1970.

LIGAR, Charles Whybrow

Charles Whybrow Ligar (1809–79) was NZ's first Surveyor-General. He was appointed by the Colonial Secretary in 1840 and arrived in NZ at the end of that year. He served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Auckland Battalion of militia against Hone Heke in the Bay of Islands, and became a member of the Legislative Council in 1848. During an exploration of south Otago following his retirement in 1856, Ligar reported to the Superintendent of Otago Province that he had discovered gold in the Mataura River. Ligar was Surveyor-General in Victoria from 1858 until 1869, and then settled as a rancher in Texas. (See Mathew, Felton)

LIGHTHOUSES

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Lighthouses have guided international and coastal shipping around the 7,000 km of NZ coastline since 1859. The number of manned lighthouses totalled 21 by the beginning of the 1880s, 25 in 1965, 14 by the mid-1980s and none by the mid-1990s. Their place has been taken by 163 navigational aids on geographical promontories and reefs — 97 automatic lights, 58 day beacons, six navigational buoys and two radio beacons — controlled by the Maritime Safety Authority.

Servicing and maintaining them costs \$1.8 million a year, mostly financed by dues collected from international and coastal shipping.

The first navigational light established in NZ was on Pencarrow Head at the entrance to Wellington Harbour. The service opened on 1 January 1859, and the first lightkeeper was a woman, Mrs M J Bennett, a widow. The rapid period of development of a lighthouse chain round the NZ coast, however, followed the establishment of the Marine Department in 1877.

LIGNITE

(see Coal)

LILBURN, Douglas Gordon

Douglas Gordon Lilburn (1915–) is regarded as NZ's leading contemporary composer. He was born in Wanganui, educated at Waitaki Boys' High School in Oamaru, at Canterbury University and at the Royal College of Music, London. He was appointed lecturer at Victoria University in Wellington in 1949, and in 1970 was made Professor of Music and Director of Electronic Music Studies at the University. He has been awarded many honours including an honorary Doctorate of Music from the University of Otago in 1969 and the Order of NZ in 1988.

Lilburn has been a prolific composer over a wide range of musical forms. Among his published and recorded works are three symphonies, three songs for baritone and viola, nine short pieces for piano, guitar pieces, 'Landfall in Unknown Seas' and, perhaps the best-known, the 'Sings Harry' song cycle with words by poet Denis Glover.

LILEY, Sir (Albert) William

Sir (Albert) William Liley (1929–83) was a world pioneer in the field of perinatal physiology. He led the team which gave the first transfusion to a foetus where the blood was incompatible with that of the mother, thus revolutionising treatment for this previously often fatal condition. Liley was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland Grammar, Auckland and Otago Universities, and later at the Australian National University. His scholastic record was particularly brilliant. He was appointed senior research fellow in obstetrics at the National Women's Hospital in Auckland in 1959, and was later appointed Professor of Perinatal Physiology at the Post-graduate School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Auckland University.

LIME

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Lime has been used widely on NZ soils to correct acidity and release trace elements since the 1890s. The use of it steadily increased to 1.5 million tonnes in 1945, declined during the 1950s and 1960s, but regained popularity in the 1970s, and by the mid-1990s, nearly a million tonnes a year was applied. Transport subsidies on lime carried from limeworks to farms were available from 1959 to 1976 where lime was being used for the first time on developing land, and for all lime distribution for nine years after 1976. There was also for a short time in the 1970s, a lime bounty paid for all lime applied by farmers.

NZ has a high proportion of soils in which molybdenum is either deficient or not in readily available form, and in some of these soil types heavy dosages of lime can compensate. There are a number of lime manufacturing plants through the country and in some cases localities have been descriptively named: Limehills, 43 km north of Invercargill; Limestone Downs, 10 km south of Port Waikato; Limestone Hill, 18 km north-west of Amberley, in central Canterbury; and Limestone Island in Whangarei Harbour.

LIMOUSIN CATTLE

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Limousin cattle were introduced in 1972 from their home region of Limoges in France. It is predominantly a beef breed, making good weight gains, and is an even, light-red colour. Many of the stud stock have been bred up from purebred Limousin bulls over Friesian cows. Because of its growth rate and good red meat yield the breed is used commercially for crossing with Friesian and Jersey cows for dairy/beef production where a farmer does not need a dairy cow for breeding dairy herd replacement.

LINCOLN SHEEP

Lincoln sheep were among the earliest to arrive in NZ and the breed came into its own grazing on pasture established on land recovering from burnt-over forests, particularly in the North Island. The Lincoln's strong wool resisted snagging and breaking as it scrambled over burnt-out logs in search of new grass growth. The Lincoln was the North Island farmer's answer to the problems created by the nervous, picky-eating Merino, but it has been replaced since the turn of the century by the Romney.

The Lincoln is a large animal, weighing 55 to 65 kg, with long, coarse, lustrous wool which hangs over the face from the poll. The fibre diameter is between 39 and 41 microns. The wool is used as a blend with mohair. The breed was used so extensively for cross-breeding in the early days of NZ farming, that many indigenous breeds carry a heavy Lincoln heritage.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

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Lincoln University was a constituent college of the University of Canterbury for more than a century until it became a full university in 1990. It has a roll approaching 3,000 students who study for degrees in science, agricultural and horticultural science, commerce and management, engineering, parks and recreation, landscape architecture, and resource studies; and also for a range of post-graduate diplomas, as well as undergraduate diplomas in agriculture and horticulture, wool technology, and parks and gardens technology. The university has five farms, a commercial orchard and a horticultural research unit, totalling more than 1,100 ha.

The campus is near the township of Lincoln, 20 km south-west of Christchurch, in Central Canterbury. The name comes from the Earl of Lincoln who was a foundation member of the Canterbury Association, the English organisation which sponsored the settlement of the province in 1850.

The Canterbury Provincial Council began talking about a school of agriculture within a few years of the founding of the settlement and began setting land aside in 1873, the year the university was founded in Christchurch. The school of agriculture opened with a roll of 16 in 1880, following the appointment of its first director, W E Ivey, in 1878. For a number of years the school was severely handicapped by a lack of imagination and vision on the part of those responsible for its teaching policy. They had little enthusiasm for scientific research no matter how applied, and encouraged only severely practical tuition in farming practice — to train farmers and not teachers of agriculture or scientists. Student numbers remained low through into the 20th century; so low, in fact, as to provoke Richard Seddon to describe the college as ‘a white elephant’. Diploma holders from the school, however, had made an impact round the world by the early years of this century, even before the first degree graduates emerged in 1909. World War Two gave Lincoln College its greatest boost, with returned servicemen raising the student roll to 300 over eight courses by 1944.

LINDAUER, Gottfried

Gottfried Lindauer (1839–1926) was a Czech-born artist, who became especially known for his Maori portraits during the last 53 years of his life which he spent mainly in NZ. He was born in Pilsen, was at first apprenticed to his father, a nurseryman, but spent seven years studying portraiture at the Vienna Academy of Arts. He then spent several years painting portraits in Poland and religious objects in Russia, before fleeing military service obligations for the Austrian Empire and emigrating to Nelson in 1873. He later lived in Auckland and in 1889 moved to Woodville in southern Hawke's Bay where he remained until his death.

Lindauer painted more than 70 Maori portraits in a highly representational, accurate and absolutely unimaginative way. About 80 of his pictures are housed in the Auckland City Art Gallery, and there are others in New Plymouth and Wanganui galleries. Lindauer's European paintings are signed B Lindaur (or occasionally Lindauer) because his Czech Christian name was Bohumir, whereas his NZ pictures are signed G Lindauer. He seems to have taken the German name, Gottfried, some time before he left Europe.

LINDIS PASS

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Lindis Pass is a route over the southern end of the Dunstan Range in Central Otago, at an altitude of 971 m. It goes from the head of the Pass Burn, a tributary of Central Otago's Lindis River, to the headwaters of Longslip Creek, a feeder of the Ahuriri River in the Waitaki Basin.

Twenty-five kilometres to the south-west of the summit of the pass is the settlement known as Lindis Pass, 85 km north-east of Cromwell. The pass was named by its European rediscoverer, Otago surveyor John Turnbull Thomson, after the Island of Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland, where he was born.

The nearby locality of Lindis Valley, the Lindis River, and Lindis Peak, which rises from Lindis Valley, all take their name from the pass.

LING

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Ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) is a large fish, eel-like in general appearance, which averages 80 to 120 cm in length and weighs 5 to 20 kg. However, big specimens over 2 m long and weighing 25 kg have been caught. The fish occur around most of NZ except the far north and are most abundant in depths of 200 to 700 m, usually close to or over rocky outcrops. The main colour is orange-pink with some brown mottling. The skin is smooth with fine small scales invested in a thick coating of mucus.

The same species occurs around southern Australia and South America and a related one (*G. kingklip*), is found around southern Africa.

Despite its unprepossessing appearance it is an excellent food fish with a very dense, white and well flavoured flesh. Caught by trawling and longlining, the average landings are about 9,000 tonnes.

LION CORPORATION

Lion Corporation is the largest brewing company in NZ with subsidiaries in Australia and China and export markets in a number of other countries. The corporation grew from NZ Breweries which, in turn, had been formed in 1923 by the merging of ten individual breweries from main NZ centres. These breweries had been established in population centres from the earliest years of settlement. When NZ Breweries was first formed, by far the biggest of the ten merging companies was Speights of Dunedin.

NZ Breweries was immediately the dominant national brewing firm, steadily moving into hotels and liquor wholesaling and distribution, and became Lion Breweries in 1976. As the corporation diversified, the name NZ Breweries was restored to the brewing arm and the conglomerate became Lion Corporation not long before a merger in 1988 with Auckland's Nathan Group, a merchandising and liquor wholesaling company. In 1990, the company shed its merchandising operations and moved into brewing in Australia, picking up brewery components from the failed Bond Corporation. It is now one of the major liquor and soft drink manufacturers and distributors in Australasia.

The Nathan Group also had its origins in the pioneering town of Kororareka in the Bay of Islands. In 1840 when Auckland was born, L D Nathan moved south to the new capital and established a general store on the beach. It remained a private family company until 1960 when a public placement of shares was made. From then on the Nathan Group expanded its merchandising activities and moved into brewing and liquor wholesaling and distribution.

In 1979, the company took over Woolworths and, the following year, absorbed the McKenzie chain.

LIQUOR LICENSING

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Liquor licensing, to control the sale and consumption of alcohol, has always been an emotive subject in NZ and although NZers have traditionally been drinkers, restrictive legislation of varying degrees of severity was imposed on the industry and the public for more than 100 years.

From 1840 to 1881 there was no effective control on the number of liquor outlets nor on the conditions under which drink was consumed. Although the comparison of statistics (such as per capita convictions for drunkenness) over different historical periods can be misleading, all the indications are that drunkenness and alcoholism were more severe problems during the period before World War One than they have been at any time since.

The Licensing Act of 1881 was the beginning of a stern reaction by a growing number of people to the abuse of alcohol in the pioneering period and the material and social problems which were its consequences. The Act stopped increases in the number of outlets and began regulating the licensing trade.

Prohibitionists, working with the moral fervour of crusaders and with the support of most of the Protestant sects, were dubbed 'wowsers' by their opponents, but the movement, spearheaded by the NZ Alliance, forced changes in the law in 1893 under which triennial wet-dry polls were held in each of the parliamentary electorates, with a majority of 60 per cent of the vote needed to declare an area dry.

By 1908, 12 of the 76 electorates were no-licence areas. The number of licences countrywide was down from 1,719 in 1893 to 1,257 in 1910 when a new law substituted a national poll for the local voting. Since then the issue has been decided on a vote, in association with each general election, with three options: the status quo, the nationalisation of the liquor industry, or prohibition. Those areas which had become dry under the local poll remained dry, but continued to have local polls on the issue as well.

The peak of the prohibition movement came between 1911, when 55.82 per cent of the electorate voted against alcoholic liquor (with 60 per cent needed), and 1919 when the total vote was only 3,263 short of the 60 per cent. The day was carried for drinkers by soldiers returning from World War One (among whom the liquor trade had shrewdly lobbied).

The vote for prohibition then declined gradually until it dropped to 20 per cent of the votes cast, although the trend from 1969 through to the 1981 election was a gradual increase from 176,055 votes for prohibition to 384,780, with the biggest jump between 1975 and 1978. However, the percentage of voters wanting prohibition was not greatly affected, did not rise past about 25 per cent at any election, and at the poll held in association with the 1984 general election, the number voting for prohibition slumped for the first time for some years to 352,949 (from 384,780 in 1981). The vote for national continuance rose to a record 1.3

million (from 1.1 million in 1981).

In 1943 Invercargill, which had been a dry area since 1908, voted for restoration but under the sole control of a licensing trust. During the 1960s and early 1970s there was a resurgence of the trust control movement, which was given some support by the former prohibitionists, and a number of districts and suburban areas voted in favour of establishing trusts. The spread of the movement has diminished since it peaked in 1978 (with 252,154 votes in favour of state control at the election). The response at the 1984 election was the lowest for more than 15 years. The most celebrated aspect of NZ's drinking laws was the 6 pm closing which prevailed for 50 years. Hours were first fixed by a licensing ordinance in 1842 at 6 am to 10 pm from Monday through Saturday and 1 pm to 7 pm on Sunday. Special application could gain weekday extension to midnight. In 1881 Sunday trading was abolished. In 1917, 6 pm closing was introduced as a wartime measure but the hours remained at 9 am to 6 pm until they were changed in 1967 in favour of 11 am to 10 pm. Although 6 o'clock closing was widely disregarded over many years by many people, and after-hours drinking became almost institutionalised in Westland and Otago, a referendum in 1949 firmly rejected any extension of hours.

Liquor licensing remained a delicate subject politically because of the fervour of those who considered drinking socially destructive. As a result there were regular amendments to the law since the Sale of Liquor Act 1962 which attempted to settle many questions.

The Licensing Control Commission has long been the central authority involved in the allocation of liquor licences and the supervision of their operation. The number of licences actually declined from 1,257 in 1910 to 1,102 in 1965. No comparison is valid between 1965 and now because of the proliferation of types of licences. Until the mid-1960s, liquor outlet licences were almost exclusively tied to hotels providing accommodation.

The number and type of outlets have been expanding steadily since 1962, and now include wholesalers, hotels, taverns, tourist houses, winesellers, restaurants, chartered clubs, airport bars, and entertainment and sports clubs. The hours of sale also vary.

During the 1980s the commission issued an accelerating number of club and other ancillary licences. A move developed for supermarkets to sell liquor, and a number began carrying low strength beer. The whole issue came up for reappraisal by Parliament as the end of the decade approached. In fact, the Labour Government planned to liberalise and consolidate the liquor laws, but the legislation was subject to the traditional free 'conscience' vote by MPs.

The Sale of Liquor Amendment Act 1969 reduced the age of persons able to use licensed premises from the traditional 21 to 20. Under some types of licences issued later, 18 became the minimum, most notably when the person concerned was accompanied by a spouse, parent or guardian, or was dining on the premises.

Although the liberalisation of the drinking laws has come with a rush since 1967 when the hours were extended into the evening (thus ending an international joke about the so-called 'six o'clock swill'), there has been a discernible increase in anxiety since the beginning of the 1980s about the growth of drinking and about the effects of drinking on the road toll. A consequence of this has been the random stopping procedure in which traffic patrols may stop and breath-test for alcohol impairment any driver on a public road at any time. This has affected the patronage of hotels, many of which were designed with large car parks to attract

precisely the type of patronage now discouraged by the law.

The permitted blood alcohol level in NZ for driving is 80 mg per 100 ml of blood. A driver, on being convicted of a drink/driving offence, faces a heavy fine and often lengthy suspension of his or her licence. A second conviction, or an especially serious first offence, means the person is required to undergo treatment and has the licence suspended until a judge is satisfied that the driver is not alcohol dependent.

Alcohol consumption made a big leap in the five years between 1973 and 1978. Overall consumption dipped slightly between 1978 and 1983 but the substantial increase in the use of table wines continued. The trend for wine drinking to grow by large annual margins represented the biggest change ever in NZ drinking habits, but wine reached its highest point about 1986 as alcohol consumption generally began to fall.

LITERARY AWARDS

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Literary awards and university writing scholarships give strong support to NZ writers. The major awards are:

The Montana Book of the Year Award is made each year by Montana Wines in association with the Book Publishers' Association of NZ. The awards were originally sponsored by Sir James Wattie and later taken up by the Goodman Fielder Wattie corporation. Awards are made for books assessed on their literary, design and production quality, as well as their commercial appeal.

The NZ Book Awards, sponsored by the Arts Council of NZ, go each year to the authors of the best poetry, fiction and non-fiction books published, and one to the publisher of the best example of book production.

Scholarships in Letters, worth up to \$36,000, are awarded each year to established NZ writers by the Arts Council, as well as many other grants to foster writing.

The Katherine Mansfield Memorial Fellowship (Winn-Manson Trust) enables a serious NZ writer to work at Menton in the south of France, where Katherine Mansfield herself lived. The chosen fellow each year receives the return air fares and a contribution towards living expenses.

A Katherine Mansfield Memorial Award, sponsored by the Bank of NZ and the NZ Women Writers' Society, gives a biennial prize for a short story.

Maori Writers' Awards are awarded annually by the Maori Purposes Fund Board — one for creative writing in English and one for creative writing in Maori.

Otago, Victoria, Auckland, Hamilton and Canterbury Universities all offer scholarships providing authors with writers-in-residence schemes. The oldest and most distinguished is the Robert Burns Fellowship in Literature at Otago University which has been held by a number of NZ's ablest and most successful writers.

LITERATURE

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Oral Tradition

First Published Book

Prolific Year

NZ Classic

The NZ Voice

War Books

Literature in NZ began with books about the country by the earliest European visitors — the navigator-explorers from the Netherlands, England and France. An account of the first voyage into the Pacific of Captain James Cook, based on the journals of Cook, Joseph Banks and other members of the expedition which rediscovered NZ in 1769, was written by John Hawkesworth, published in London in 1773, and became a best-seller in England where people were as intrigued by the discovery of new lands on the other side of the globe as they are today by the sorties into space. Hawkesworth's book lacks the blunt vitality of Cook's journals which were not published for general consumption for nearly 200 years.

A ship's surgeon, John Savage, wrote *Some Account of NZ*, the first published description in English of this country after Cook, and it was published in London in 1807. Diarists among the French expeditions of de Surville, du Fresne, d'Entrecasteaux, Duperrey and d'Urville gave vivid accounts of NZ and its inhabitants in the 18th and early 19th centuries but only now are these stories becoming readily available in English. This literature was all based on observations of NZ and its Maori population by outsiders whose associations were necessarily cursory.

LITERATURE - Oral Tradition

The Maori traditions were oral without any form of writing to give them a body of literature, but they had abundant and poetic ritual for their ceremonial on religious and social occasions, and they had that advanced ability to memorise long passages of history and mythology that develops in an oral culture. Few attempts were made at first to take down these rich Maori traditions to hold in written historical form the beliefs of the pre-European inhabitants of NZ and how they felt about the world they lived in. Over two generations, the cultural trauma of abrupt change and the association with European beliefs and ideas corrupted many of the traditions.

A common assumption is that given the technology to be literate, any group of people will quickly and gratefully abandon an oral tradition, and many early missionaries and teachers professed admiration for the Maori enthusiasm and ability to learn quickly to read and write. But, how deeply this enthusiasm ran is now a moot point.

In a 1985 book, *Oral Culture, Literacy and Print in Early NZ: The Treaty of Waitangi*, D F McKenzie wrote: 'Oral witness held its primacy over written evidence for centuries in Europe; to have expected a non-literate people to reverse that disposition within a decade was unrealistic, and to presume that it has yet happened would be a mistake.'

'The main use of literacy to the Maori was not reading books for their ideas... but letter writing... By annihilating distance, a letter allowed the person who wrote it to be in two places at once, his body in one, his thoughts in another... Historical time, defined by dated and legally binding documents, represented a much more profound challenge to an oral culture used to reshaping its past traditions to accord with present needs. It is a challenge that is still resisted.'

LITERATURE - First Published Book

In 1815, the missionary Thomas Kendall wrote a book called *A Korao no NZ*, which was the first attempt to convert Maori into written form. This was the first book published in NZ, although it was printed in Sydney. As the missionaries and travellers became more frequent visitors, more closely observed accounts of NZ life became common, among them: *Narrative of a Voyage to NZ* by J L Nicholas (1817) which described the introduction of Christianity by Samuel Marsden; *Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in NZ in 1827* (1832) and *Sketches Illustrative of the Native Inhabitants and Islands of NZ* (1838) both by Augustus Earle; *NZ* (1838) by J S Polack; *Narrative of a Residence in Various Parts of NZ* (1842), by Charles Heaphy; *Adventure in NZ* (1845) by Edward Jerningham Wakefield, and *The NZers* (1847) by George French Angas (now one of the rarest and highest priced of all books about NZ). Wakefield's book is opinionated, vigorous and colourful and has been reissued several times to an appreciative readership.

The first major history of this country was Arthur S Thomson's *The Story of NZ: Past and Present — Savage and Civilised*. It was published in London in 1859 in two volumes. Thomson was surgeon-major with the 58th regiment and lived in NZ for 11 years. But a truly indigenous literature was a long time coming.

The first novel was *Taranaki: a Tale of the War* by Major Henry Butler Stoney, a love story set against the backdrop of the early Land Wars. It was published in Auckland in 1861 by W C Wilson, later a founder of the *NZ Herald*.

The second novel set in this country was *Distant Homes; or the Graham Family in NZ* by Isabella Aylmer, published in London in 1862.

After Lady Campbell's *Martin Tobin*, published in London in 1864, in three volumes, only one or two novels followed each year. The most successful were *Shadows on the Snow; a Christmas Story* (1865) and *Grif; A Story of Colonial Life* (1866), both written by a newspaperman working in Dunedin, Benjamin Farjeon, and both published in Dunedin. Farjeon was so successful with his second book, on which Charles Dickens commented favourably, that he returned to London and became a successful popular novelist.

LITERATURE - Prolific Year

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Samuel Butler's *Erewhon* was published in London in 1872, the same year Lady Barker's *A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters* came out, also in London, and a novel published in Dunedin in 1873, *The Story of Wild Will Enderby*, by Vincent Pyke is a lively tale that has endured. But they are all more about NZ than of it. The most prolific year of the 19th century for fiction was 1874 when seven novels about NZ were published, six of them in London and one in Dunedin. It was 1930 before seven NZ novels were again published in one year.

Two works of nonfiction which hold a permanent place in NZ literature were published in 1863. They are Samuel Butler's *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, and F E Maning's *Old NZ by A Pakeha Maori*; and the following year *The Maori King*, by John Gorst, appeared. Butler's book is full of shrewd observations, despite his irritation at his father's editing in England; Maning's is a vigorous tale of life among Maori, and Gorst's a perceptive look at the Maori character and at the breaking down of relations between Maori and Pakeha.

Only a handful of books written during the last three decades of the 19th century remain fresh and readable today. Among them are Lady Barker's *Station Life in NZ* (1870) and *Station Amusements in NZ* (1873), both stylish and charming books; *Poenamo* (1881), by prominent Auckland civic leader and businessman John Logan Campbell; and *The Long White Cloud* (1898) by journalist and Liberal Party politician William Pember Reeves. Perhaps the most famous work of the period is *A History of the Birds of NZ* (1873) by Walter Buller. The plates of NZ birds are superb examples of the engraver's art. A two-volume edition was brought out in 1888 to cover the whole range of NZ ornithology and both the 1873 single volume and 1888 two-volume editions are among NZ's more highly priced collector's books.

Poetry and fiction of that period do not stand up to time as well. A long narrative poem that is remembered but probably never read in full is *Ranolf and Amohia*, (1872) by Alfred Domett, subtitled a 'South-Sea Day Dream'. Domett was a close personal friend of Robert Browning before he migrated to NZ in 1842 to take up land at Nelson. He became a newspaper editor, an administrator and politician, and for a year from the end of 1862 was prime minister.

Thomas Bracken was the unchallenged if unofficial NZ poet laureate during the last two decades of the century. He arrived at Dunedin in 1869, worked as a newspaperman and served two terms as a member of parliament. He is best remembered for the verse which became a national anthem, *God Defend NZ*, and for his small poem *Not Understood*, which was taught in schools and recited from the stage of many a NZ theatre.

A novel by a former prime minister, Sir Julius Vogel, was published in London in 1889. It was called *Anno Domini 2000: or Woman's Destiny*, and was basically a political story.

Fiction and poetry carried in them the cultural immaturity of this country until World War One, with the exceptions perhaps of the work of two authors — William Satchell and Blanche Baughan. Satchell was the first novelist who comes through today with any quality above the superficial act of tale-telling. He arrived in NZ in his twenties and settled in North Auckland.

Baughan arrived here from London at the age of 30. She was an essayist and journalist in support of her persistent campaign for penal reform and she wrote articles and small booklets on the glories of NZ scenery. After World War One came Jane Mander's novel, *The Story of a NZ River* in 1920 and the poetry of R A K Mason, Robin Hyde, Ursula Bethell and Eileen Duggan. Mason and Hyde had the most distinctively NZ tone. Hyde also became a major NZ novelist.

Mason and Bethell were, as critic Vincent O'Sullivan has written, 'The first poets who almost consistently wrote well.' Mason's was an unsentimental eye and his verse was informed by a classical education and executed with an uncompromising honesty. He is one of the most gifted poets NZ has produced. Bethell wrote under the pseudonym Evelyn Hayes and was unknown until she was in her 50s. Her poetry is personal, muted but her lyrical skill is impressive. Her reputation grows year by year.

Robin Hyde was a tragic figure, a schoolgirl prodigy with a crippled leg, a peripatetic journalist of sensibility whose first published book was a collection of poetry, *The Desolate Star* (1929), and whose first novels, both published in 1936, were *Passport to Hell* and *Check to Your King*. These were followed by *Wednesday's Children* (1937), *Nor the Years Condemn* (a sequel to *Passport to Hell*), *The Godwits Fly* (both 1938).

LITERATURE - NZ Classic

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What is generally considered the finest work of nonfiction to come out of NZ was published in 1921. It is *Tutira — The Story of a NZ Sheep Station* by William Guthrie-Smith. The Scottish-born Hawke's Bay station owner was an amateur student of natural history, a meticulous observer, devoted to the landscape and its most humble inhabitants, and an elegant stylish prose writer with humour and compassion.

Another memorable work of nonfiction was *Exploration of the Pacific* by J C Beaglehole (1934). An historian who wrote precise and resonant prose, Beaglehole earned an international reputation as an expert on the South Pacific and his *Life of Captain Cook*, published posthumously in 1974, is the definitive work on the great Yorkshireman.

Another more recent gifted writer/historian is Keith Sinclair whose *A History of NZ*, first published in 1959, has become a standard work, frequently reissued. Sinclair's narrative is informal, compelling. He is also a biographer and poet.

The most famous writer NZ has produced is undoubtedly Katherine Mansfield. She was brought up in Wellington and educated in England from 14 to 18; and while she turned her back on her country as soon as she could after coming back from school, and then never returned home, she mined the emotions of her young life here to create short stories that rank among the finest in English. *In a German Pension*, her first collection, was published in London in 1911, followed by *Bliss* in 1921 and *The Garden Party* in 1922. She died of consumption the following year.

She created a tradition of short story writing that was continued by Frank Sargeson and dozens of NZ writers since. Mansfield's extraordinary ability to use minutiae to paint detailed portraits and vivid still life adversely affected many writers who tried to model themselves on her and were merely inert.

But NZ has produced many writers dedicated to the short story, notably Maurice Duggan who was born the year before Mansfield died and whose total output was 30 stories in the 30 years from the time the first of them appeared in print. He was a fine stylist whose language was richer, more ornate, than that of his contemporaries but never pretentious.

More recently Owen Marshall from Timaru has become an outstanding exponent of the form.

A NZ writer whose name began to attract widespread attention before World War Two was Ngaio Marsh, aspiring artist and actress. *A Man Lay Dead* first appeared in London in 1934 and was reviewed in the *Times Literary Supplement* as a superior whodunnit. From then, year after year, they appeared to the delight of an audience round the English-speaking world. By the time of her death in 1982, Marsh was the best-known NZ author in the world with more

than 30 detective stories to her credit, only a handful of them set in NZ.

It was also in 1934 that John A Lee's first novel appeared, *Children of the Poor*; a fine social novel by one of the country's best-known politicians — the last politician in this country, by the way, to excel as a writer. Lee wrote many more books, short stories, novels and political memoirs, and his 'Shiner' stories are rediscovered by every generation for their humour and NZness. These stories, together with *Children of the Poor* and *The Hunted* (1936) will ensure a place for Lee in NZ literary history.

As the war loomed and the 1930s closed a novel appeared which at the time was hailed as signifying at last the maturity of native NZ writers working with the material of our culture. It was *Man Alone*, by 28-year-old John Mulgan, a NZer living in England. It is the story of an immigrant English drifter — rootless, solitary, self-reliant — written with great technical skill and emotionally understated. The 'man alone' theme became identified as characteristic of much NZ fiction, as it has been of fiction in many young nations. Published in 1939, *Man Alone* and John Mulgan symbolised a suddenly grown up country, but the young novelist died in 1945, leaving for posthumous publication only a long essay on his home country, *Report on Experience* (1947).

NZ began to celebrate its centennial as the war began and a number of books had been commissioned for publication in 1940, the centennial year. Most are forgotten now but one was a seminal work of serious NZ literary criticism, *Letters and Art in NZ* by E H McCormick. For the first time, literature here was positioned, given an historical perspective.

LITERATURE - The NZ Voice

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During the 20 years between the wars, a few writers began to hear the NZ voice for the first time and to put it down in stories which local readers in the beginning thought were amusing but trivial because they were not clothed in the language of the serious British writers they had been brought up to read. The short tales of Frank S Anthony appeared in newspapers from the early 1920s. He died in England in 1927 at the age of 35. But in the 1950s his work became nationally known because of some successful radio broadcasts of his *Me and Gus* sketches of life on a Taranaki farm. The stories are not profound but they are droll. The characters are not profoundly drawn but they are endearing. Anthony was a lone figure of his time but a few years after his death a group of writers took up what he had started and began to mine NZ life and language for their stories, among them Roderick Finlayson, Dan Davin and, perhaps above all, Frank Sargeson.

Sargeson became the dominant NZ literary figure of his time both through the influence of his work and the personal help he gave to aspiring writers.

The work of Anthony, Sargeson and Finlayson was also about rural or small-town NZ; and in this tradition, later on, came Barry Crump and Ronald Hugh Morrieson. Both listened carefully at the same time as they looked hard at NZ life and they heard not only the distinctive patterns of our speech but also a submerged, embarrassed laughter. Crump's *A Good Keen Man* was a huge best-seller when it was issued in 1960. It is an excellent novel which Crump has never since matched.

Morrieson was older but his first novel, *The Scarecrows*, was not published until 1963. It was less successful but sold well in Australia (where it was published). *Came a Hot Friday*, issued the following year, was not popular enough to encourage publication of two further novels, *Predicament*, and *Pallet on the Floor*. Both were published in NZ after the author's death in 1972. Morrieson's reputation has ballooned in the 1980s and his black comedies have been made into successful movies. It is difficult to be sure so soon but it is likely that he will hold the first place among humorist novelists, at least through the 1990s.

Contemporaries of Sargeson were A R D Fairburn and Denis Glover, poet and humorist. Fairburn was a poet whose work struck a chord in the hearts of NZers during the Depression and the war and it may prove to be better and more enduring than present assessments suggest. He was also an essayist, satirist and polemicist, a man of powerful cultural influence on his time.

LITERATURE - War Books

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The two best novels among the plethora of books that came from World War Two were Dan Davin's *For the Rest of Our Lives* (1947) and Guthrie Wilson's *Brave Company* (1951).

Another war book, one of the first to come out, an autobiography called *Gunner Inglorious* (1945) by Jim Henderson, became the biggest seller of its time.

Two men stand astride the post-war era unrivalled in their contribution to poetry. They are Allen Curnow and James K Baxter. Curnow's first collection, *Valley of Decision*, was published in 1933, and he had two other books of verse published in the 1930s including perhaps his best known, *Not in Narrow Seas*. Since the war, his eminence has grown. Fleur Adcock has called him 'the most distinguished of his generation, a poet of rare technical virtuosity and power.'

Baxter's first collection, *Beyond the Palisade*, appeared in 1944 when he was 18 but his life for some years obscured his work. He was outspoken in his condemnation of establishment attitudes and middle-class lives and, as he moved through alcoholism to a Roman Catholic conversion and became a bearded, sandalled guru for the socially wounded, he distracted many from the quality of his poetry. Wrote Adcock: 'His reputation has increased since his death but was already considerable before his posthumous publications consolidated it further. He was a versatile craftsman and astonishingly prolific: his *Collected Poems* could hardly be crammed into one volume, and their range of tone and feeling — lyrical, bawdy, satirical and reverent — is impressive.'

Poetry is a widely practised art in contemporary NZ with regular collections and anthologies appearing and critical writing often igniting arguments. A number of poets — among them Louis Johnson, Alistair Campbell, Kendrick Smithyman, Hone Tuwhare, the late M K Joseph, C K Stead, Ken Arvidson, Kevin Ireland, Keith Sinclair, Fiona Kidman, Lauris Edmond, David Mitchell, Vincent O'Sullivan, Rachel McAlpine, Elizabeth Smither and Sam Hunt — are skilled practitioners who, in their various ways, are defining the NZ vision. Joseph, Kidman and O'Sullivan also became established novelists.

The years from 1957 to 1960 produced five great NZ novels — Ian Cross's *The God Boy* and Janet Frame's *Owls Do Cry* (both 1957), Sylvia Ashton-Warner's *Spinster* (1958), *A Good Keen Man* by Barry Crump and *Maori Girl* by Noel Hilliard (both 1960).

Since then a number of outstanding novelists have emerged, writers who have already stamped their names on NZ literature but whose work would appear to be far from finished. Among them are Maurice Gee, Maurice Shadbolt, Joy Cowley, Marilyn Duckworth, Graham Billing, Witi Ihimaera, Sue McCauley and the Booker McConnell Prize winner Keri Hulme.

LITTLE, James

James Little (1834–1921) was one of the outstanding livestock stud breeders in NZ during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th and, along with William Saltau Davidson, fixed the Corriedale breed of sheep.

Little was born in Scotland and became one of those trained and experienced Scottish shepherds who came to NZ during last century and dominated the management of sheep stations in the South Island. In 1863 Little arrived in Dunedin with 22 Romney Marsh ewes and nine rams for the Corriedale Station, near Oamaru, which he had been employed to manage while still in Scotland. About the same time as Davidson was experimenting with long-wooled Romney and Lincoln rams over Merino ewes, Little began the same thing on Corriedale. The breed the two men developed — better suited for some NZ conditions at that time than any of the parent stock — was named after the Corriedale stock and became the first sheep breed fixed in this country. Little later farmed on his own account and became known throughout NZ for his Ayrshire cattle, his English Leicester sheep, and his Clydesdale and Shire horses.

LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND

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Little Barrier Island is a flora and fauna reserve. The island is situated 90 km north-west of Auckland City, and about 20 km west of Great Barrier Island and is administered by the Department of Conservation. Little Barrier covers 2,817 ha in area and although access can be gained by launch or amphibious aircraft, a permit is required by visitors. The only residents on the island are the park ranger and his family but there is accommodation available for naturalists, botanists and ornithologists.

LITTLEDENE

Littledene is the fictional name given to a town by educationalist/sociologist H C D Somerset in a small NZ classic of sociological literature, *Littledene: Patterns of Change*, first published in 1938 and reissued in the same form in 1948. Somerset was born in Belfast, North Canterbury, in 1895, educated at Christchurch Boys' High School and Canterbury University, married Gwendolene Lucy Alley, a sister of Rewi Alley, and from 1923 to 1928 was senior secondary assistant at the District High School in Oxford, in Canterbury, the town on which *Littledene* was clearly based. This book is a human, warm, well-written but penetrating look at a small NZ town. It was reissued in 1974 by the NZ Council for Educational Research with a second part by Somerset called *Littledene Revisited*, on which he was working when he died in 1968.

LIVERPOOL, The Earl of

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The Earl of Liverpool (1870–1941) was the 18th Governor of NZ, from December 1912 to June 1917, and the first Governor-General of NZ, from June 1917 to July 1920. He was born in England, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, served in the civil service in Ireland and as a soldier in the South African War, and succeeded to his father's title as the Earl of Liverpool in 1907.

He succeeded Lord Islington as Governor of NZ and became first Governor-General when the office was raised to that status in 1917. Before his appointment as Governor he had been Comptroller of the Royal Household for three years, and on his retirement was Deputy Lord-Lieutenant of Lincoln.

LIVERWORTS

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Liverworts, or Hepaticae, are bryophytes as are mosses and hornworts. Like ferns, all bryophytes have two phases in their life cycle. Unlike ferns the haploid or gametophyte generation is dominant and the sporophyte generation permanently dependent upon it.

Liverworts show a vast variety in form and size, ranging from minute though leafy forms to thin ribbons, and to large plates of tissue covering the ground (for example, *Monoclea forsteri*, the largest thalloid liverwort in the world).

All have similar developmental stages and sporophyte features which link them despite their great diversity. It also appears that they are more closely related to mosses than the superficially more similar hornworts. NZ has a very rich liverwort flora with about 500 species. Many are large and handsome plants (bigger than small ferns). Among the largest, both in size of plant and number of species, are *Schistochila* and *Plagiochila* where individuals may reach 20 cm or more in length.

In many wet areas, much of the 'moss' on tree trunks and the ground is really liverworts. Although not found in very dry or salty sites, they are widespread on damp rocks and as epiphytes on trunks, and stems of trees and shrubs, from coastal to alpine environments. A number of smaller species occur frequently as epiphylls — growing on the living leaves of other plants especially ferns. Most long lasting leaves may be colonised.

Microscopically liverwort leaves are often very complicated with additional lobes or lobules and often complex ciliated or divided margins. Moss leaves by comparison are simple in structure and ornamentation. Very primitive members of many groups of liverworts are found in NZ. In several cases the same or very closely related species are shared with South America.

LIZARDS

(see Geckos, Skinks)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government was completely reformed in 1989 for the first time since it was established last century, following the abolition of the provincial system, by the Municipal Corporations Act and Counties Act, both of 1876. At that time 63 counties and 45 municipalities were formally defined. In 1920 counties numbered 129, and municipalities 117; and by 1950, 125 and 134. There was some reduction after that date as the Local Government Commission persuaded some authorities to merge. Some modifications to the system were made with the Local Government Act 1974 which attempted to provide for areas not easily accommodated by municipal or county councils. But by 1989, elected territorial government bodies exceeded 200, controlling cities, boroughs, counties, towns and districts.

More than 500 special purpose local authorities had been established by the end of World War Two, controlling harbours, hospitals, rabbit eradication, drainage schemes, education, electric power reticulation and other community functions.

From 1 November 1989, local government territorial authorities were reduced to 15 city councils, 58 district councils, one county council (for the Chatham Islands). (Before the reform, 28 urban areas had been declared cities by virtue of having more than 20,000 people.) Also established in 1989 were 12 regional councils whose members are directly elected, which set their own rates and elect their own chairperson, and are involved in administering the Resource Management and the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Acts, and are concerned with harbour regulations, civil defence, transport planning and regulation, and with pests and noxious weeds control. The legislation also provided for the setting up of community boards to serve the direct interests of smaller groups of local inhabitants, basically in liaising with city and district councils.

Many of the special purpose authorities have been radically changed also, with some, like harbour boards, losing electoral status. Central government's swift imposition of a whole new structure of local government, after many years of attempts to change the system by inducement, sparked widespread objections and protest and, in many cases, promised reductions in rates levied because of economies of scale, simply did not eventuate. However, with some small modifications, the structure had largely become accepted by the early 1990s.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Local Government Commission was set up in 1946 to supervise local government and advise central government on policy with regard to local authorities. It had only marginal success in attempting to reduce the number of councils in the interests of efficiency, until it prepared a comprehensive reform programme, invoked in 1989 legislation, which reshaped the nation's local government (*see* Local Government).

The commission had seven members appointed by the Minister of Local Government, reduced to three after the changes of 1989. Its functions to advise the government on local council membership and authority boundaries and other matters it may consider relevant.

LOCHORE, Brian James

Brian James Lochore (1940–) the regular All Black captain from 1966 through 1970, was chosen as coach for the team which was to tour South Africa in 1985, and was part of the management of the 1995 All Black campaign for the Rugby World Cup in South Africa. The 1985 tour was called off after legal action.

Born and educated in the Wairarapa, Lochore first played for the province as an 18-year-old side-row forward. He first played for the All Blacks on the 1963–64 British tour and was in the side for the internationals against England and Scotland. From then until his retirement after the 1970 tour of South Africa, Lochore was an automatic selection as a loose forward, except for a brief period when injury kept him out. (He was called back as a lock in 1971 for a test against the touring Lions.) He played 68 matches for NZ, including 24 internationals, and scored seven tries. The defeats by the Springboks in 1970 were the only losses experienced by the All Blacks under his leadership. He was a tall, powerfully built, tireless loose forward, especially effective at number eight and a prolific winner of lineout ball.

Lochore represented Wairarapa or Wairarapa-Bush from 1959 until 1971 and became a local administrator before rising to national level as coach. He also represented his province at tennis for several years. He was manager of the NZ Rugby World Cup campaign in South Africa.

LOCKE, Elsie Violet

Elsie Violet Locke (1912–), writer and journalist, has a history of work on behalf of women and social justice stretching back to the 1930s. Since the 1960s she has been recognised as one of the country's top writers of fiction for children.

She grew up in Waiuku, worked part-time to support herself through a BA at Auckland University College, where she was associated with the literary movement, in particular the short-lived but important magazine, *Phoenix*.

In 1934, Locke helped to organise the first Working Women's Conference, which opposed the denial of unemployment benefit to women. Under her editorship, *The Working Woman* was established in 1934. Later she was associated with *Woman Today*, which championed the rights of women (anticipating many current issues) and expressed a strong anti-fascist policy. In 1941 she married John Gibson Locke.

In 1959 Elsie Locke won the Katherine Mansfield Award for nonfiction and has since published a number of NZ novels for children. Her work includes *The Runaway Settlers* (1965); *The End of the Harbour* (1968); *Look Under the Leaves* (1975); *Moko's Hideout* (1976); *Explorer Zach* (1978); *The Boy with the Snowgrass Hair*, with Ken Dawson (1976); *Journey Under Warning* (1983); *The Kauri and the Willow* (1984); *A Canoe in the Mist* (1984); and *Two Peoples, One Land: The History of Aotearoa/NZ* (1988).

Her adult work includes a book of personal experiences, *Student at the Gates* and *The Gaoler*. In 1987, Locke was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Canterbury.

LOTTERIES

(see Gambling)

LOTTO

Lotto began with the first weekly draw in July 1987 and immediately became NZ's favourite form of public gambling. Sales began through 450 outlets nationwide and within the first year exceeded \$175 million with more than a million people playing the game each week. The move to have a national lotto game began in the 1970s but was resisted by some who felt it would adversely affect horse racing (an industry which earns substantial overseas funds) and other games. Lotto is administered by the NZ Lotteries Commission which makes millions of dollars available for charity and cultural pursuits.

LOUGHNAN, Robert Andrew

Robert Andrew Loughnan (1841–1934) was born in Dacca in India, the son of an East India Company judge. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and the Catholic University in Dublin, emigrated to Australia at the age of 20 and in 1865 came to NZ to manage a property purchased by an Australian syndicate, at Mt Pisa, near Cromwell in Central Otago. After entrepreneurial ventures into meat-canning and flax processing, Loughnan became a journalist working for the *Guardian*, the *Otago Daily Times*, and the *Lyttelton Times* of which he became editor. After editing both the *Catholic Times* and the *NZ Times* in Wellington, he went to Australia and worked for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for several years and then returned as associate-editor of the *NZ Times*. In 1907 he became a member of the Legislative Council. Among his books were *The Royal Tour* (1901); *The Settlers' Handbook* (1902); *NZ at Home* (1908). He also wrote a biography of Sir Joseph Ward.

LOVE, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Te Whiti Rongomai

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Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Te Whiti Rongomai Love (1905–42) was a commander of the Maori Battalion (28th Battalion) for two months before his death in July 1942, at Ruweisat Ridge in the Western Desert. Love was born at Picton, was studying law at Victoria University in Wellington, and was a territorial officer commanding the First Battalion, City of Wellington's Own regiment, when he joined the Maori Battalion in 1939 as company commander of Headquarters Company. He served in Greece and Crete and was temporary commander in November 1941, until he was wounded. He rejoined the battalion as second-in-command in March 1942, and was promoted to command the battalion in May. An outstanding soldier, Love was buried at the El Alamein Military Cemetery in Egypt.

LOVELL-SMITH, Rata

Rata Lovell-Smith (1895–1969), or Rata Bird as she was when born at Christchurch, was a landscape painter of repute. She attended classes at the Canterbury College School of Art, doing studies from life under Leonard Booth and Richard Wallwork and painting under Elizabeth Kelly. She married Colin Lovell-Smith in 1922 and in 1924 returned to the school of art as an instructor, remaining there until her retirement in 1945. Although mentioned as ‘one of the original members of The Group’ in Christchurch, she did not begin to show regularly with them until 1935.

She died in Christchurch. During the latter half of the 1920s, Colin and Rata Lovell-Smith began applying to their landscapes of the Canterbury region the ‘poster style’, often in marked contrast to the prevailing style of painting seen in the art society exhibitions. Although the innovative aspect of their work was noted at the time, few saw its significance, especially in the landscapes of Rata Lovell-Smith.

Critic Gordon H Brown has written that in the NZ of the 1930s, ‘developments in landscape painting continued to be dominated by the Canterbury painters under the leadership of Archibald F Nicoll, Cecil Kelly and Richard Wallwork. However, it was Rata Lovell-Smith’s landscapes which acted as the true catalyst and link between the landscape painting preceding 1930 and what came after.’

LOVELOCK, John Edward

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John Edward Lovelock (1910–49) was the first of NZ's world-beating middle distance and long-distance runners. He was born near Reefton, son of a battery superintendent in the mines at Crushington. His family moved to South Canterbury, where he won a scholarship to Timaru Boys' High School, another scholarship to the University of Otago where he studied medicine and then, in 1931, he became a Rhodes Scholar and went to Oxford University in England. He was a successful doctor, becoming assistant director of a department of the Manhattan Hospital in New York, which specialised in the treatment of poliomyelitis. He was killed when he fell from the platform in front of a train in a New York subway.

Lovelock set a world record for the mile of four minutes 7.6 seconds, during a visit to Princeton University, in the US, in 1933. He won the event at the Empire Games in 1934. His most spectacular performance was at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 when, before 120,000 spectators, he won the 1500 m in three minutes 47.8 seconds. This was a world record and he gained NZ's first track and field gold medal. Lovelock was a small, slim man with tremendous stamina and a famous tactical sense over 1500 m or a mile.

LOW, Sir David Alexander Cecil

Sir David Alexander Cecil Low (1891–1963) was the most famous cartoonist produced by NZ, and one of the most famous men of his time.

Low was born in Dunedin, left school at the age of 12 and from then on was continuously involved in journalism and cartooning. His first cartoon was published in the *Spectator* in Christchurch in 1902, and from then on he continued to send caricatures and cartoons to a number of NZ newspapers and periodicals until he became staff political cartoonist on the *Canterbury Times*.

Low's international career began in 1911 when he joined the *Bulletin* in Sydney. His *Billy Book* (1918) was such a brilliant satirical look at the policies of the Australian Prime Minister, William Hughes, that Low was invited to join the staff of the *Daily News and Star* in London the following year. After that he worked for the *Evening Standard* until 1950, when he joined a world syndication based on first publication in the *Guardian* in England. He broadcast on the BBC Overseas Service during World War Two and later appeared many times on television.

More than 30 collections of Low's drawings were published in a number of countries and he wrote seven books: *Lloyd George and Co* (1922); *Lions and Lambs* (1928); *Russian Sketchbook* (1932); *The New Rake's Progress* (1934); *Ye Madde Designer* (1935); *Political Parade* (1936); *Europe since Versailles* (1939); *British Cartoonists* (1942); *Years of Wrath* (1942); *Low's Autobiography* (1956).

Low was a considerable journalist but it was his brilliantly simple, clear drawings, his devastating gift of caricature, and his sardonic humour that enabled him to comment from day to day on current affairs with incomparable effect. His most famous creation was 'Colonel Blimp', a symbol of fatuous complacency representing the British establishment. Low's work will probably prove ephemeral, but following his death his books and his own complete collection of cartoons were placed in an alcove in the library at NZ House, London, as a permanent memorial.

LOWBURN

Lowburn, a settlement on the west bank of the Clutha River, 10 km north of Cromwell, is almost exactly on the 45th parallel of latitude, precisely midway between the equator and the South Pole. It is known for the national sheep trials held nearby.

LOWE, Wallace George

Wallace George Lowe (1924–), popularly known as George, was another NZer in the Everest expedition which helped Sir Edmund Hillary and the Sherpa Tenzing climb the world's highest peak for the first time. It was Lowe to whom Hillary made his famous remark after the successful ascent: 'Well, we knocked the bastard off'. Born at Napier and educated at Hastings and Wellington Teachers' College, he began mountaineering in NZ in 1946 and his skill and experience led to his joining five expeditions to the Himalayas, from 1951, including the successful 1953 British party under Sir John Hunt. He was also a member of expeditions to Greenland and Russian mountains in 1961–62, of the British trans-Antarctic expedition from 1955 to 1958, and has also climbed in the Andes.

Lowe has acted as photographer on a number of expeditions and is a film-maker involved in the production of *The Conquest of Everest*, *Antarctic Cross* and *Greenland*. His books include *East of Everest* (1954), *Because it is There* (1956) and *From Everest to the South Pole* (1960). Lowe taught at Repton School, Derby, and became an area advisory officer for the British Department of Education, and a teacher of mountain safety.

LOWER HUTT

(see Hutt Valley)

LOWER MOUTERE

(see Moutere)

LUING CATTLE

Luining cattle are from the Scottish island of the same name. They were first brought into NZ in 1973 and have taken their place in beef herds here, mainly in Northland, Waikato, Wairarapa, Canterbury and Otago. The breed was fixed on Luining, a mixture of the Beef Shorthorn and the West Highlander breeds, and in 1966 was registered as a new British breed, the first for 100 years. West Highland blood makes the cattle hardy in tough climates, and the Shorthorn influence means it can lay down flesh without too much fat. Luining cattle have already been imported into North America, South America and Australia, and in NZ are used to cross with traditional breeds and also as sound beef cattle in their own right on hill country.

LUMSDEN

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Lumsden is a settlement in Southland, 85 km north of Invercargill and 110 km south-west of Queenstown. An early runholder in the district, George Chewings, developed 'Chewings fescue', a strain of pasture still produced in the region and exported to other temperate-zone countries. The town was originally called Elbow after the bend in the Oreti River beside which it stands, but it was renamed after a former mayor of Invercargill, George Lumsden. Now a community within the Southland District Council, the town has a declining population of 500.

LUTHERANS

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Lutherans in NZ have mainly been of German and Danish immigrant origin.

There are about 6,000 people who claim to be Lutherans, according to recent census figures, but probably fewer than 2,000 communicants, in 20 congregations. The Lutheran Church of NZ is a district of the Lutheran Church of Australia (as are most Australian states). A district convention is held annually and a full convention is held with the Australian states every three years.

Baptism is practised as a Sacrament for both children and adults. It is by sprinkling, pouring, or, occasionally, immersion. The church recognises the 'real presence' in its celebration of the Eucharist or Holy Communion. The frequency of Holy Communion is a matter for personal discretion but it would generally be at least every two or three weeks. It is a confessional church, a factor which limits its ecumenical involvement. It is also conservative and does not tend to be evangelical in the sense that some other Protestant churches are.

The first Lutheran congregation in NZ was established in 1846 by German immigrants at Upper Moutere in the Nelson region. When Danish immigrants arrived in the Manawatu and the Wairarapa later in the 19th century, mostly to cut down the Seventy-Mile Bush and turn it into pastoral land, they also established Lutheran congregations.

Because of cultural differences between the two groups and political differences exacerbated by the behaviour towards one another of the two countries in Europe, the German and Danish Lutherans developed separately here. The separation gradually diminished over the years, partly because of the assimilation of the two immigrant groups into NZ society and partly because of an influx of Lutherans from Finland, Estonia and Latvia during and immediately after World War Two.

LYDIARD, Arthur Leslie

Arthur Leslie Lydiard (1917–) is NZ's pre-eminent running coach, and the originator of the jogging craze which has swept the world. He was born in Auckland and was a marathon runner himself, before taking over the training of young Aucklanders, including Olympic runners Peter Snell and Murray Halberg. He made an international reputation for himself as a coach of middle-distance and distance runners but was largely ignored by track and field officials in his own country. He served as coach in Denmark, Finland, Venezuela and Mexico and lectured in many countries round the world. He started the first joggers' group in the world and launched groups in many other countries. Lydiard is a forceful, articulate man who is not only a superb conditioner of athletes but a fine tactical mentor.

LYE, Len

Len Lye (1901–80), an artistic innovator with a world reputation, was born at Christchurch, attended evening classes at the Wellington Technical College Art School in 1915 and studied briefly at the Canterbury College School of Art in 1919. During 1921 he visited Sydney where he became acquainted with animated film techniques and saw a documentary film on tribal life in New Guinea which aroused his interest in film-making. In 1922 he was back in NZ but then visited several South Pacific islands before returning to Australia later in 1924.

During 1926-27 he worked his passage to London. In London he exhibited with the '7 & 5 Society' between 1927 and 1934 and began working on film, beginning his experimental 'direct' film-making in 1933, with *Colour Box* released in 1935.

In 1944 he was appointed director for the *March of Time* news films and by the time this series ended in 1951 he had emigrated to America.

In New York he worked both on experimental films and on kinetic sculpture which was included in several major group exhibitions within the US. In 1968–69 he revisited NZ and did so again in 1977 when he had a solo exhibition at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery. He died in Warwick, New York.

Len Lye was film-maker, kinetic sculptor, painter, genetic theorist, experimental prose writer and conversationalist. Norman McLaren, the Canadian experimental film maker said of him: 'Len Lye has shown the way, and shown it in a masterly and brilliant fashion.... The inventor in him never overwhelms the artist.'

LYTTELTON

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Lyttelton is the town on the Lyttelton Harbour side of Christchurch's Port Hills. It is 12 km by road through the tunnel from the centre of the city or 10 km via the railway tunnel, and 282 km south-west by sea from Wellington. The South Island main trunk line runs from Bluff through Christchurch to Lyttelton and, before the era of air travel, the major inter-island sea ferry linked Lyttelton with Wellington and thus with the base of the North Island main trunk line.

Lyttelton is Christchurch's seaport and when the nearly 800 'Canterbury Pilgrims' arrived in the 'first four ships' in December 1850 (*see* Christchurch), they tramped over the Bridle Path across the Port Hills to the site of the city on the Canterbury Plains to the north. The first roads between the port and the main settlement were completed in 1857, and it was announced the same year that a railway tunnel would be driven through the hills. The 2.4 km-long rail tunnel was started in 1861 and finished in 1867 at a cost of £195,000. The road tunnel, first mooted in 1937, was begun in 1961 and completed in 1964 for a cost of \$6.6 million. The longest road tunnel in NZ at just under 2 km, it is 8.5 m wide and 4.4 m high.

The town includes a residential suburb on the southern side of the main harbour, called Diamond Harbour, directly opposite the main town and linked by ferry.

Lyttelton Harbour is a deep crater formed by volcanic eruption, since enlarged by erosion, and extends from its eastern entrance on the northern side of Banks Peninsula for 14 km to the south-west as far as Governors Bay. The rail tunnel linking Lyttelton with Christchurch was reputedly the first tunnel to be driven through the rim of a volcanic crater.

LOADER, Danyon Joseph

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Danyon Joseph Loader (1975 -), was born and educated in Dunedin and became the best-performed competitive swimmer New Zealand has ever produced, winning a silver medal for the 200 metres butterfly at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, and two golds at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics for the 200 and 400 metres freestyle. He was Sportsman of the Year in 1992, and again in 1995 after winning a silver and two bronze medals for freestyle and butterfly events at the 1995 world championships. Loader won his first gold at Atlanta on the opening day of the swimming and many New Zealanders thought the largest and, in terms of times, the best Kiwi team ever to attend an Olympics would make a number of finals and bring home some more medals. But Loader's victory in the 400 metres was the only other top performance.

LOMU, Jonah

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Jonah Lomu (1975-) became the best known rugby player in the world in 1995 after dazzling performances for the New Zealand team at the Hong Kong Sevens tournament in 1995 and after demolishing All Black opponents in 1995 World Cup matches in South Africa. He was the first superstar to emerge after rugby became professional. Lomu was born in Auckland to Tongan parents and educated at Wesley College where he played mostly as a loose forward. He burst into prominence in 1994 when he played on the wing for the Counties representative side, represented NZ at the Hong Kong Sevens and made his All Black debut on the wing against the touring French side. He was dropped from the All Blacks after performances that showed his inexperience, but was reinstated a year later where his strength — as the biggest wing three-quarter in first class rugby history — balance and speed made him a formidable attacking player.

LAMBTON HARBOUR

Lambton Harbour is the bay within Wellington Harbour, or Port Nicholson, which contains the main berthage facilities. It runs from Thorndon on the north side across to Oriental Bay and Point Jerningham. One claim is that it was named after John Lambton (1792-1840), first Earl of Durham and Governor of the New Zealand Company. Another claim, however, is that it was named by Captain James Herd after one of the first two European vessels to enter Wellington Harbour, the Lambton and the Rosanna, which arrived there in April 1826. Herd gave Wellington the name Port Nicholson and may have added the name Lambton Harbour.

LENDENFELD PEAK

Lendenfeld Peak (3201 m) is one km north-east of Mount Tasman in the main divide of the Southern Alps, on the border between South Canterbury and South Westland. It was named in 1891 after German mountaineer and biologist, Dr Robert von Lendenfeld (1858-1913), who spent some time in the Southern Alps in 1883.

Lendenfeld Saddle between Hochstetter Dome and Mount Elie de Beaumont at the top of Tasman Glacier is also named after Dr Lendenfeld.

LINGARD, Trooper William

Trooper William Lingard (1845-1922) was born in Ireland, educated in Yorkshire and emigrated to NZ in 1863. While serving as a trooper with the Kai-iwi Cavalry, he won the New Zealand Cross during an encounter with a Maori force at Tauranga-ika in December 1868. He was later a farmer, and then an insurance salesman and land agent in Wellington, serving on the Wellington City Council for three years from 1896.

LITTLE WANGANUI RIVER

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Little Wanganui River rises in the mountains at the back of Karamea Bight, and flows westwards into the Tasman Sea at the area known as Little Wanganui, on the coast of Karamea Bight, in Buller. The river and the settlement were originally known as Wanganui but the 'Little' was tagged on early this century, to distinguish it from the Wanganui in the North Island.

LLOYD, Trevor

Trevor Lloyd (1860s-1937) was a newspaper and magazine illustrator, and one of the first NZ artists to make etchings. He was born at Silverdale, near Auckland, and after several years as a freelance artist, joined the staff of the Auckland Weekly News in 1903 as a political cartoonist and illustrator supplementing the work of the early photographers. His etchings were mainly of NZ bush scenes and of Maori heads. He was also interested in native artifacts and carvings and spent time in the field searching for relics in caves and middens in the Auckland region.

MACALISTER, Molly Morrell

Molly Morrell Macalister (1920–79) was born in Invercargill, attended Chilton St James's School in Lower Hutt, enrolled at Canterbury University College School of Art in 1938, and studied under Francis Shurrock. On leaving art school she worked at the Otago Museum, making models for display, but moved to Auckland in 1943. During the late 1940s Macalister exhibited paintings and sculpture at Auckland Society of Arts exhibitions, and was also NZ's entry for an international sculpture exhibition with her maquette 'The Unknown Political Prisoner'. Her first trip out of NZ in 1962 exposed her to international sculptors and, on her return, she was commissioned by the Auckland City Council and, two years later, completed 'Maori Warrior' which stands in Queen Elizabeth Square. The stance of the figure in an attitude of peace, holding a mere which is the symbol of war, caused considerable controversy, but Macalister deliberately avoided the tourist image of the Maori. An operation in 1970 affected her working ability, and she only completed three major commissions before her death in 1979.

MACANDREW, James

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James Macandrew (1820–87) was a leading Otago provincial politician and a minister at national level. He was briefly leader of the Liberal Party in 1879, following George Grey. He was born in Aberdeen and, after training in London for a commercial career, bought a schooner, filled it with cargo, and emigrated to Dunedin, arriving in January 1851. He was an enterprising, entrepreneurial figure in Dunedin business. He made one of the earliest shipments of wool from NZ to England and bought the first steamship to visit Dunedin, *The Queen*. He started his own shipping services to Australia and Britain. At the end of 1859 he was elected Superintendent of the Otago Provincial Council in succession to Cargill. He was shortly afterwards removed from office and jailed after allegedly using public funds for private purposes and for debt. However, his popularity was such that he was quickly back in public office, and from 1867 to 1876 was unchallenged as Superintendent of Otago.

Macandrew was an MP for many years and his close friend, Grey, made him Secretary of Lands and Minister of Immigration and Public Works, and he was a member of the Stout-Vogel government of 1884. After the fall of Grey in 1879, Macandrew became leader of the Liberal Party for a brief period and might have been Prime Minister, but for a successful challenge for that position by Hall.

Macandrew was a volatile and colourful figure in the early days of Otago and NZ. He was a major driving force behind the founding of the University of Otago.

Macandrew Bay, a residential suburb of Dunedin, 10 km east of the city centre along Otago Peninsula, was named after him.

McCAHON, Colin

Colin McCahon (1919–87), the biggest name in contemporary NZ painting, was born at Timaru and studied at Dunedin School of Art from 1933 to 1935. His first one-man exhibition was held in Wellington in 1947. He married the painter, Anne Hamblett, in 1941 and in 1948 moved with his family to Christchurch. He was appointed Keeper at Auckland City Art Gallery in 1953 and moved to Auckland. Five years later he was joint winner of the Hays Art Prize with 'Painting 1958', and the same year travelled to the US, and painted 'Northland Panels' on his return. He was appointed lecturer at the University of Auckland School of Fine Arts in 1964. He continued in this post until 1970. Several large McCahon exhibitions have toured NZ, including a retrospective in 1972. In 1978 his painting, 'Victory over Death', was presented by the NZ government to the Australian National Gallery, causing a controversy because of its bold theme.

McCahon is a visionary painter whose aim is insight, an understanding of the world of feeling. His total involvement with the NZ landscape is very evident in his paintings.

McCOMBS, Elizabeth Reid

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Elizabeth Reid McCombs (1873–1935) was NZ's first woman MP — she represented Lyttelton from 1933 to 1935. She was born at Kaiapoi, married James McCombs, who was MP for Lyttelton from 1913 to 1933, first as a Social Democrat and later as a Labour member. Elizabeth McCombs was president of the Canterbury section of the Women's Temperance Union and Dominion treasurer, and a member of the Christchurch City Council from 1921 until a year before her death. In her first attempt to enter Parliament, she stood for Labour in the Kaiapoi seat in 1928 but failed. She succeeded her husband in a by-election following his death in 1933.

A son, **Terence Henderson McCombs**, became the third member of the family to hold the seat when he succeeded his mother. He became Minister of Education at the end of the 1940s.

McCORMACK, Thomas Arthur

Thomas Arthur McCormack (1883–1969), a major painter of his time, was born in Napier and, although he showed an early interest in drawing, the only real instruction he received was from an English landscape painter on the staff of the Napier Technical College. ‘The ocean’, he once stated, ‘and the plain between the sea and the mountain, with the winding Tutaekuri and the heavens above was the school where I worked with my friend Lewis Evans and learnt how to handle that difficult medium watercolour.’ He found further stimulation when he shifted to Wellington in 1921 and although he settled there, he made frequent painting trips back to the Hawke’s Bay area throughout his life.

In 1928 he was in Sydney but after eight months had to return to NZ for family reasons. It was after this trip that he began to mature as a painter with watercolours such as ‘Late Afternoon, Lyall Bay, Wellington’ which show a treatment of the subject in a broad, open way and where the images are depicted in strong sunlight.

In the late 1940s and 1950s the design element in his work grew bolder and many of his still lifes show a slight Cubist influence. Although some of his latter works appear abstract he never really abandoned the real visible world as the direct source for his art, but neither was he hampered by a narrow realism.

With his health failing he retired to Hastings in 1965 and died there.

McCORMICK, Eric Hall

Eric Hall McCormick (1906–95) was born in Taihape, and educated at Wellington College, Victoria University and at Cambridge. He established himself by the late 1930s as NZ's first cultural historian. He was briefly a schoolteacher and a librarian and, as editor of the Centennial Publications, wrote *Letters and Art in NZ* (1940), the first major survey of NZ writing and art. He has written several books on Frances Hodgkins, and other works include *Eric Lee-Johnson* (1956), *NZ Literature* (1959), *Tasman and NZ* (1959) and *Omai* (1981).

MACETOWN

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Macetown is a former gold mining centre, now a ghost town, 20 km north-east of Queenstown, in Central Otago. Three well-known Otago cricketers, the Mace brothers, were among the early arrivals when gold was found in the 1860s and, although they stayed for only a brief period, the settlement became known as 'The Maces' Town'. The name was contracted to Macetown on the first official survey map in 1870. It is claimed there were 3,000 people in the town in the late 1860s, but by the beginning of the 20th century the town had died. The derelict houses and commercial buildings are now visited by tourists from Arrowtown, 10 km to the south.

McINDOE, Sir Archibald Hector

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Sir Archibald Hector McIndoe (1900–60) was a relative of Sir Harold Gillies, and a successor to his status as one of the world's great plastic surgeons. McIndoe was born in Dunedin, a member of the printing and publishing family of John McIndoe. After qualifying as a doctor at Otago University, he became a fellow at the Mayo Clinic in the US, where he lived for seven years. He then moved to London to become assistant to Gillies, who was at that time setting up the new plastic surgery unit at St Bartholomew's Hospital. McIndoe became a leader of his profession during World War Two.

McINTYRE, Donald Conroy

Donald Conroy McIntyre (1934–), Auckland-born, is a bass-baritone of international stature. He studied at the London Guildhall of Music, making his operatic debut as Zachariah in *Nabucco* with the Welsh National Opera in 1959. From 1960 to 1967 he sang with the Sadler's Wells Opera in over 30 parts. His Covent Garden debut in 1967 was as Barak in *Die Frau ohne Schatten*, and the same year he made his debut at Bayreuth as Telramund. In 1973, again at Bayreuth, he became the first English singer to undertake the role of Wotan in Wagner's *Ring Cycle*. He appeared in the same part at Covent Garden in 1974, and also made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera. His weighty and strongly projected tone is particularly suited to Wagnerian roles, and his Wotan has developed steadily into an intense and distinguished portrait.

McINTYRE, Peter

Peter McIntyre (1910–95), was probably the best-known painter in NZ in the years following World War Two. Born in Dunedin into a family well acquainted with the visual arts, he studied at the Slade Art School, London, during 1931–34, and also attended studio classes in Paris. Later he joined a circus and travelled around Europe before returning to London where he worked as a stage designer.

On the outbreak of World War Two, he volunteered for service with a NZ unit forming in England. He served in the Middle East theatre and during 1941 was appointed official war artist, covering North Africa, Crete and Italy.

After the war he returned to NZ and took up painting fulltime, married, settled in Wellington and has published several picture books, some based on his trips to Antarctica, Hong Kong and the United States. Books include *The Painted Years*, *Peter McIntyre's NZ*, *Peter McIntyre's Pacific*. 'Peter McIntyre is a name known throughout the land,' writes Gil Docking, 'probably because his work epitomises, in the popular mind, what painting should be about and what paintings should look like.'

McINTYRE, Raymond Francis

Raymond Francis McIntyre (1879–1933) was born in Christchurch, where he studied at the Canterbury School of Art under Alfred Walsh and Herdman Smith. After being awarded a bronze medal for a life study, he taught at the school. He left for England in 1909, where he studied under William Nicholson and Walter Sickert. He was art critic for *The Architectural Review* for some years. Although Victorian, he was in tune with the painting of the turn of the century, and his work showed strong Japanese influences.

MACKAY, James

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James Mackay (1831–1912) was a Scottish-born explorer, government agent and magistrate. He emigrated to NZ with his family in 1845, worked on his father's farm near Nelson for eight years, took up land of his own in the Collingwood district, and spent many years in the 1850s exploring the northern and western regions of the South Island. In 1858 Mackay became Assistant Native Secretary and warden of the Collingwood goldfield. He was involved in purchasing large areas of land in the northern and western regions of the South Island for the government. On the outbreak of the land war in the Waikato, he was sent there by the government and virtually disarmed the Ngati Maru and prevented them from joining the Maori forces. During the later stages of the war he acted as interpreter with the Imperial Forces, and was actually placed under arrest for insisting on explaining to the Maori who came to surrender that their lands had been confiscated. He was later given the task of resettling those Maori who surrendered after Orakau Pa. Mackay became Civil Commissioner for the Hauraki district, warden of the Thames goldfield, warden and resident magistrate at Greymouth, and retired in the 1880s, first to Auckland and then to Paeroa.

Mackay was a remarkable pioneer. He is reputed to have once walked more than 110 km in a day across the broken landscape of the West Coast.

Mt Mackay (2,298 m) and Mackays Bluff, both in the Nelson area, and Mackaytown south of Coromandel, were named after him.

MACKAY, Jessie

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Jessie Mackay (1864–1938) was one of NZ's best-known poets in her time, although her work has not proved durable. She was born in a shepherd's hut by the Rakaia Gorge, the daughter of a Highland Scot shepherd and farm manager. She was educated at Christchurch Normal School and Training College, and became a teacher. Although she published verse and contributed articles to newspapers, it was not until she was 42 that she became a professional journalist, as editor of the *Canterbury Times*. Some of Jessie Mackay's verse was in Scottish dialect; much of it was jumbled and confused symbolism, often involving Maori legend and tradition. This overwhelmed what was a genuine lyrical gift.

Her books of poetry include *The Spirit of the Rangatira* (1889), *The Sitter on the Rail* (1891), *From the Maori Sea* (1908), *Land of the Morning* (1909), *Poems of Jessie Mackay* (1911), *The Bride of the Rivers* (1926) and *Vigil* (1935).

Mackay, a thin, ascetic woman, was a lifelong defender of women and minorities, and campaigned vigorously against vivisection, blood sports and on behalf of Prohibition.

McKECHNIE, Brian John

Brian John McKechnie (1953–) is one of the few NZers to reach the top at both rugby and cricket, and was especially notable for fine match temperament.

Once in a rugby test and once in a cricket international, he was the central figure in internationally celebrated dramas. Born at Gore and educated at Invercargill's Southland Boys' High School, he was a talented bowler for Otago, and first represented in NZ at cricket in 1975. He was a member of the 1979 side and other teams in the 1980s. He was the batsman facing Trevor Chappell in the one-day game when the Australian captain Greg Chappell ordered his brother to bowl underarm the last ball in a one-day international when NZ needed six runs to win off one ball. He first represented NZ at rugby in 1977. He was a sound first five-eighth with an accurate boot but it was at fullback against Wales in 1978, as a substitute for the injured Clive Curry, that he was again a central figure in a drama. He landed three penalty goals to give NZ a 13–12 win — the last of the kicks just before the final whistle after a controversial lineout 'dive', simulating a fall induced by an opponent, made by a NZ forward as the All Blacks trailed 12–10. The 'dive' cause a row (although the referee said afterwards the penalty was awarded for another offence). In all, McKechnie played 20 matches for the All Blacks, including eight internationals and he scored 145 points.

McKENZIE, James

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James McKenzie is a legendary figure in NZ history, whose date and place of birth and ultimate fate remain unknown. The Mackenzie Country, Mackenzie Pass and the Mackenzie River are all named after the shepherd (despite the difference in spelling). It is believed McKenzie was born in Invernessshire, emigrated to Australia during the 1840s and then came on to NZ with the object of taking up land in Southland. At the end of the summer of 1855, about 1,000 sheep went missing from Levels Station, at Timaru. They were tracked westward into the back country, over Mackenzie Pass from the headwaters of the Hayter Stream, between the Rollesbury Range and the Dalgety Range, to the headwaters of the Mackenzie River, and into the large basin now known as the Mackenzie Country. The sheep were tracked by the Levels overseer, J H C Sidebottom, and two Maori assistants who found McKenzie with the sheep. They overpowered him, but he broke away and reached Lyttelton where he was captured, convicted of the theft and sentenced to five years in jail. He twice escaped and was recaptured and, after only nine months in jail, was pardoned. It is understood he returned to Australia.

McKenzie's physical stamina, his stockmanship and his apparently remarkable dog companion have been romanticised over the years until he is now established as part of NZ's folklore. Many articles and books have been devoted to McKenzie, but perhaps the best known is *Mackenzie*, a novel written by James McNeish, published in 1970.

McKENZIE, Sir John

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Sir John McKenzie (1838–1901) was the son of a poor Scottish crofter, and became a fiery proselytiser against landlordism in NZ. He worked as a shepherd in Scotland, emigrated to NZ in 1860 and worked as a station manager for pioneer South Island settler, John Jones. He became a farmer on his own account near Palmerston, Otago, a member of the Provincial Council and the Waikouaiti County Council during the 1870s, and MP for Moeraki as an Independent in 1881. He held the Moeraki seat for 20 years. He was Minister of Lands and Agriculture from the beginning of the Liberal reign until 1900.

McKenzie was a passionate believer in the rights of small farmers, and his Scottish boyhood at the time of the Highland clearances gave him a hatred for absentee landlordism and the exploitation of tenant farmers. He pursued policies favouring ‘lease in perpetuity’ for occupiers of land, or the right to purchase on generous terms. He was a stalwart, honest and popular man who fought with great courage for the things he believed in, and who brought an interest in scientific farming to the portfolio of Agriculture.

MACKENZIE, Sir Thomas

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Sir Thomas Mackenzie (1845–1930) was Prime Minister briefly in 1912, and was the NZ High Commissioner in London during World War One. Mackenzie was born in Edinburgh, came to NZ with his family in 1858, worked as a surveyor in Wellington and later in Otago, and was one of the very earliest explorers in Central Otago and West Otago right across to Milford Sound. For some years he was a storekeeper in Balclutha, and in 1887 he was returned to Parliament for the Clutha electorate, a seat he held until 1896. After three years on business in Britain, Mackenzie returned to Parliament in NZ in 1900, and over the next few years represented several different electorates. He resigned from Parliament in 1912, after being Prime Minister for two months at the head of a Liberal Party caretaker administration. He served as High Commissioner in London from 1912 until 1920 and, on his return to NZ, was appointed to the Legislative Council.

Mackenzie was respected as a modest, honest, decent and hardworking man by all sections of the community.

Mt Mackenzie, a peak above the Sutherland Falls, in Fiordland, was named after Sir Thomas, and, at one time, was called Mt Tom Mackenzie.

MACKEREL, Blue

Jack Mackerel

Blue Mackerel (*Scomber australasicus*) is a round-bodied, streamlined, pelagic fish averaging 30 to 40 cm in length and weighing about 1.5 kg. Widely distributed in the temperate waters of the Pacific, it is common over the outer continental shelf around the North Island and the north of the South Island throughout the year, and frequently forms large feeding schools at the surface. The fish is blue-green above with a pattern of darker zigzag lines and silvery white below with darker spots along the sides under the lateral line.

Caught mainly by purse-seining, it has a dark flesh and high fat content and is used mainly for canning. Despite its apparent abundance catches are modest — about 3,000 tonnes each year.

MACKEREL - Jack Mackerel

Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus declivis* and *T. novaezelandiae*) are slender fish which, until comparatively recently, were thought to be one species. Both are widespread around NZ and southern Australia with *T. novaezelandiae* also occurring in South-East Asia and Japan. Both are blue or green above with faint brown bands and silvery white below. They are common on the bottom and in midwater and occasionally school at the surface. *T. declivis* is more common on the west coast of the North Island while *T. novaezelandiae* tends to be more plentiful in the Bay of Plenty. The former is the more abundant, and is caught mainly by trawl. The flesh is dark but lightens on cooking and is most suitable for canning.

McKERROW, James

James McKerrow (1834–1919) was a Scottish-born and Scottish-educated surveyor. He explored and mapped huge areas of Central Otago in the early 1860s, including the lakes Wanaka, Hawea, Wakatipu, Te Anau and Manapouri. Most of the lakes were surveyed from whaleboats or even smaller craft. McKerrow arrived in NZ in 1859 to join the Otago Provincial Survey Department. After his work in Central Otago and Southland, he was appointed Chief Surveyor of Otago, then Surveyor-General for NZ and Secretary of Lands and Mines. In 1889 he was made Chief Commissioner of Railways, and he held other very senior government appointments before his retirement in 1901.

McKerrow Glacier, in south Westland, Lake McKerrow, on the lower Hollyford River in Fiordland, the McKerrow Range at the north end of Lake Wanaka, and Mt McKerrow near Wellington, were all named after him.

MACKINNON PASS

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Mackinnon Pass, on Milford Track, is named after Quintin McPherson Mackinnon (1851–92), a Scottish-born surveyor who pioneered the track after discovering it in October 1888. For several years afterwards, Mackinnon maintained the track, took tour parties along it and carried the mail between Te Anau and Milford. Mackinnon Pass is 1,036 m above sea level, on a ridge between the Clinton River valley in the south-east and the Arthur River valley to the north-east, leading to Milford Sound in Fiordland.

Quintin Mackinnon's name appears in a number of place names in the region and the spelling varies in almost every case.

McLAREN, Bruce

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Bruce McLaren (1937–70) was one of the best grand prix drivers NZ has produced and an engineer whose skill and imagination had a lasting impact on world motor racing. He was born at Remuera, Auckland, where his father, Les, had a service station. Les had competed in motor-cycle events as a young man and after World War Two drove in sprints and beach races. As a small boy, Bruce was an enthusiastic sportsman, but at the age of nine he contracted a rare disease of the hip that left him with a left leg slightly shorter than the right, but with powerful arms and upper body that helped him with rowing, a sport he then took up.

He studied engineering at Seddon Memorial Technical College and took part in his first race at the age of 15 in a car of his father's.

He was awarded the NZ International Grand Prix Association 'Driver to Europe' scholarship during the 1957–58 season, drove for the then famous Cooper team, and immediately began to show his class.

In 1962, McLaren began driving the Cooper Climax car which he had been involved in designing with John Cooper and from then on his influence on car design grew. With Denny Hulme, McLaren progressed through 'big-banger' sports car racing and between 1967 and 1971 they won the CanAm Challenge series each year — five consecutive times.

He had a pleasant, smiling personality and was genuinely and widely liked in the sport. He returned regularly to race in this part of the world, and he and some NZ friends became a leading force in grand prix racing in Europe until his tragic death in an accident testing a car at Goodwood in June 1970.

McLaren's name was perpetuated for many years in the McLaren racing team and McLaren cars.

MACLAURIN, Richard Cockburn

Richard Cockburn Maclaurin (1870–1920) was born in Scotland, came to NZ at the age of four and, after a brilliant academic career in mathematics at Auckland University and Cambridge, became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Institute was in the doldrums at the time when Maclaurin was appointed, and he raised it to be one of the world's great scientific and educational institutions.

McLEAN, Sir Donald

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Sir Donald McLean (1820–77) was a controversial figure in the early days of European settlement in NZ. He bought huge tracts of land from the Maori for the government at low cost, and had an enormous influence on the policy of successive NZ governments towards the Maori for more than 30 years, from the early 1840s until his death. McLean was born in the Scottish Hebrides, emigrated to New South Wales in 1839, moving on to NZ in 1840 as agent for a timber company. He quickly gained a working knowledge of the Maori language. In 1843 he was appointed to a position in the office of the Protector of Aborigines by Governor FitzRoy, and then became virtually the most important government agent in the Province of Taranaki. Over the following 20 years, as a land purchaser for the government, he bought large areas of land in Taranaki, Wanganui-Rangitikei, Hawke's Bay, the Wairarapa, Wellington and in many other parts of the country. As Chief Land Purchase Officer and Native Secretary for six years from the mid-1850s, McLean dominated the government's dealings with the Maori. He was involved in the Waitara purchase in Taranaki, which precipitated the war there. He became superintendent of the Hawke's Bay Province in 1863 and an MP three years later. For nine years until his resignation in 1876, he was Native Minister and, for a while, Minister of Defence. With tact and a policy of amelioration, McLean aimed to gradually settle relations between Maori and European after the wars.

McLean also bought stations for himself in the Manawatu region, in Hawke's Bay and in Central Otago. He was shrewd, dogged and sometimes ruthless in his dealings with the Maori, at a time when many Pakeha were convinced the Maori would not survive as a race.

McLEOD, Jenny

Jenny McLeod (1941–), composer and music theorist, was born in Wellington, educated at Timaru Girls' High School, Horowhenua College, Victoria University and Paris Conservatoire. She has composed large-scale music-theatre works, including *Earth and Sky* and *Under the Sun*; a number of chamber, orchestral and choral works, including *Emperor and the Nightingale*, *Rock Sonata No 2*, *Three Celebrations*, *Courtship of the Yonghy-Bongy-Bo*; and film scores, including *The Silent One*. She has played in rock bands, received a number of music awards, twice toured the US as a guest of the government, and was for a time the music critic for *The Dominion*. She became the youngest university professor in the Commonwealth when she was appointed professor and head of the department of music at Victoria University in 1971. She has made a special study of the chromatic system and in recent years has become closely associated with the Ngati Rangi people of Te Maungarongo marae.

McLEOD, Norman

Norman McLeod (1780–1866) was the leader of a group of Scottish settlers, who emigrated from the Highlands at the time of the land clearances. They went first to Nova Scotia, then to South Australia and Victoria, and finally to Waipu in Auckland Province. McLeod studied for the ministry at Aberdeen University and, although he graduated with an MA, he was dissatisfied with the state of the Church of Scotland at the time and decided to join the migrants to Nova Scotia in 1817. He was also associated with a group who settled in Ohio in the US.

The Nova Scotian settlement suffered from a disastrous crop failure in 1848, and McLeod led an advance party to South Australia in 1849. Other groups of Scots followed them to South Australia, Victoria and, in many cases, on to NZ. The settlement at Waipu prospered so well, that over the next seven years 850 more settlers followed direct from Nova Scotia to NZ.

McMEEKAN, Campbell Percy

Campbell Percy McMeekan (1908–72) was head of the Animal Research Station at Ruakura from 1943 to 1963 when it was internationally acclaimed as the best of its type anywhere. He was born at Otaki, educated at Stratford Technical High School, Victoria University College, was a foundation degree student at Massey Agricultural College, and took his PhD at Cambridge under the world-famous animal scientist, Sir John Hammond. He taught at Massey, and was Professor of Animal Husbandry at Lincoln Agricultural College, before his appointment to Ruakura which was then a struggling research establishment, concentrating mostly on growing vegetables to support the war effort.

McMeekan earned an international reputation as an applied animal researcher, and as a speaker on the subject. He was probably the first animal research scientist in the world to move his experiments on animal breeding, feeding and growth rates into the paddocks on a commercial scale. After turning down prestigious jobs in several countries, he decided in 1961 to try for the post of Director-General of Agriculture in NZ; he was not chosen, lost an appeal against the appointment of a rival and the following year joined the World Bank in Washington DC.

He returned to farm near Putaruru with his second wife, Daintry, in the mid-1960s, but still travelled widely as a consultant to the Bank. He drowned at Westhaven Marina, Auckland, in a boating accident.

McNAB

McNab, a farming area 24 km from Gore, in Southland, was named after Alexander McNab, whose station, Knapdale, nearby, was the first sheep run taken up in the region. He was at one time Speaker of the Otago Provincial Council.

McNAB, Robert

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Robert McNab (1864–1917) an early NZ historian, was born in Southland, the son of a runholder, Alexander McNab, and educated at Invercargill Grammar School and Otago University (BA 1883, MA 1884 with honours in mathematics and physics, LLB 1890). He practised law in Invercargill, became Liberal MP for Mataura between 1893 and 1896 and again between 1898 and 1908, and MP for Hawke's Bay from 1914 until his death. He was Minister of Lands and Agriculture in the Ward Administration, and held the portfolios of Justice and Marine in the wartime National Administration, from 1915 until his death in 1917.

McNab's lifelong interest was NZ history and his books include *Murihiku: Some Oldtime Events* (1904) which was rewritten and reissued in several expanded editions until the last one, *Murihiku and the Southern Islands* (1909); *Historical Records of NZ* (first volume 1908, second volume 1914); *The Old Whaling Days* (1913); and *From Tasman to Marsden* (1914).

McNEISH, James

James McNeish (1931–) became an established author with a book called *Fire Under the Ashes* (1965), an account of his association for three years in Western Sicily with Danilo Dolci, an unorthodox social worker. McNeish was born in Auckland, educated at Auckland Grammar and Auckland University, and worked as a journalist on the *NZ Herald* from 1951 until 1957. During his last year there, he compiled a book on pubs, *Tavern in the Town* (1957). He was abroad from 1958 until 1967, during which period he established himself as a freelance broadcaster and writer. His work since his return to NZ includes *Mackenzie* (1970) and *The Mackenzie Affair* (1972). His novels include: *The Glass Zoo* (1976), *Joy* (1982) and *My Name is Paradiso* (1995).

MACONIE, Robin John

Robin John Maconie (1942–), composer, author and critic, was born at Auckland and educated at Victoria University of Wellington and the Paris Conservatoire. Since 1970, he has worked freelance in London, in tandem, from 1975, with part-time lecturing in music at Surrey University. From 1974 to 1980 he was chief music critic of the *Times Educational Supplement*. Maconie is the author of the highly regarded book, *Works of Karlheinz Stockhausen* (Oxford 1976), and has composed much music for film (including the NZ feature film *Runaway* of 1965), magnetic tape and traditional instrumental forces.

MACROCARPA

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Macrocarpa (sometimes incorrectly called microcarpa) is the tree *Cupressus macrocarpa* in the family Cupressaceae, related to the pines. Members of the genus are from the northern hemisphere and several other species are also grown in NZ. None of the other species are as common as macrocarpa, though in nature the macrocarpa itself has one of the most restricted ranges. It comes from the Monterey Peninsula, California, also the source of our commonest exotic tree, the radiata pine.

Macrocarpa is widely used for shelter belt plantings and in many cases these trees are now quite old and large, with squat trunks and wide spreading branches.

The wood, though much neglected, is of good quality and in some respects similar to kauri. As with pines and most other gymnosperms, the macrocarpa produces cones which, while much smaller than those of pines, are the largest in its genus, and it is they that give it its specific name, macrocarpa, meaning large fruit.

As well as the normal form, there are a number of hybrids and varieties in cultivation derived from macrocarpa.

MAGPIE MOTH

Magpie moth (*Nyctemera annulata*) is a native species but has some very close relatives in Australia and islands of the south-west Pacific. The black moth with white spots on the wings is most often seen flying early on a summer morning before other insects are active. To some people it is not always a welcome sight because its caterpillars can strip the leaves off cinerarias, one of their favourite foodplants. Other plants on which the black hairy caterpillars feed include ragwort, cape ivy and some native *Senecio* species.

MAGPIES

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Magpies in NZ are not the same birds as the European magpies (family Corvidae), the ‘thieving magpies’ of folk and fairy tale. They are bell-magpies which belong, with the butcherbirds and currawongs, to the family Cracticidae — birds which in Australia may be said to take the place of the jays, crows, rooks and jackdaws of other continents. Apart from the two species which were introduced into NZ in the second half of the 19th century (and four butcherbirds and one magpie which occur in New Guinea), the family is confined to Australia.

Magpies have proved successful colonists, particularly the white-backed (*Gymnorhina hypoleuca*), which is widely distributed in both the North and South Islands, excluding only the extreme north, and west of the Southern Alps. These large birds (42 cm) favour open grassland farming country with tall trees, where, with their glossy black plumage and brilliant white back and hindneck, they are very conspicuous. The back of the female, and immature birds, is grey. The powerful sharp-looking bill is tipped with black.

The black-backed magpie (*G. tibicen*) is slightly smaller (40 cm). In most respects it is similar to the white-backed, only differing in that, although the nape is white, the back is black.

The magpies are known to interbreed, and some ornithologists regard them, not as separate species, but as merely races of a single species, *G. tibicen*. Their call is a musical and carrying ‘flute-like carol’. Largely insectivorous, they feed on the ground, probing into soft patches of soil, and turning over sticks, cowpats and other likely places for insects. When food is scarce they may eat seeds and carrion, and in some areas appear to be learning the advantages of foraging round picnic sites. They are strongly territorial, and tend to live in groups of two or three adults plus immatures. Aggressive towards intruders (including humans), even a small group will strenuously mob a marauding harrier.

Their large nests, built of sticks and twigs woven loosely into a bowl and lined with grass, roots, wool, hair and even wire, are usually in a fork of a tall tree up to 16 m high, occasionally in shrubs. Nesting sometimes begins as early as mid-winter, and two to five bluish-green eggs are laid. Most of the work of nest-building, incubating and feeding the young is probably done by the female.

MAHIA PENINSULA

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Mahia Peninsula is a triangular extension southwards from the northern tip of Hawke Bay, 20 km long and 12 km at its widest point. Mahia Beach is on the western side of the isthmus which joins the peninsula to the mainland. The town of Mahia is 6 km away on the eastern side.

MAHOE

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Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), also known as whitey-wood, is a common forest and scrubland tree throughout NZ. It grows to about 10 m high, and is recognisable by the whitish bark, usually covered in white lichens, and also the gnarled appearance of the bark owing to branches starting close to the ground and crowding up the trunk. It was mostly from the burnt, decaying trunks of the whitey-wood that ‘Taranaki wool’ was collected by the people of Taranaki and supplied to the Chinese merchant, Chew Chong, for export. ‘Taranaki wool’ was a fungus, which Chong recognised was a delicacy in China. More than 1,700 tonnes of it were exported in the ten years from 1872 to 1882, worth about \$150,000.

MAHON, Peter Thomas

Peter Thomas Mahon (1924–86) was a High Court judge who became a household name after his verdict as the head of a royal commission of inquiry into the Air NZ DC-10 crash on Mt Erebus in the Antarctic. He was born at Christchurch, and finished his education there after serving in the infantry during World War Two. He was Crown Prosecutor at Christchurch from 1957 until he went into practice on his own in 1962. He was made a QC and appointed a High Court judge (or Supreme Court as it was called then) in 1971, and moved to Auckland.

Following the disaster on Mt Erebus in November 1979, Mahon was appointed to the royal commission of inquiry in 1980 to establish the cause of the DC-10 crash.

His verdict largely exonerated the crew, blaming the provision of faulty navigational information to their computer and the existence of a phenomenon called 'white out'. In his decision, he also accused Air NZ of irregularities and even attempts at deceit. The Appeal Court later ruled that he exceeded his jurisdiction and breached natural justice in his findings on the conduct of Air NZ and Mahon resigned from the High Court within a month. His appeal to the Privy Council against the Appeal Court decision was dismissed.

Mahon's detailed findings and verdict on the crash itself were otherwise allowed to stand and there is no doubt that his official report has forced a rethink internationally of the responsibilities of airlines and aircrew, even among those who might not agree with his interpretation of those responsibilities. He was given an award in 1985 by the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations for his work during the inquiry.

His official report was a brilliantly written narrative with the pace of a thriller and the clarity of a scientific exposition. It was widely admired. William Collins later published an award-winning book by Mahon on the subject, called *Verdict on Erebus*. A second book *Dear Sam*, a collection of letters to family members and friends, was published by Collins in 1985. Following his retirement Mahon headed an inquiry into the Queen Street riots and was temporarily Chief Justice for Western Samoa. He was an accomplished lawyer and a well read, cultivated man.

MAHUKI MANUKURA

Mahuki Manukura, sometimes known as Mahuki of the Red Plume, was a follower of the great Maori pacifist, Te Whiti of Parihaka, during the 1870s. After Te Whiti's arrest and the dispersal of his followers, Mahuki settled near Te Kuiti as a minor chief of the Ngati Maniapoto, and founded a new religious cult, Tekau-ma-rua, which translates as 'The Twelve'. Meetings of the sect were usually held on the twelfth day of the month, hence tekau-ma-rua. He tried to block the progress of the Main Trunk Railway survey, and was arrested and jailed for a year. In 1890 he prophesied that the Maori millennium would come on 2 November that year. He and his followers moved in to Te Kuiti during October to await the event. He was again jailed for a year and his influence rapidly declined.

MAHUTA, Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero

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Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero Mahuta (1855–1912) served as the Maori King from 1894 until 1907. Born at Whatiwhatihoe, near Pirongia Mountain, Mahuta was the son of Tawhiao and his first wife, Hera. On the death of his father in 1894, Te Kauhanganui (Maori Parliament) elected him to succeed as the third King. At that time, Maori-European relations were beset with the problem of Maori lands being unavailable for European settlement. Richard Seddon, the Premier, wrote to Mahuta in 1899 with regard to the Maori Lands Administration Bill that became law in 1900. Mahuta agreed to open his lands for leasehold tenure, but a large number of his people were unwilling to concur. In 1903, Seddon visited Waahi and secured the other chiefs' approval. Later that year, Mahuta accepted a seat in the Legislative Council.

A man of few words, Mahuta outlined his views on the Maoriland question thus: 'It was not sufficient merely to open up Maori lands for European settlement. Parliament should pass a law which would enable the Maori to work his lands.'

In 1907, there was a revitalisation of the King Movement, and Mahuta withdrew from politics. He died at Waahi on 9 November 1912, survived by his widow, Te Marae and five sons.

MAHY, Margaret

Margaret Mahy (1936–) is a prolific, internationally honoured NZ author of books for children. Born at Whakatane and educated at Whakatane High School and the University of Auckland, she qualified as a librarian. The first story she ever wrote was produced at the age of seven, since when she has written more or less continually. She is a solo parent of two daughters.

In 1961, Mahy began writing for the school publications branch of the Department of Education and in 1969 her first book, *A Lion in the Meadow*, was published. Her industry since 1969 has been remarkable and her fame has grown steadily. She has won the Esther Glenn Award for children's stories five times. She has twice won the Carnegie Medal, a top international award — in 1982 for *The Haunting* and in 1984 for *The Changeover*, which was also chosen a Boston Globe/Horn Books Honour Book in the US. She has won numerous other awards and scholarships. Since *A Lion in the Meadow*, she has had more than 150 titles published, including *The Procession*, *Mrs Discombobulous*, *The Dragon of an Ordinary Family* and *Pillycock's Shop* (1969); *Sailor Jack and the Twenty Orphans*, *The Little Witch* and *The Boy with Two Shadows* (1970); *The Princess and the Clown* (1971); *The First Margaret Mahy Story Book*, *Seventeen Kings and Forty Two Elephants* and *The Man Whose Mother was a Pirate* (1972); *The Railway Engine and the Hairy Brigands* and *The Second Margaret Mahy Story Book* (1973); *The Rare Spotted Birthday Party*, *Rooms to Let*, *The Witch in the Cherry Tree*, *Stepmother*, *Clancy's Cabin* and *Bus Under the Leaves* (1974); *The Third Margaret Mahy Story Book*, *The Boy Who Was Followed Home* and *Ultraviolet Catastrophe: The Unexpected Walk with Great-Uncle Magnus Pringle* (1975); *The Great Millionaire Kidnap*, *David's Witch Doctor*, *Leaf Magic* and *The Wind between the Stars* (1976); *The Pirate Uncle* and *Nonstop Nonsense* (1977); *The Great Piratical Rumbustification* and *The Librarian and the Robbers* (1978); *Raging Robots and Unruly Uncles* (1980); *The Haunting* (1981); *The Pirates' Mixed-up Voyage* (1982); *The Changeover* (1983); *The Birthday Burglar* and *A Very Wicked Headmistress* (1984); *The Catalogue of the Universe* and *Jam* (1985); *Aliens in the Family*, *The Downhill Crocodile Whizz and Other Stories*, *Mahy Magic* and *The Tricksters* (1986). She continues to be a prolific writer through the 1990s.

MAIMAI

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Maimai is a shelter, usually in a swamp, in which a duck-shooter waits for the arrival of the prey. It is also a settlement west of Reefton in Buller, and Maimai Creek flows nearby. The word is thought to be derived from ‘mai’ which, in the Maori language, is an adverb indicating motion towards the speaker. (Maimai in Maori means a dance or haka.) *Wise's NZ Guide*, however, claims that Maimai the place name, at least, ‘despite its appearance and sound’, is not a Maori word, but was imported into NZ by gold diggers who came to the West Coast from Australia. It is an Australian aboriginal word meaning ‘shelter’.

MAINE ANJOU

Maine Anjou is a breed of beef cattle founded in the Haute-Anjou area of France early in the 19th century from a cross of English Durham stock and the local French breed, Mancelle. The breed first arrived in NZ when the Graham family of Tai Tapu in Canterbury brought in a heifer from the United Kingdom in 1973. Later, Maine Anjou semen was imported from both Britain and Canada. It is the biggest of the French breeds and while it is used by the French as a dual-purpose meat and milk breed, it is mainly a beef animal in other countries and wholly so in NZ. The breed is now well spread round NZ, but not in large numbers and is regarded as an excellent beef animal with good weight gain, temperament and hardiness.

MAIR, William Gilbert and Gilbert Mair

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William Gilbert Mair (1832–1912) and Gilbert Mair (1843–1923) were the sons of a Scottish sea captain, both born in the Bay of Islands, who became fluent speakers of Maori, and served with distinction in the land wars against the Maori. Gilbert, the younger brother, won the NZ Cross for gallantry in the campaign against Te Kooti, in February 1870. William Gilbert, the elder, farmed with his father near Whangarei for a few years, spent three years on the Australian goldfields and, on his return, joined the Colonial Defence Force cavalry when the war broke out in the Waikato. Mair led the final assault at Orakau Pa and, according to the *Dictionary of NZ Biography*, ‘endeavoured (but failed) to save some women.... from the fury of the soldiers’. After rising to the rank of major and commanding the Arawa Native Contingent, William Gilbert became a magistrate in the Waikato, and later a judge of the Native Land Court.

Gilbert Mair was an outstanding sportsman as a young man, trained as a surveyor, and joined the Waikato Regiment in 1865 when fighting against the Maori began on the East Coast. Over the following five years, he rose to the rank of captain, leading Arawa troops fighting on the side of the Pakeha, including the Arawa Flying Column No 1. He won his NZ Cross for a forced march in pursuit of Te Kooti, when the prophet was attacking Ohinemutu.

After the wars, Gilbert became government interpreter to the House of Representatives, a government agent, and land purchase officer in several districts. He became an official member of the Arawa Maori Council, having been given the rank of a chief of the tribe. He later farmed in the Bay of Plenty.

Mairtown, a residential suburb of Whangarei, was named after the Scottish father, Gilbert Mair. The family later gave Whangarei the land for Mair Park.

MAIZE

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Maize, a crop which was almost non-existent in NZ in the 1960s, had an enormous upsurge during the 1970s. The planted area increased in a decade from about 7,000 ha to 23,000 but has since dropped to about 18,000 ha. Most is grown in the North Island — about 15,000 ha in East Coast/Hawke's Bay/Wellington. Hybrid varieties, developed for NZ conditions, have been a major factor in the expansion of the crop. It is used almost entirely as a stock food, mainly for poultry and pigs.

MAJOR, Dame Malvina

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Dame Malvina Major (1943–) won international acclaim in 1991 when she took the place of Dame Joan Sutherland in the opera *Rosalinda* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London.

Born in Hamilton, one of eight children, she was educated in Ngaruawahia and St Mary's College in Auckland, where she studied singing under Sister Mary Leo. In 1963 she won the Mobil Song Quest (Kiri Te Kanawa was runner-up) and the Melbourne *Sun* Aria Competition. She took up a scholarship to the London Opera Centre and then embarked on a career as a professional opera singer. Now based in NZ, where she was invested as a Dame Commander of the British Empire in 1991, she is one of NZ's most successful international opera singers and performs worldwide.

MAKARA

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Makara is an area on the Cook Strait coastline, about 10 km west of downtown Wellington. It is the site of NZ's main international radio receiving station. At one time it was, with the international transmitting station at Himatangi, the main communications link between NZ and the rest of the world. Its importance has been reduced, however, by cable and satellite links.

MAKETU

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Maketu, on the coast of the Bay of Plenty, 15 km north-east of Te Puke, was the arrival point of the Maori migration canoe, *Arawa*, and has always been a stronghold of the Arawa people. Among the earliest European settlers was Philip Tapsell, a Danish seaman, who set up a trading post in the area in 1828, and gradually became a member of the Arawa people.

Maketu Pa, near the town of Kawhia, is by tradition the final resting place of the Tainui canoe. The name Maketu is from a famous kumara plantation in Hawaiki.

MAKUTU

Makutu is a Maori word meaning to spellbind or bewitch. Until the 20th century a number of Maori deaths were connected with makutu practices.

MALASPINA

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Malaspina, the name of two major geographical features in the South Island, comes from the leader of a Spanish expedition of discovery, which spent five years in the South Pacific from 1789. Don Alessandro Malaspina, who was an Italian, and his men arrived off the south-west coast of the South Island in 1793 with the corvettes, *Descubierta* and *Atrevida*. His men were the first to explore the inner reaches of Doubtful Sound; hence the name Malaspina Reach, which is the long south-eastern arm of Doubtful Sound, and Bauza Island, near the entrance to the sound, named after the second-in-command of the expedition, Felipe Bauza.

Mt Malaspina (3,050 m) is near Mt Tasman in the Southern Alps.

MAMAKU

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Mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*, sometimes put in the genus *Sphaeropteris*), is also known as the black tree fern. It is in the family Cyatheaceae with hundreds of mostly tropical species. The mamaku is our largest tree fern and one of the largest tree fern species in the world, reaching more than 16 m tall with large fronds.

The trunk is usually only about 10 to 15 cm in diameter as, in common with other ferns, there is no secondary thickening causing increase in trunk diameter with age. The base of the trunk, however, may become covered with a fused mass of hardened roots that provide most of the structural strength at the base of the trunk.

Like most other ferns the fronds begin tightly rolled up and uncurl gradually as they mature. This crook or crozier is known as miha in Maori. The shape is used widely in Maori art, most notably in the moko, and has been adopted in some cases as the basic shape of what are regarded as intrinsically NZ symbols. A stylised miha planned as an export symbol was not widely enough accepted to supersede the 'NZ Made' kiwi insignia. One suggestion has been that the miha design be adopted as the national flag.

The surfaces of the young fronds are densely covered with dark, spiny margined scales (paleae) which can be very irritating on soft skin, and were used as itching powder by Maori children.

MANA

Mana is the Maori word which has found the firmest place in NZ English, possibly because there is no English equivalent for it. It seems to have come into common usage from about 1860 onwards. The original meaning was a respect and consequent authority. Nowadays, mana tends to mean power and influence gained by persons through a personal respect that others have for them, rather than through an office they may hold or an institution they may represent.

MANA ISLAND

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Mana Island lies offshore at the entrance to Porirua Harbour, Wellington, south from Kapiti Island. It is the site of what is believed to have been the first sheep farm in NZ. John Bell Wright brought in 100 Merino sheep from Sydney in 1834, and sent NZ's first export consignment of wool to Sydney in 1835. Mana Island later became an animal quarantine station.

MANAPOURI

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Manapouri is a township of 200 people, administered by the Southland District Council, on Surprise Bay, in the south-eastern corner of Lake Manapouri, 19 km south-west of Te Anau, and 160 km north-west of Invercargill.

Lake Manapouri is regarded by many as the most beautiful of NZ's lakes, and it is also the site of the largest hydro-electricity generating station. The lake lies cradled within the beautiful, rugged mountains of Fiordland and, at 433 m deep, it is the deepest lake in NZ. It is 142 km² in area, and when the original power scheme provided for the raising of the lake artificially by 11 m, there was a public outcry because of the damage that would be done to its beautiful shoreline. The plan was modified to leave the lake at its natural level. Maori legend says the lake was formed by the tears of two daughters of a local chief, and its name means 'Lake of the Sorrowing Heart'. The first Europeans to reach the lake were Charles Nairn and W H Stephen, in 1852.

The hydro-electric station, with a capacity for 600 MW, is situated at the head of what is called the West Arm of the lake, about 30 km across the lake from Manapouri township. It was constructed to produce power for the aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point at Bluff Harbour. The station came into operation in 1970.

The water of the lake plunges down vertical penstocks to turbines located in a huge man-made cavern, hewn out of solid rock, 213 m below the surface of the lake, and then on through a 10 km tailrace tunnel to Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound.

MANAWATU

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Manawatu is the broad coastal plain running north and west from the Tararua Range, up to the southern end of the Ruahines and across to the Rangitikei River. The region includes Horowhenua and its main town, Levin, in the south, and Palmerston North, one of NZ's major provincial cities, to the east. The Manawatu River, which rises in the Ruahine Range, flows 160 km through the Manawatu Gorge and across the plain into the Tasman Sea at Foxton Beach.

Until the 1870s the region was covered with dense bush, through which the only access was the river, and a number of Maori hapu were dotted along its banks. Manawatu was one of the areas considered for settlement by the Canterbury Association in the early 1850s, but European occupancy was delayed because of the obvious time and expense involved in clearing and developing the land.

Clearing the thick bush for settlements at Palmerston North and Feilding began in the 1860s, and timber and flax were the commodities on which early commerce was built. Flax production in the low-lying basin of the lower reaches of the Manawatu River continued until after World War Two, with the town of Foxton the major processing centre.

The Manawatu Gorge is the major access through the mountain system of the Tararuas and Ruahines from the west into southern Hawke's Bay. The first track through the gorge was cut in the late 1860s, and ten years later a road was built to take wheeled traffic. The railway line, a brilliant engineering feat, clinging to the northern bank of the steep gorge, went through at the beginning of the 1890s.

The Manawatu today is one of the most fertile, intensively farmed regions in NZ, supporting sheep farming (with a high proportion of stud sheep breeders), cropping and market gardening, dairying and fruit growing.

MANAWATU ART GALLERY

Manawatu Art Gallery in Palmerston North, like so many of NZ's present public galleries, owes its existence to the initial efforts of an enthusiastic arts society. The now defunct Manawatu Society of Arts in 1956 decided to form an incorporated society to raise funds for a gallery. In 1959 after City Council and Jaycees' help, an exhibition building was offered to the society, and in 1966 its first full-time director appointed. Soon after the gallery came into existence, it established one of the first art prizes, the Manawatu Prize for Contemporary Art, from which the gallery acquired a number of outstanding works such as the 1967 prize-winning painting by Milan Mrkusich.

In 1973 a planning committee was formed to select a site for a new building to be designed by David Taylor.

The 4,000 m² building was opened in 1977, with an estimated 1.000 m² of exhibition space in the heart of the city adjacent to the Civic Complex. For some years attendances averaged 50,000 per year — the second highest ratio of gallery visitors to population of any like institution in the country.

Works owned or on loan include some by James Nairn, Rita Angus, Frances Hodgkins, Edward Fristrom, Mina Arndt and T A McCormack while more contemporary figures like Colin McCahon, Toss Woollaston, Pat Hanly, and Michael Smither are represented in depth by major works and sizeable drawing collections. There is also a fine collection of James Cook's works.

MANAWATU MUSEUM

Manawatu Museum was opened in 1971 in a converted house provided by the Palmerston North City Council, but moved into a more substantial building on its present site in Church Street, in 1973. The museum traces its descent from the Manawatu Philosophical Society which assembled a collection of about 4,000 objects during its existence from 1901 to 1926.

These objects were dispersed when the society became defunct but were gathered again and became part of the secondary collection at the present museum, with objects related to the ethnography and history of the Pacific Basin, Africa, America, Scandinavia, Australia, Great Britain and India.

In 1955, the Palmerston North Polynesian Discussion Group conceived the idea of a permanent museum collection for Manawatu. A Manawatu Museum Society was set up in 1970, and a museum opened the following year. The primary collection is built round the theme of 'Manawatu and Its People' with permanent exhibitions of Maori, European and natural history material.

MANDER, Mary Jane

Mary Jane Mander (1877–1949) was perhaps the earliest NZ novelist able to write with mature realism about her own country. *The Story of a NZ River*, first published in New York and London in 1920, was her first and finest novel and can be regarded as a NZ classic. She was a determined, courageous and socially aware writer.

Mander was the daughter of a sawmiller, who was a Member of the House of Representatives for Marsden for 20 years, and a Member of the Legislative Council for seven. She spent her childhood at small schools in remote areas, became a schoolteacher for several years, and then entered journalism in the early 1900s, after her father had bought the two Whangarei daily newspapers. At that time she began work on *The Story of a NZ River*, but in 1912 went to the US to attend Columbia University. She stayed overseas until 1923 when she returned to look after her father.

Mander was a feminist by example, carving out for herself a career in journalism and writing, at a time when it was unconventional for a woman to do so. Her books reflect her disregard for the delicate proprieties governing the behaviour of women of her time. Her books include *The Passionate Puritan* (1921), *The Strange Attraction* (1922), *Allen Adair* (1925), *The Besieging City: A Novel of New York* (1926), and *Pins and Pinnacles* (1928). She wrote no more fiction following her return to NZ.

MANGANESE

Manganese was mined on Kawau Island and in Northland from the earliest days, and manganese ore was part of the first export cargo sent direct from Auckland to England in 1844 by Brown, Campbell and Company Ltd. Since then manganese ores have been found in small quantities in a number of places, and have been mined in the Auckland district, at Bombay, in Moumoukai and Otau. Manganese has not been mined since 1960, however, because of the uneconomic nature of the deposits.

A deficiency of manganese as a trace element has been reported in Canterbury, and has affected wheat and fruit production.

MANGERE

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Mangere, a suburban area, between 15 and 20 km south of downtown Auckland, occupies a peninsula protruding from the north-eastern side of Manukau Harbour. It starts at Mangere Bridge on the northern side of the peninsula, opposite the coastal port of Onehunga, and runs through to Papatoetoe. Auckland International Airport, 18 km south of the main city centre, is built on reclaimed land on the southern side of the peninsula. Sir George Grey made an attempt during the 1840s to build up a friendly Maori settlement at Mangere to protect Auckland from attack, by encouraging the Chief Te Wherowhero to settle on land around Mangere Mountain with a number of his Ngati Mahuta people from the Waikato. At the beginning of the land wars in the Waikato, in the 1860s, the Maori at Mangere were told they must take an oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and give up their arms or lose the land they had been given by the government. The Maori abandoned the settlement and joined the insurgents in the Waikato. The Te Puea Memorial Marae is at Mangere.

Mangere Island is a tiny member of the Chathams group, offshore from Pitt Island.

MANGROVE

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Mangrove (*Avicennia resinifera*), or manawa, is one of about ten species of *Avicennia* in the world. All of them occur in swamps, mudflats, estuaries and tidal creeks. '*Resinifera*' is a misnomer, resulting from an erroneous assumption by Banks and Solander, botanists with James Cook, that the amber-coloured resin lying among the roots of the mangroves they examined was a product of the tree. The resin was actually kauri gum, which had floated there. Mangroves are abundant and large, up to 10 m high north of Auckland, but only attain very low stature further south, often less than a metre tall. They do not occur south of the Bay of Plenty on the east coast, or Raglan on the west. They are readily identifiable because of their habitat in water. Seeds germinate while still on the tree, so that when they fall they have a root system ready-developed to dig into the mud where they come to rest.

MANIAPOTO, Rewi Manga

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Rewi Manga Maniapoto (c. 1815–94) was a Ngati Maniapoto war chief of high rank, who will remain famous in history as the gallant commander of the Maori defenders at Orakau Pa.

MANING, Frederick Edward

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Frederick Edward Maning (1811–83) came to NZ as a young man, lived closely with the Maori of North Auckland, wrote about them authentically, and later became a judge of the Native Land Court. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to Hobart with his father and brothers in 1824 and, following a visit to NZ in 1831, took up land on the Hokianga in 1833. He married Moengaroa, sister of Hauraki, a chief of the Hikutu, and had four children by her, before she died in 1847.

Maning was present at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, and at subsequent meetings. Governor Hobson made allegations against him, including that he was persuading the chiefs not to sign, and Maning later vigorously denied this claim.

During the 1840s Maning took part in Maori inter-tribal warfare, supporting the hapu to which his wife and brother-in-law belonged. After years as a trader and timber merchant, he was appointed judge of the Native Land Court in 1865. He held this post until 1876, when he resigned and returned to his land at Onoke, at the mouth of the Whirinaki River. In old age, Maning lived in Auckland. He was irascible and fell out with all his children including his son, Hauraki, a handsome but dissolute man who died in Melbourne in 1923.

Maning is best known today for his two books: *War in the North* (1862) and *Old NZ* (1863), both published under the pseudonym ‘A Pakeha-Maori’. It is known that he destroyed other manuscripts before his death. Although Maning must have had an intimate knowledge of the day-to-day tribal life and mores of the Maori early in the 19th century, in his later life he was given to exaggeration.

MANNERING, George Edward

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George Edward Mannering (1862–1947) was a durable mountaineer who, during a visit to Europe at the age of 60, climbed several Swiss mountains, including the Matterhorn. He climbed Mt Torlesse in the Southern Alps at the age of 70 and, on his 79th birthday, climbed Fog Peak to the west of Lake Wanaka. Mannering was born in North Canterbury, educated at Christ's College, and became a bank manager, living in various NZ cities. He spent most of his leisure time climbing. He wrote *With Axe and Rope in the NZ Alps* (1891) and *Eighty Years in NZ* (1943).

Mannering Glacier, which flows into the Murchison Glacier in Mackenzie Country, South Canterbury, and Mt Mannering (2,637 m) in South Westland, are both named after him.

MANSFIELD, Katherine

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Katherine Mansfield (1888–1923) is internationally the best known and most respected of all NZ writers, with the reputation of being one of the finest short-story writers in English. She was born in Wellington, the daughter of Harold Beauchamp. (Her real name was Kathleen Beauchamp.) At the age of 15 she was sent to finish her education in London, accompanied by two of her sisters. On her return at the end of 1906, she was restless and continually complaining about colonial life. Within two years she had persuaded her father to let her return to London, with an annual allowance of £100.

Mansfield married a singing teacher, George Charles Bowden, and left him within a day of the marriage. She conceived a child (not by her husband), which she miscarried while visiting Germany. She lived with John Middleton Murry, a literary editor, for some years, before marrying him in 1918. She was all this time developing as a short-story writer, with publication in London magazines. In 1915 Katherine's beloved younger brother, Leslie, visited her in London on his way to the Western Front in France, where he was killed soon after his arrival. This marked a traumatic turning point in her life, and sent her back to her NZ childhood for literary material, and resulted in her finest and most mature work. She is recognised as a mastercrafts-woman for such stories as 'Prelude', 'At the Bay', 'The Garden Party' and many others. During her Bohemian life in London, neurotic and bisexual, Katherine contracted tuberculosis, and she died at the age of 34 in France, where she had lived for some years. Mansfield was a physically attractive woman, who could exert great charm, but she could also sometimes be a cruel companion.

MANTELL, Walter Baldock Durrant

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Walter Baldock Durrant Mantell (1820–95) was a lively diarist, recording authentic notes of conditions in early NZ European settlements, as well as a politician and scientist. He was born in England, arrived in Wellington in 1840, and served in a number of official posts in the settlement. He was involved in the purchase of the site of Lyttelton and of the Murihiku Block (Southland). He was a lifelong supporter of Maori rights, especially those of the Ngai Tahu tribe in the South Island. He served briefly as Native Affairs Minister in 1861 and again in 1865, was Postmaster-General for a fortnight in 1862, and served as a member of the Legislative Council from 1866 until his death. He was a founder and the first secretary of the NZ Society.

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

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Butter in Brine

Electrical

Manufacturing and processing industries began soon after the arrival of the first Maori immigrants about 1,100 years ago. The new settlers began using the abundant supplies of flax for clothing, ropes, sails and rigging. They also made tools and equipment from timber, stone and shells and from fish and other animals' bones. The manufacturing process was accomplished by teams of tribe members in the case of large tasks such as building houses and canoes, much as they are today. Cutting and processing timber was associated with religious rituals.

Skilled and experienced individual craftspeople accomplished the manufacture of such products as fabrics, adzes, gardening tools, fish hooks and ornaments.

Within 20 years of James Cook's rediscovery of NZ, sealing gangs were left ashore, mostly in the south-west region of the South Island, to kill and skin the animals and then treat the furs ready for the return of sealing ships, often months later. The sealing gangs also began the modern boatbuilding industry when, in 1793, a party which had been left at Dusky Sound — the first long-term European visitors to this country — built a 65-tonne schooner because of a fear they had been abandoned; although it is important to remember that large sea-going canoes had been built by Maori boat builders here for hundreds of years.

The next major manufacturing and processing industries involved flax and timber.

In April 1810, a gang of flax gatherers arrived representing a New South Wales enterprise. The value of the fibre torn from the flax leaves had been recognised from the time of the first European arrivals and became a major barter commodity between Maori and visiting seamen. This cutting and initial dressing of flax grew into the first major export industry, most of it based on added processing in Sydney before re-exporting to other parts of the world.

Following the land wars of the 1860s, machines were introduced to process flax here and the industry continued to be a major economic factor with substantial exports. Exports decreased gradually as steam replaced sail and the need for rigging fell away. There was a revival after World War One with demand increasing for bales and sacking.

The NZ flax had some disadvantages compared with flax from some other sources and the growing, manufacturing and processing based on *Phormium tenax* slowly faded away after World War Two. Flax of all sorts was replaced by the artificial fibres produced at a rapidly expanding rate from the 1940s.

The value of timber from the extensive forests was also identified by the earliest European arrivals. At first it was based on the use of kauri trees for ships' spars but later timbers such as rimu and totara were also used for the construction of boats, houses and furniture, and for land transport vehicles such as coaches and drays.

The first European-style vessel built in the North Island was a 20-tonne flat-bottom which put to sea at Kerikeri in 1818, and a 392-tonne barque was built at Hokianga in 1830.

The widespread and often profligate use of timbers lasted until the 1930s by when it was realised that the shocking waste of trees during the settlement of the North Island by cutting and burning to create pasture land had made the best timber a scarce material. Native timbers were replaced by exotic timber for building quite quickly after World War Two as treatments were developed to add durability to the softwoods.

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - Butter in Brine

The dairy industry began on Banks Peninsula with exports of cheese to Sydney in 1845 and some exports of butter in brine. But like the meat manufacturing and processing industry, dairying had to wait until the development of refrigerated shipping in the last two decades of the 19th century before it could send its products to other parts of the world. But wool was used from 1852 when Dunedin's John Barr made the first length of cloth at Dunedin which, with Christchurch, was to become the centre of the woollen fabrics industry for more than a century.

Manufacturing and processing for an expanding population grew steadily through the 1850s and 1860s. An 1867 census revealed more than 400 manufacturing plants, including flour mills, breweries, sawmills, a wooden mill and substantial brick and tile factories and ceramics plants. Within ten years the NZ Paper Mills Ltd factory began production at Mataura on a site still used for that purpose; rope-making plants were established and clothing and boot manufacture had begun on some scale. The concentration of relatively sophisticated plant was in or near Dunedin whose energetic and enterprising Scottish inhabitants launched an extraordinary number of the major manufacturing and engineering companies that dominated secondary industry in NZ until the middle of the 20th century, even after many of them had moved their head offices to Wellington or Auckland to be nearer the major markets.

Secondary industry producing goods for local consumption expanded, often from a cottage industry base, as the century drew to a close, and from the late 1870s some duties were imposed to give the local enterprises some protection from imports. The Department of Industries and Commerce was set up in 1894 but the NZ Manufacturers' Federation was not formed until the 1930s.

The more sophisticated products of heavy industry did not begin to appear here until after World War One. Gas cookers were made in Dunedin from 1919, and motor vehicle assembly began at a Wellington plant early in the 1920s. Wellington and Lower Hutt became the centre of vehicle assembly with General Motors opening there in 1926, and the Ford Motor Company ten years later. NZ Motor Bodies Ltd began producing all-steel truck cabs in 1937. The white goods industry began about then as well with the incorporation of James S McAlpine Ltd to produce the first domestic refrigerators.

During the 1920s, paint and rubber products began to be made in this country; and in the 1930s, James Wattie began pulping fruit in Hastings as an experiment towards founding a canning industry. Gradually the Wattie organisation grew into the nation's largest processors of foods with huge canning and freezing plants in Hastings and other centres.

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING - Electrical Equipment

After import controls began to be imposed by the first Labour government in 1938, manufacturing quickly flourished with HMV (NZ) Ltd setting up a factory in Wellington and Fisher and Paykel in Auckland, both to make electrical equipment, appliances and white goods. The way the import controls were operated helped foster the manufacture here of products with a high level of imported components. World War Two saw the rapid development of secondary industry encouraged also by the need to produce ammunition and other goods for the forces.

Processing industries adding value to farming and forestry production developed rapidly into major export projects after World War Two and many secondary industries, such as car assembly, flourished behind an import licensing system.

The huge plantings of exotic forests from the 1920s led to an expanding wood pulp and paper industry, mostly concentrated on the central North Island plateau. Steel production based on the feedstock of the west coast North Island ironsands, and a petrochemical industry centred on the large Maui gas field off the coast of Taranaki, resulted in a major expansion of NZ secondary industry from the late 1960s.

Many industries became less and less efficient cost-plus operations as unions cranked up wages and owners increased profit margins behind protection from import controls and tariffs. In many cases, the population was not high enough to enable competitive companies to set up and fight for customers on grounds of price. But in 1984 the Lange administration dismantled protection and many industries failed as they faced the reality of international competition in both export and local markets. However, the realisation grew that industries could only thrive in a small population base like NZ's by exporting and as the economy was deregulated, wages were cranked down by the Employment Contracts Act and inflation was kept down by the Reserve Bank. This made NZ manufactured products more competitive and growth arrived back in the 1990s. Exports of manufactures approached \$8 billion by the mid-1990s and were growing rapidly.

NZ had always been efficient in processing dairy and forest products but the huge meat processing industry had become notoriously inefficient by the mid-1980s and was still rationalising late into the 1990s.

MANUKA

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Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), one of NZ's most common plants, grows widely throughout the country and in the Chatham Islands. It is frequently seen as a scruffy-looking shrub on unused land, and also as an attractive, bushy tree with usually white but sometimes pink or red flowers. It is also known as tea-tree, a name first given to it by James Cook, who made a tea-like brew from its leaves to combat scurvy. Early settlers are also said to have brewed a 'tea' from the leaves, and the Maori used it as a medicinal herb. It has an aromatic scent which it gives off when burning. Because it burns at a high heat and holds the heat, manuka wood has become a favourite as a household and barbecue fuel. The timber is reddish in colour, is hard and durable, and has been used for fence-posts and tool-handles.

Manuka has spread dramatically since the arrival of people. Both Polynesian and European settlers burnt out patches of forest for cultivation, and it is on this sort of land that manuka germinates and grows quickly, acting as a nursemaid plant to other, potentially larger native trees in a regenerating forest. It also restores fertility to the soil, and Maori would allow manuka to take over worn-out kumara fields, and then return a decade or so later to burn and plant again.

Horticulturists in NZ and also in California have bred strains with beautiful flowers and spread the use of the plant for decorative purposes. (See Myrtaceae, Kanuka.)

MANUKAU CITY

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Manukau City, straddling the southern end of the Auckland isthmus, is one of NZ's newest and fastest growing cities, embracing a wide range of socio-economic groups. Its industries range from farming on the generally rural, eastern side of the isthmus to heavy engineering and other major secondary industries to the south and west. About one-third of the population is Maori or Polynesian. The city was formed in 1965 from Manukau County and Manurewa Borough. Because of the large expanse of land available for rapid housing development on the southern edge of the Auckland urban area, it developed rapidly with the population doubling to 146,000 within the first 12 years. The population is now over 230,000.

The city takes its name from the Manukau Harbour on the south-western side of the Auckland isthmus. The harbour is 390 km² in area, with a broken shoreline, huge areas of mud flats at low tide and a dangerous, shifting, sand bar at its entrance. The Manukau Harbour was a major port during the 19th century, and still takes coastal ships at Onehunga.

Manukau Heads is a locality on the south side of the entrance to Manukau Harbour.

Manukau is also the name of a settlement near Ahipara, Mangonui, Northland. There is a Manukau Point on the main island of the Chathams group, and it extends out to sea as Manukau Reef.

MAORI

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Maori means ‘usual, ordinary’. The Maori used the word to describe themselves, as opposed to the ‘different’, European settlers, during the 19th century, and the Europeans in turn adopted it. Before the time of the arrival of Europeans, Maori had no name for themselves as a nation, only a number of tribal names. Joan Metge explains in *The Maoris of NZ*: ‘They [Maori] began to use the term, ‘tangata maori’, to distinguish themselves from the Europeans, adding the adjective maori . . . to the word for man. Europeans treated maori as a noun, and Maori ultimately accepted the name.’ Early on, the Europeans used terms such as ‘NZers’ and ‘NZ natives’ in referring to the Maori but, as European settlement became widespread, these terms were confusing. (See [Pakeha](#).)

Maori is also the name for the [Polynesians](#) of the [Cook Islands](#). Not surprisingly, ‘Maori’ figures in a large number of NZ place-names, 14 of them listed in Wise’s *NZ guide*:

- Maori Caves, containing remarkable Maori cave drawings that go back to the Mōa-hunter culture, in [Canterbury](#), about 70 km north of [Christchurch](#), now an historic reserve.
- Maori Leap Cave on the site of a former [pa](#), just south of [Kaikoura](#).
- Maori Head and Maori Hill in [Dunedin](#).
- Maori Gully, about 30 km south of [Greymouth](#).
- Maori Gully and Maori Creek in [Buller](#).
- Maori Beach on [Stewart Island](#).
- Maori Pa Beach in Tasman Bay, [Nelson](#).
- Maori Point in [Buller](#), and another in Central Otago.
- Maori Bay in the [Marlborough Sounds](#).
- Maori Lakes near [Ashburton](#).
- Maoribank, a suburb of [Upper Hutt](#).

MAORI ART

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Tuhi, or painting

Tattooing

Weaving and Plaiting

New Materials

Maori art had its origins in a wider Polynesian tradition with wood carving being the primary art form. Probably developed to accommodate the structural demands of architecture, most carving was an art of symbolism associated with veneration of ancestors or tupuna. An outstanding creative achievement, the large, elaborately decorated meeting-house (whare whakairo) represented the reality of an ancestor — the ridgepole was his spine, rafters his ribs, bargeboards his arms, the gable-end mask (parata) his head. Consequently the house was intensely tapu and embodied tribal mana.

Within whare whakairo were patterned reed panels, carvings of lesser ancestors (some in the form of marine monsters, taniwha) and painted curvilinear rafter designs recording, symbolically, tribal genealogy or whakapapa. Ancestral carvings were powerfully expressive spiritual images which were also ranged around veranda walls, while above the door of the house was the pare or lintel with its large spirals and supernatural figures.

Next in importance to the meeting-house, was the pataka, an elaborately carved storehouse with decorated facade. The creation of master carvers rotohunga whakairo rakau, these storehouses were also buildings invested with tapu and mana. The style of their art was tribally or regionally identifiable, as in meeting-houses.

Essentially, there were two major carving styles — the north-west style characterised by its sinuous figures associated with the Northland, Hauraki and Taranaki carving schools; and the east-central-south group of styles in which a square, more static form of carving predominated with spirals however, providing a subtle rhythm to the work. The origins of the single and double spiral, or pitau, in Maori art are unknown; possibly the motif was brought to NZ by early Polynesians, as it is common throughout the Pacific. A marked characteristic of Maori carving, the spiral is seen in the decorative work of meeting-houses, war canoes and storage buildings. It was also the principal motif on the pare or door lintel. Pitau also appeared as a powerful motif in Maori tattoo.

Dedicated to the god Rua, tohunga whakairo rakau practised their ritualised art that extended to the decoration of tribal war canoes, defence posts of fortified villages, or pa, burial chests, weapons, cenotaphs to chiefs, and treasure boxes (waka huia) which were decorated with extremely fine spiralled carving.

Carvers were trained from early youth by priestly experts in a special house of learning, and were of high status in traditional Maori society.

MAORI ART - Tuhi, or painting

Tuhi, or painting, was essentially the art of decorating rafters and ridgepoles of traditional meeting-houses with red, black and white curvilinear designs.

However, on ceremonial occasions and in battle, warriors (or toa) painted a wide range of colourful patterns on face and body — an art that may have preceded tattoo. Colouring materials (usually mixed with shark oil) included white clay, charcoal and red ochre (or kokowai) which was also used in painting canoe hulls, carvings and South Island rock shelter art (with its mythical sea monsters, extinct birds and abstract designs). Red was regarded as a tapu, or sacred, colour.

MAORI ART - Tattooing

Tattooing was closely identified with carving. It was practised by priestly experts, or tohunga ta moko. Basically curvilinear in design, tattoo was an art of incision. The spiralled designs were incised with bone and jade chisels tapped with a rod. Coloured with blue pigment, ta moko was a form of identification as no two designs were alike. Performed under strict tapu, tattoo was a ritualised art having its origins in Polynesia. Significantly, tohunga ta moko were never tattooed as their personal tapu was so great. Like untattooed youth, a tohunga's personal decoration took the form of painted body designs with colours derived from plants and ochre — the source of colour for tuhi or rafter painting.

MAORI ART - Weaving and Plaiting

Carving, tattoo and rafter decoration were arts restricted to men. Women were the experts in tukutuku (reed panel work), weaving and plaiting. Tukutuku was an art of symbolic geometric designs, in which the materials of the art were light, coloured swamp reeds skilfully attached with flax cord to horizontal laths. With their wide variety of design, tukutuku panels decorated the walls of assembly houses, where they were placed between carved ancestral figures, thus creating a marked but powerful contrast between the two art forms.

Weaving had supernatural origins. In legend, knowledge and practice of the art was transmitted to the Maori by a fairy woman, Niwareka, who made a famous garment named Rangi-haupapa, the prototype of all woven cloaks. Downward or finger weaving rather than loom weaving, the art of Niwareka, involved the setting up of two carved pegs, to which was attached a horizontal thread that carried the vertical and woof threads; the spacing and patterns of the weaving varying according to the skill and plan of the weaver. Most garments were woven from flax (*Phormium tenax*); the fibres being soaked in water, pounded and bleached.

Taught in the whare pora or house of learning, women were under the tutelage of the goddess, Hine Te Iwaiwa, and were tapu while weaving.

A laborious, ritualistic art, weaving involved the making of a wide range of cloaks or kakahu. Among them, feather decorated cloaks, mourning cloaks, ceremonial dogskin cloaks, and finely woven cloaks with coloured woven borders or taniko. Coarse, loose fitting cloaks were also woven for protection against the cold, as were rain capes and a closely woven cloak designed to ward off spears in battle. These were often woven from prepared ti and kiekie leaves. Highly valuable, the more decorative cloaks were used in tribal gift exchange.

MAORI ART - New Materials

Most traditional arts have continued into the present. Wood carving flourishes, so too weaving, plaiting, rafter painting and reed panel work.

With the passing of time, and the availability of new materials and tools, ancestral arts have undergone modification with new forms and designs being developed, particularly in carving. Perhaps the most outstanding creative innovation in art was the sudden 19th-century appearance of a distinctive Maori folk art used in, for example, Rongopai and Te Mana-o-Turanga. Built near Gisborne, East Coast, in 1888 and 1883 respectively, these meeting-houses are decorated with extraordinary naturalistic art, in painting and carving.

Constructed by the followers of the messianic prophet and leader, Te Kooti Rikirangi, Rongopai is a large structure (26 m by 11 m) with brightly painted wall panels or poupou depicting trees, birds, flowering shrubs, fruit and vines beautifully contrasted with realistically coloured portraits of ancestors wearing Victorian and traditional dress.

In addition to pre-European style carving, Te Mana-o-Turanga has naturalistic carvings of ancestors, war canoes, mythical birds, marine monsters and dramatic carved scenes of, for example, Maui hauling Aotearoa from the depths of the sea.

MAORI CANOE TRADITIONS

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Maori canoe traditions were transmitted orally from generation to generation in pre-European times, along with lengthy and detailed genealogies tracing descent back to the occupants of one of the great immigrant canoes which travelled here from the mythical homeland of Hawaiki. The canoes were *Aotea*, *Arawa*, *Tainui*, *Kurahaupo*, *Takitimu*, *Horouta*, *Tokomaru* and *Mataatua*.

The first of the traditions to be recorded by Europeans was from the Tainui. It was recited to missionaries in 1842 and, before the end of that decade, the stories of the other canoes had been discovered and recorded. All refer back to internecine strife in Hawaiki, which caused the great ocean-going canoes to set out southwards across the Pacific for a new place to live.

There were also other ancestral canoes within the traditions with some local acknowledgement, among them *Nukutere*, *Mamari* and *Mahuhu*. The canoe traditions were less rigidly defined and of less importance in Northland and in Taranaki. Common to all tribes (and to many other Polynesian peoples) was the myth of Maui fishing up the land from the sea (in NZ's case, the North Island), and some Maori tribes made reference to the master seamen and navigators, Kupe and Toi. But it is to the occupants of one of the eight canoes, that the overwhelming majority of Maori trace their origins with pride.

Once these traditions had been recorded some European anthropologists fitted them into a convenient mythology of their own, with Kupe coming to NZ in the 10th century, Toi in the 12th, and a 'great fleet' of all the canoes in the oral traditions arriving about 1350. Some claims were based on specious evidence (mostly linguistic and anatomical) that the Polynesians were an 'Aryan' race; some claiming that they were Jewish in origin, and others that they were of Egyptian extraction. There were also suggestions that the 14th-century migrants found an earlier people already in NZ, the Moriori, possibly Melanesians or Micronesians, whom they fought, dispossessed and banished to the Chatham Islands.

A continuing examination of the traditions, and of archaeological, linguistic and cultural evidence has discredited the great fleet theory and a general consensus among scholars now is that the Polynesians originally moved into the Pacific from the west, spread eastwards, and that the Maori came most recently from the eastern Pacific (that is from Tahiti or the Marquesas). They began to arrive here about 1,000 years ago. It has even been suggested by David Simmons, that some of the canoe traditions might relate to major migrations within NZ, or among her main and subsidiary islands.

MAORI COUNCIL

Maori Council, established under the Maori Welfare Act 1962, is composed of delegates from Maori land districts. The delegates serve for three-year terms. The aims of the council are the social, economic, spiritual and cultural advancement of the Maori people. The council liaises with government departments, makes submissions to Ministers of the Crown and to the Crown on various legislative matters and also on matters affecting the Maori people. District Maori Councils are responsible for the nomination of Maori Wardens, and otherwise have the same functions as the national body on which each is represented.

MAORI EDUCATION

Tribal Knowledge

Missionary Work

Skilled Tradesmen

Maori education in traditional society had its origins in an ancient Polynesian system centred on sacred houses of learning in which occult knowledge was taught by a powerful priesthood. Termed whare kura, Maori houses of learning had a broad curriculum — the subjects included not only religion but astronomy, tribal history, agriculture and such primary arts as weaving and wood carving. Under instruction of tohunga or priestly experts, students of whare kura came from all social strata. Intelligence and ability rather than class or lineage were the criteria of admission. Houses of learning were tapu; and so too were priests and students. In mythology, the first whare kura was introduced to mankind by the god, Tane, who obtained all human knowledge from Io, the supreme being.

Instruction in whare kura took place during winter when crops had been harvested and stored, following the close of summer warfare. Houses of learning were strict in transmission of knowledge — all was memorised faultlessly. Any change or error in recital of, for example, tribal genealogy or whakapapa was an offence against Io and Tane. Knowledge was sacred.

Students or akonga received not only practical instruction in such highly specialised crafts as canoe building and architecture but were also familiarised with related ritual and ceremonial. In addition, students were taught the manufacture of a wide range of stone tools — the source and geology of materials. Instruction took place over many years. On completion of their education, successful students (taura) became tohunga or priestly experts in their own right.

MAORI EDUCATION - Tribal Knowledge

Less formal, but equally important, was the education of all Maori youth in a detailed knowledge of tribal lands. Instructed by fathers and elders, boys memorised the history, boundaries, myths and folk lore identified with the land, in addition to learning about territorial occupation by hapu or sub-tribal groups and their cultivations, forest preserves and fisheries. Natural features such as mountain ranges and river valleys were traversed, and such sacred places as tribal burial grounds and ancestral tuahu or altars visited. A course of tuition lasting years, it was an education passed on through the generations.

Maori education since European settlement was at first entirely left to missionaries, but later was given closer attention by the government than Pakeha education. The first settlers were more concerned with their economic security than with the establishment of schools and during the Crown Colony period most educational zeal was shown by the clergy and missionaries of the Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Churches — people like Selwyn, Maunsell, Kissling, Williams, Ashwell and Colenso, Lawry, Wallis, Reid, Buller, Ironside, Buddle, Skevington, Turton, Smales, Aldred, Buttle and Hobbs, Pompallier, Garin, Viard, Lampila and the Sisters of Mercy.

Some philanthropists and missionaries, the British Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies (James Stephen), the Aborigines Protection Society (founded 1837) and George Grey believed that through the right kind of education the Maori could become ‘civilised’ without paying the price of racial degradation; and in general this ‘right kind of education’, given by the missionaries, consisted of instruction in the English language, some industrial and agricultural training, and catechetical, denominational religious instruction.

MAORI EDUCATION - Missionary Work

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In October 1847, Grey enacted an Ordinance for Promoting the Education of Youth in the Colony. Its primary aim was the support of missionary work among the Maori but its intention was also to foster the belief that the best way to ‘civilise’ the natives was to place the children in boarding schools remote from tribal influences. During the Crown Colony period the government gave more attention to the education of Maori children than to the children of European settlers.

In the 1850s the Maori began to show their displeasure at the new people taking their land; and as the fighting spread, in 1859, the Reverend Samuel Williams closed (temporarily) Te Aute College (opened in 1854) in Hawke’s Bay. Later it would produce such national leaders as Sir Apirana Ngata, Sir Maui Pomare, Sir Peter Buck, Sir Turi Carroll, the Right Reverend F A Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel C Bennett and Lieutenant-Colonel P Awatere. The Native Schools Act of 1858, which made no provision for the employment and payment of teachers, was a failure and made no impact upon the Maori.

From 1860 to 1872, during the period when each province provided its population with the education it could afford, Taranaki, Auckland and Hawke’s Bay in particular suffered educationally from the war between Maori and government troops.

Some observers saw the Native Schools Act of 1867 as a means of injecting some pride into depressed people. The government accepted the responsibility for educating the natives although the establishment of new schools depended on the wishes of the ‘male adult native inhabitants’ of a defined locality. The natives were also expected to pay one-quarter of the salaries of teachers.

The government paid for the education of native children in ‘European schools’. The instruction in the native schools — 64 by 1874 — had to be carried on in the English language ‘as far as practicable’.

The provinces were abolished in 1876, an Education Act was passed in 1877; and in 1878 the Education Department came into existence. Although a Maori could send his children to a State public school, the 1877 act was not binding on Maori. (At that time ‘Maori’ was defined as ‘every person of the aboriginal race’ and ‘every person one of whose parents was native of such a race’, but no part Maori was a ‘Maori’ unless he was ‘living as a member of some native tribe or community’.)

Native schools were transferred from the Native Department to the Education Department in July 1879; a Native Schools Sites Act in 1880 regularised the acquisition of land for native schools; and a Native Schools Code came into full operation by April 1881.

In 1902 there were 3,028 Maori or half-caste children in 374 public schools, 179 of which were in the Auckland Education District. There were at least four statutory definitions of 'Maori' between 1908 and 1930 (and 20 more during the next 40 years). In 1930 teachers in the native schools had to emphasise desirable health habits, Maori history, Maori crafts, the value of housecraft and handicrafts, the English language because the shrewdest of the Maori realised its practical value, and those skills necessary for anyone living in a predominantly European society.

The Maori population increased rapidly and at the same time there was a drift to urban areas. Improved means of transport in rural areas encouraged Maori to enter secondary schools.

During the 1940s some district high schools were established — Manutahi, Te Araroa and Tikitiki (1941), Te Kao (1944) and Rangitahi, Ruatoki and Te Kaha (1947). More Maori were entering teachers' training colleges. The Ngarimu VC and 28th Maori Battalion Memorial Scholarship Fund was inaugurated in 1945.

An interest in the Maori and his language was stimulated by P Smyth's *Te Reo Maori — A Guide to the Study of the Maori Language* (1943), H C McQueen's *Vocations for Maori Youth* (1945), P and E Beaglehole's *Some Modern Maoris* (1946), A T Ngata's *Complete Manual of Maori Grammar and Conversation* (1948), and Peter H Buck's *The Coming of the Maori* (1949). And after 1946 the word 'Maori' was used instead of 'native' to describe certain schools.

MAORI EDUCATION - Skilled Tradesmen

For its skilled tradesmen in the early post-war years, NZ relied on refinements of the Apprentices Acts of 1946 and 1948, and in the 1950s and 1960s technical education made considerable advances. But in the late 1950s only three per cent of apprentices were Maori. Teachers and vocational guidance officers endeavoured to prepare and direct Maori into skilled careers but young Maori, their parents and tribal committees, were satisfied when Maori accepted well-paid, non-skilled jobs.

The 1960s began with the presentation to Parliament of the report made by J K Hunn, secretary of Maori Affairs, on the Department of Maori Affairs. It claimed that if the Maori did not accept equality at the highest educational level they would 'debar themselves, of their own volition, from entry to many walks of life'. Education, the report stated, will pave the way to further progress in housing, health and employment. It was one of the last of the official reports written from a purely monocultural point of view.

But the Hunn Report prepared the way for the Maori Education Foundation Act of 1961, with its generous provision for the foundation's income to be used for such purposes as the education and vocational training of Maori, the provision of bursaries and scholarships, books and equipment, and travelling expenses. A similarly generous Act in 1972 made provision for the establishment of a Pacific Islands Polynesian Education Foundation.

The education of the Maori by the State during the 1970s and 1980s was, in the main, the implementation and continued extension of recommendations made by the National Advisory Committee on Maori Education in a report published in 1970. The principal recommendations related to the in-service training of teachers, the teaching of the Maori language in schools, the strengthening of courses in teachers' colleges with particular reference to Polynesian children, and the appointment of additional qualified staff in schools with a high proportion of Maori and Polynesian children.

In October 1980, the National Advisory Committee on Maori Education published a report entitled 'He Huarahi'. It emphasised the importance of the recruitment and training of teachers — a matter which concerned non-Maori as well as Maori. It spoke, too, of a language rescue operation. During the 1980s, a new, creative approach to bilingual education, the Te Kohanga Reo or language nest programme, gained momentum within the context of the traditional extended Maori family system of whanau. Closely identified with the principles and values of Maoritanga, the programme provides pre-school children, both Maori and European, with a culturally stimulating environment directed at promoting spiritual and mental development.

Te Kohanga Reo is integral to a broadening bi-cultural education system in which Maori language is taught in universities and, increasingly, in high schools as a language option. Maori studies was becoming a widening academic area at universities during the 1990s. It is mainly marae-based in both rural and urban areas, and is subsidised by the government as a soundly based cultural and educational achievement widely supported by the Maori community.

MAORI KING MOVEMENT

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Maori King movement grew from complicated origins in the 1850s, when many Maori realised that to continue their traditional feuding among themselves was to ignore the steady Pakeha encroachment on to their tribal lands. They further realised that this encroachment represented the primary threat to their society, even to their existence.

After a number of large meetings among Maori tribal groups in the early years of the 1850s, Potatau I (an elderly chief of the Waikato, previously known as Te Wherowhero) was proclaimed King in 1858. The commanding figure behind the new institution was a powerful, intelligent and influential chief, Wiremu Tamihana, a Ngatihaua chief who became known as ‘The King-Maker’. It is significant that 1858 was the year a census recorded for the first time that settlers of European origin outnumbered Maori in NZ.

The movement was an expression of a new unity among some groups of Maori; it was a form of nationalism. In *A History of NZ*, Keith Sinclair has written: ‘In practice his [Potatau’s] kingdom was merely a loose federation of tribes, yet it represented a formidable opposition to the purposes of the settlers, for it was united by the resolution to sell no more land. The land of the Kingite chiefs was placed under the mana of the King; it was made tapu. Many Maori who declined to do fealty to the King, such as Wiremu Kingi of Waitara, were at one with the King party on this issue. In Taranaki and on the East Coast there were sporadic Maori feuds, during the fifties, between the “land sellers” and the “land holders”; but it seems probable that the great majority of Maori, south of Auckland, sympathised with the latter party.’

The King Movement is now led by Queen Te Ata-i-rangi-kaahu, the sixth in line of direct descent from King Potatau I. It is centred on the Turangawaewae marae, at Ngaruawahia, on the banks of the Waikato River. The membership, according to Joan Metge in *The Maoris of NZ*, comes from ‘the tribes of the Tainui canoe, occupying territory in the Waikato, King Country and Manawatu, and the related tribes of Ngai Terangi and Ngati Ranginui of Tauranga. Ngati Tuwharetoa, Ngati Pikia of Arawa, Ngati Tama and Te Ati Awa of northern Taranaki and the Ngati Kahungunu have particularly close ties... as supporters. The remaining tribes stand outside the Movement but accord Queen Te Ata-i-rangi-kaahu full honours as ariki nui (paramount chief) of one of the major sections of Maoridom.’

The movement accepts the constitutional place of the British monarchy in NZ, and the authority of the Parliament of NZ. Its basic purpose has been described as ‘the upholding of “te mana Maori motuhake”, the spiritual power, dignity and integrity of the Maori people in NZ society.’

MAORI LANGUAGE

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Maori language is a Polynesian dialect, closely related to the dialects of Rarotonga, all the islands of French Polynesia, and Hawaii. It is less closely related to the dialects of Western Polynesia — Samoa, Niue and Tonga. Along with Indonesian, Melanesian and Micronesian, Polynesian belongs to a group of languages known as the Malayo-Polynesian group. The linguistic source is believed to be Asia. NZ Maori was first given a written form and a formal grammar in the early 19th century, by the missionaries — notably Thomas Kendall and Henry Williams — backed by British linguists such as Samuel Lee. Fifteen letters of the English alphabet were used as follows: the five vowels, a, e, i, o, u; eight consonants, h, k, m, n, p, r, t, w; and two diagraphs, ng and wh.

Although NZ Maori is a single dialect, there are about seven tribal variants. They are each distinctive enough for Maori, familiar with their language, to be able to identify other Maori's tribal connections by their speech characteristics.

There was a marked decline in the use of Maori from the last quarter of the 19th century until after World War Two, because educational authorities insisted that only English be spoken in schools. Many Maori parents went along with this ruling in the belief that the future for their children would be more secure if their first language was English. This had a tendency to devalue the language in the minds of even Maori themselves. There was a resurgence of interest in Maori identity, including the language, however, from the 1960s. Now many Maori are aiming, proudly, at becoming bilingual.

Through the Maori Language Act of 1987, Maori became an 'official' NZ language (with English) and a Maori Language Commission was set up to help with establishing authentic Maori names for government departments and other organisations. Maori had their right to speak Maori in law courts re-established.

MAORI TRIBAL ALLEGIANCE

Maori tribal allegiance has persisted in European times, with membership of both tribe and hapu being determined by the individual's parentage and links to an ancestor regarded as having founded the tribe. Although there has been a dispersal of tribal members over the years, and particularly since World War Two, the tribal areas, as listed by Joan Metge in *The Maoris of NZ* are:

Regional Grouping		Tribe	Canoe
	1.	Aupouri	<u>Kurahaupo</u> and others
[Tai-Tokerau]	2.	Rarawa	
	3.	Ngati Kahu	
	4.	Ngapuhi	
	5.	Ngati Whatua	
Tainui Tribes	6.	Ngati Tai	<u>Tainui</u>
	7.	Ngati Paoa	
	8.	Ngati Maru	
	9.	Ngati Tamatera	
	10.	Ngati Whanaunga	
	11.	Waikato	
	12.	Maniapoto	
Taranaki Tribes	13.	Ngati Tama	<u>Tokomaru</u>
	14.	Ngati Mutunga	
	15.	Ngati Maru	
	16.	Te Ati Awa	<u>Kurahaupo</u>
	17.	<u>Taranaki</u>	
	18.	Nga Ruahine	<u>Aotea</u>
	19.	Ngati Ruanui	
	20.	Nga Rauru	
Wanganui Tribes	21.	Ngati Haua	<u>Tainui</u> and <u>Arawa</u>
	22.	Te Ati Hau	<u>Aotea</u> and <u>Kurahaupo</u>
Manawatu Tribes	23.	Ngati Ruakawa	<u>Tainui</u>
	24.	Ngati Apa	<u>Kurahaupo</u>
	25.	Rangitane	
	26.	Muaupoko	
Wellington Tribes	16.	Te Ati Awa	<u>Tokomaru</u>
	27.	Ngati Toa	<u>Tainui</u>
Arawa Tribes	28.	<u>Arawa</u>	<u>Arawa</u>
	29.	Ngati Tuwharetoa	
Bay of Plenty Tribes	30.	Ngai Terangi	<u>Mataatua</u> and <u>Tainui</u>

	31.	Ngati Ranginui	
	32.	Ngati Awa	<u>Mataatua</u>
	33.	<u>Tuhoe</u>	
	34.	Whakatohea	
	35.	Ngai Tai	<u>Tainui</u>
	36.	Whanau-a-Apanui	<u>Mataatua</u> and <u>Horouta</u>
East Coast Tribes [Tai-Rawhiti]	37.	Ngati Porou	<u>Horouta</u>
	38.	Rongowhakaata	<u>Takitimu</u>
	39.	Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki	
Takitimu	40.	Ngati Kahungunu	<u>Takitimu</u>
	25.	Rangitane	<u>Kurahaupo</u>
South Island Tribes	13.	Ngati Tama	<u>Tokomaru</u>
	14.	Ngati Mutunga	
	16.	Te Ati Awa	
	25.	Rangitane	<u>Kurahaupo</u>
	27.	Ngati Toa	<u>Tainui</u>
	41.	Poutini	<u>Takitimu</u>
	42.	Ngai Tahu	
	42a.	Ngati Mamoe*	

* The Ngati Mamoe of the southern part of the Southern Island were completely assimilated by the invading Ngai Tahu in the 18th and 19th centuries. Today Ngati Mamoe and the southern Ngai Tahu are virtually one people, though the former are sometimes distinguished by name for ceremonial purposes.

MAORI WOMEN'S WELFARE LEAGUE

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Maori Women's Welfare League was formed in 1951 to provide an organisation whereby Maori women, who had previously had a limited role in public or tribal affairs, could become more involved in the general development of welfare of the Maori people as a whole. There are branches all over NZ, and an annual conference provides a forum for the sharing of information. The league has become a major social influence on NZ life.

MAORITANGA

Maoritanga is a modern word, which means Maori culture, or Maori ways. Its first use is generally attributed to Sir James Carroll.

MARAE

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Marae was originally an open space associated with every Maori kainga and pa and used for communal assembly. It was the focal point of Maori social life, both formal and informal. Today marae still means an open space reserved for Maori assembly but, now that most people live in nuclear families, it has come to mean something more — all the buildings and facilities as well. The open space, usually in front of the meeting-house, is now sometimes called the ‘marae proper’. Behaviour on the marae is governed by a strict protocol.

MARAETAI

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Maraetai hydro-electric power scheme has two powerhouses, which lie in a deep gorge of the Waikato River, 60 km upstream from Karapiro. It is fifth in the chain of eight stations downstream from Taupo, and has been in operation since the first powerhouse opened in 1952. The second powerhouse was completed in 1971. The project generates 360 MW. The nearest town is Mangakino.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN

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Marble Mountain is the name given to Mt Pīkikiruna (1,054 m), at the back of Golden Bay, near Takaka, Nelson, because of a hard limestone quarried from the area. The variegated grey, white and pink stone has been used on a number of major NZ buildings, including Parliament House.

MARCHING

Marching as a sport for women began in Wellington and the first organisation, the Wellington Interhouse Marching and Recreation Association, was set up there in 1932. By 1935 there were also teams in Hawke's Bay and Taranaki. The sport was in Auckland by the beginning of World War Two, and then spread throughout the country with teams from women working in hospitals, factories and other essential services. The teams of nine (two ranks of four with a leader) were dressed in colours appropriate to their place of work and executed simple marching routines. The main judging points were dressing and covering, as well as general appearance. As the sport spread after the war, routines became vastly more complex and difficult.

The NZ Marching and Recreation Association was formed in 1945 at Wellington with the implicit support of the national establishment. Governor-General Sir Cyril Newall was the first patron, Prime Minister Peter Fraser and Leader of the Opposition Sidney Holland the first vice patrons. These men headed an all-male group of senior executive appointments. Following the formation of the national association, the team numbers were changed to ten (three ranks of three plus a leader).

The first national championship was held at Timaru in 1946 and the title was won by local team Manahuna. A number of teams have dominated the national event since then — Grenadiers of Whangarei, the Scottish Hussars and Canadian Guards of Auckland and, since the 1960s, Lochiel of Wellington. In 1952 the Blair Athol team from Dunedin became the first marching team to tour overseas giving displays in England and Scotland. In 1978, Lochiel performed at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, giving 25 performances to capacity audiences and receiving many standing ovations; and the team returned to another enthusiastic reception in 1983.

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Marlborough Sounds

Marlborough is the north-eastern region of the South Island, running north from the boundary with Canterbury to the shores of Cook Strait and west to Tasman Bay. It became a separate province, breaking away from Nelson, in 1859, in accordance with the provisions of the new Provinces Act of 1858, although its European population at the time was only 2,300. The area had previously been heavily settled by Maori, but the numbers had been reduced dramatically by tribal raiding parties from the north during the 19th century.

The rectangular province, 210 km long by 80 km wide, has three distinct components: the Sounds; the fertile, alluvial Wairau plains; and the vast, tussock-covered back country which was the second major area in NZ (after the Wairarapa) in which large-scale sheep farming became established.

The first European settlers were the whalers, who set up shore stations in the 1830s at Port Underwood and on the shores of Queen Charlotte Sound. They were followed by the large run-holders, who thrived, until overgrazing by their sheep and the depredations of rabbits, goats and deer seriously damaged the plant cover both in the valleys and the higher country. Many of the farmers walked off their land, which was, in many cases, later subdivided into smaller sheep runs and mixed farms.

MARLBOROUGH - Marlborough Sounds

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Marlborough Sounds, a complex of drowned river valleys and islands, have two major arms, Pelorus Sound and Queen Charlotte Sound. These beautiful and sheltered inlets have attracted sailors since the earliest times. James Cook spent a long time in Ship Cove, near the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, during his five visits to the Marlborough Sounds. There is some sheep farming and dairy farming in the many bays along the shore of the sounds, but their main attraction is as a holiday and tourist resort.

The province was named in 1859 by the Governor, Sir Thomas Gore Browne, after the first Duke of Marlborough, and the provincial capital was called Blenheim after the Duke's most famous victory. The other major settlements in the province are Picton and Kaikoura.

MARRIAGE

Work and Husbands

Major Changes

Marriage among Maori, traditionally involved people looking for qualities similar to those sought by partners today — good looks (in which the moko, or facial tattoo, played a part) and a reputation for hard work. A young woman might be told: ‘E moe i tangata ringa raupa’ (Marry a man with blistered hands), and a man would look for a woman who was a proficient weaver and preparer of food.

The woman as well as the man could make the initial advances, by naming the prospective partner publicly or making some gesture to him such as squeezing his hand. Or a third party might negotiate between the two. There were strong taboos on marriage with some close relations. Polygamy among men was quite usual, especially among those of high rank. The advantage of polygamy is expressed in the proverb: ‘ka mate where tahi, ka ora whare rua’ (One house brings disaster; two houses life).

Marriage might be a matter of attraction or choice but often it was arranged by relatives without the consent of the man and woman. In the book *Amiria*, Amiria Stirling described her attempts to escape her taumau (arranged) marriage to her cousin Eruera Kawhia. When he was brought to her bedroom, Amiria jumped out the window and ran down to the reef to drown herself. But she was tricked into coming back and soon afterwards was married.

Church authorities sending missionaries to NZ preferred that they were married men. One missionary wrote home about his colleague: ‘He will never be happy in this land without a wife. The danger to which single men are exposed to in this land from temptation to native females is great...’ In addition, mission stations needed the woman’s domestic labour to free her husband for the business of conversion.

MARRIAGE - Work and Husbands

For most of the colonial period, NZ was seen as a paradise for women seeking husbands. The 1851 census showed 9,000 Pakeha males but fewer than 6,000 females between the ages of 15 and 60. Single women emigrated both to find work and a husband. As the major form of employment for women, domestic service, could amount to virtual slavery, women saw marriage as a preferable alternative. Said one employer: 'My Skye servant has got married, she was so plain looking I thought I was sure to have her for some time. Her husband is a smart good-looking young man who came out on the *Blenheim* from Skye.'

Victorian women had few rights on marriage. The Married Women's Property Act of 1860 allowed a woman to keep any money she earned after the break-up of a marriage. Previously, her husband was entitled to it. The Destitute Persons Act of 1877 made it possible for magistrates to compel wife-deserters to pay maintenance but it was seldom enforced. Among the working class, wife desertion was not uncommon, especially during the Depression of the 1880s. Among the middle class, unhappy marriage was unlikely to be a cause for separation, leading to what one historian has called 'emotionally constipated' relationships.

The 1884 Married Women's Property Act gave a married woman the right to own and dispose of property, and the Divorce Act of 1898 gave a woman the right to divorce a man for adultery as well as desertion. A husband, however, still had the right to divorce a woman for neglect of domestic duties and, socially, divorce was a matter of shame for both partners, but while a man might face equal emotional trauma, the wife and children mostly had to rely entirely on the former husband's goodwill to get adequate economic support.

While increasing numbers of women went to universities after World War Two and began taking up careers, the majority of women did marry and both men and women were marrying at a younger age. The view that marriage should be based on romantic love replaced the old ideas of marriage as a prudent economic contract. In the early part of the century about a third of wives were pregnant at their wedding and 'shot-gun' weddings remained very common until the availability of abortion from 1974 gave women 'in trouble' another option.

The Labour government in the 1930s introduced many measures which made it possible for more people to marry, such as maternity benefits, state housing and a minimum wage based on a married man, with wife and three children.

MARRIAGE - Major Changes

Major changes began to occur from the 1960s. New methods of contraception enabled young married couples to put off a family and, without children, were more likely to part if the marriage was unsuccessful. Increasingly over the years the ability of women to control their fertility made de facto relationships as 'trial marriages' more common. In the 1970s, the women's liberation movement promoted the idea that women had many other potential roles besides wife and mother. 'Wife battering' was exposed and marriage as an institution attacked as a 'health hazard' for women.

The 1976 Matrimonial Property Act allowed a wife equal share in property at the end of a marriage, and with a more liberal divorce law the proportion of dissolved marriages more than doubled between 1971 and 1986. There followed a resurgence in the rate of marriage, and the number of divorces steadied between 1984 and 1988, declining in some years. Between 1970 and 1988, the average marriage age of both sexes gradually increased and there was a growing tendency to form de facto relationships. This trend continued as the end of the century approached.

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Samuel Marsden (1765–1838), the principal chaplain of the Church of England in New South Wales, was the driving force behind the establishment of missions in the Bay of Islands early in the 19th century, and a commanding influence on the history of the early European presence in NZ. He was a Yorkshireman who arrived in New South Wales in 1794 as second chaplain, and became principal chaplain in 1800. Early in his life in the Australian colony, he became a prosperous businessman and farmer, with more than 1,200 ha of holdings. He was a magistrate for many years, and an important influence in the life of the colony. He was dismissed as a magistrate in 1822, along with several others, over some legal impropriety and, although a number of allegations have been made against him on grounds of undue harshness to convicts, there is little evidence that he was a cruel man by the standards of his time.

His interest in NZ grew from a meeting with some Bay of Islands Maori at Port Jackson in northern Coromandel, notably the chiefs Te Pahi and Ruatara. It was this meeting that motivated him to urge the Church Missionary Society in London to establish a mission in NZ. He supervised the affairs of the mission, from the time he first arrived in the Bay of Islands in 1814 with the first missionaries until the time of his death. He held what is believed was the first formal Christian religious service in NZ on Christmas Day, 1814, in the Bay of Islands. He returned to NZ for visits in 1819, 1820 (when he became the first European to cross the Auckland isthmus and spent a total of nine months exploring the northern regions of the country), in 1823, 1827, 1830 and finally in 1837, less than a year before his death.

MARSDEN POINT

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Marsden Point is the headland on the western side of the entrance to Whangarei Harbour, in Northland, 38 km south-east of Whangarei by road. It was named after the Rev Samuel Marsden, as was Marsden Bay on the southern shoreline of Whangarei Harbour. NZ's major oil refinery, which processes most of the country's fossil fuel needs from crude oil shipped into the port facilities nearby, is sited on the headland. Multi-million dollar extensions to the refinery were completed in 1986.

The Marsden A and B power stations stand between Marsden Point and the mouth of the Ruakaka River, 1 km closer to Whangarei than the settlement, with a capacity of 240 MW from the burning of heavy oil.

MARSH, Dame Edith Ngaio

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Dame Edith Ngaio Marsh (1899–1982) was an internationally known writer of detective fiction and producer of Shakespeare. She was born in Christchurch, educated at the Canterbury University School of Art, and her first career was as an actress. In 1933 her first detective novel was published in England, and the more than 30 who-dunnits which followed made her probably the best known NZ writer of her time, although only a handful have NZ settings. Critic Joan Stevens has written of her work: ‘In all her stories the backgrounds are brilliantly drawn, while the puzzles posed by her plots rise convincingly out of them.’ Between 1938 and 1964 Dame Ngaio was an eminent professional Shakespearian producer, and throughout the rest of her life was often engaged in production work both in England and NZ.

MARSHALL, Sir John Ross

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Sir John Ross Marshall (1912–88) was leader of the National Party administration, following the retirement of Keith Holyoake. He became the 45th Prime Minister of NZ, from February 1972 until December in the same year, when his party was beaten by Labour. After the defeat by Labour, he became Leader of the Opposition until he was dislodged by Robert Muldoon in 1974. Marshall was born in Wellington, and educated at Whangarei High School, Otago Boys' High School and Victoria University where he gained BA and LL.M. He became a barrister and solicitor in 1936, and lectured in law at Victoria University from 1948 until 1951. He entered Parliament at the age of 34. He was MP for Mt Victoria from 1946 until 1954, when he moved to Karori which he represented until his retirement in 1975. Marshall held a number of important portfolios in the Holland and Holyoake administrations, including Health, Justice, Industries and Commerce, Overseas Trade, and Labour and Immigration. He was also Attorney-General for two terms, Deputy Leader of the Opposition from 1957 to 1960, and Deputy Prime Minister under Holyoake.

MARTIN, Sir William

Sir William Martin (1807–80) was the first Chief Justice of NZ. Born in Birmingham, educated at Cambridge, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, he arrived in NZ in 1841 and for two years was the only judge in the colony. He had a profound influence on the establishment of a judicial system in this country. He resigned for health reasons in 1857. He was a student of languages, and learnt Maori and other Polynesian dialects. He and his wife, Mary Ann, had a great empathy with the Maori and cultivated an interest in their education.

Martin's sympathy lay with the Maori during the land wars, and he will be remembered for his scrupulous defence of Maori rights over a number of years. He wrote several pamphlets to support the Maori cause, such as *The Taranaki Question* (1860).

MARTINBOROUGH

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Martinborough is a town in the southern Wairarapa, 40 km south of Masterton. It has a population of 1,600. It declined from a previous peak of 1,500 in the early 1960s to about 1,000 before picking up again since the late 1980s. It was declared a town district in 1906, a borough in 1928 and was incorporated in the South Wairarapa District Council in 1989. The town was planned and developed by Sir John Martin, on his estate, in 1879, after he returned from a world tour. The town centre was planned in the shape of a Union Jack, and its streets were named after various parts of the world which Martin had visited. Martinborough now services an area of intensive sheep farming, with some wine-making.

MARTON

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Marton is a town situated on one of the most fertile alluvial flats in NZ, the lower Rangitikei Basin, 38 km south-east of Wanganui and 45 km north-west of Palmerston North. It services an area of intensive sheep farming (with a high proportion of stud sheep breeding) and mixed farming. The Rangitikei River valley was an important thoroughfare in Maori times, carrying a lot of traffic both on foot and by canoe.

The site of Marton was part of an 80,000-ha block bought for the Crown in 1849, but settlement of the town did not start until the late 1860s, when four private speculators who had bought up the site began to subdivide. The settlement became a town district in 1869, a borough ten years later and was incorporated into the Rangitikei District Council in 1989. The town's population is 7,200 and 17,000 people live within the district council's administrative area.

In 1878 a rail link between Wanganui and Wellington was completed at Marton, and in 1883 the survey for the construction of the Main Trunk railway line through to Auckland was started at Marton which then became an important railway junction for the line north to Auckland and north-west to New Plymouth.

The original name of the area in which the town was sited was Tutaenui but, because this translated as 'dung heap', the townsfolk resolved in 1869 to change the name to Marton to commemorate the centenary of James Cook's discovery of NZ. Marton, in north-east England, was Cook's birthplace.

MASON, Bruce Edward George

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Bruce Edward George Mason (1921–82) was an actor and playwright most famous for performances in the cities and major towns in NZ of his one-man show, *The End of the Golden Weather*, a mostly autobiographical monologue about a period of his childhood in Takapuna, Auckland. (A film of this work was released in 1992.) He was born in Wellington, educated at Takapuna Grammar School, Wellington College and Victoria University. He devoted some years to journalism and became an experienced and talented actor, but will be remembered for his plays *The Pohutukawa Tree*, *We Don't Want Your Sort Here*, *Awatea* and *The Blood of the Lamb*.

MASON, Helen

Helen Mason (1915–) was involved in the beginning of the pottery movement of the fifties, as editor of *NZ Potter* for its first nine years, and also a founder member of the NZ Society of Potters. She built her first kiln in Wellington in 1956 and was basically self taught with the help of Auckland Summer Schools and potters, Len Castle and Barry Brickell. In 1960 she was invited to the World Design Conference in Japan, and returned briefly to that country in 1962, finding the depth of culture and the artistic perception stimulating, particularly in the crafts.

MASON, Ronald Alison Kells

Ronald Alison Kells Mason (1905–71) was one of the outstanding, most naturally gifted poets NZ has produced. Born and educated at Auckland, he spent most of his life in the city, although he visited Australia, Tonga, Samoa and China.

Before he was out of his teens, he was an accomplished poet already starting to attract attention. Critic E H McCormick, in his 1959 book, *NZ Literature*, wrote: ‘In *The Beggar* (1924), the impression of startling precocity, though it persists, is modified by the inclusion of inferior material’. Mason was a gifted scholar but worked at a variety of occupations — as a teacher, landscape gardener, trade union official, company secretary and public works employee. In the 1930s, he was associated with a literary magazine called *Phoenix* and when he became editor, after James Bertram, it became strongly political and notably Marxist.

After *The Beggar*, came *No New Thing — Poems 1924–1929* (1934), *End of Day* (1936), *This Dark Will Lighten — Selected Poems 1923–1941*, and *Collected Poems* (1962) which has been reissued several times since. Mason is included in all major anthologies of NZ verse.

MASSEY, William Ferguson

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William Ferguson Massey (1856–1925) was Prime Minister of NZ from July 1912 until his death in May 1925, the second longest tenure of office in NZ history, only three months shorter than that of Richard Seddon. He was born in Derry, Ireland, of Scottish stock and the son of a tenant farmer. His father emigrated to NZ under a government plan to settle the Kaipara bush land. The family arrived in December 1870 to find the father had already abandoned the Kaipara property in despair, and taken up leasehold land at Tamaki.

The young Massey worked for his father, and then at Longbeach Station in Canterbury for John Grigg, who had been a neighbour for a time at Tamaki. Massey was involved in farming politics as a young man, failed to be elected to Parliament for Franklin in 1893, won the Waitemata seat at a by-election the following year, and in 1896 successfully stood for Franklin and held that seat for the rest of his life.

For a long time from 1896, when he was appointed Opposition Whip, Massey was a kind of manager of the disparate right-wing groups in opposition to Richard Seddon's Liberal Government. He became Leader of the Opposition in 1903, and his star began to rise following the death of Seddon in 1906, when property owners became uneasy over the growing militancy of Labour and the continuing support of the government for a leasehold movement. In 1909 Massey rallied conservative opinion under his not very tightly organised Political Reform League, which became known as the Reform Party.

After a group of freehold-supporting Independent Liberals, notably Gordon Coates, crossed the floor of the House in July 1912, Massey became Prime Minister. The general election at the end of 1914 was a setback, with Massey gaining only 40 seats in the new parliament, 31 going to the Liberals led by Sir Joseph Ward and eight to Labour. If Labour had supported the Liberals, Massey would have lost power. He maintained the trappings of power, however, by prevailing upon Ward to form a 'National' administration to govern during the crisis of World War One — much as the British had formed a National Government in May 1915. The NZ National Government, with Massey at its head and Ward as Minister of Finance (insisting on joint leadership status as far as he could), lasted for four years until August 1919.

After his long period of wartime frustration, Massey won his first and only safe majority at the 1919 general election, and had three years in which to consolidate his position. The Reform Party's consistent preoccupation with land and farming policy began alienating the urban vote after the war, and this was reflected in a major setback for the party in the general election at the end of 1922, when Reform won 38 seats, Liberal 21, Labour 17, Independent Labour one and Independents three. Massey's health was declining and, after a strenuous and sometimes bitter struggle to keep Reform in power, he died in May 1925.

Massey was a stolid, shrewd man with great organising ability and a domineering personality. In many ways he was a divisive influence, extraordinarily conservative, even reactionary.

Two of Massey's sons had parliamentary careers: **John Norman Massey** represented his father's seat, Franklin, from 1928 to 1935, and from 1938 until 1957; and **Walter William Massey** was the member for Hauraki from 1931 to 1935.

An area 20 km west from Auckland City, north of Henderson, is named Massey after the Prime Minister. It was a farming area but in recent years has become a residential suburb of Auckland, within Waitakere City.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY

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Massey University has the most beautiful campus of any university in NZ, situated on 40 ha about 5 km from The Square in Palmerston North, across the Manawatu River. Named after former Prime Minister, William Ferguson Massey, the university began life as Massey Agricultural College in 1928 with an enrolment of 84, including only nine degree students. Diploma and degree horticultural courses were added in 1948, and a full range of first-year University of NZ science courses in 1958.

In 1960 Victoria University of Wellington set up a branch in Palmerston North for local arts students, and to offer some extramural courses in selected subjects to students throughout the country. In 1961 a Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology was added to Massey and the following year a Faculty of Veterinary Science. The Victoria branch and all the Massey Agricultural College faculties were amalgamated in 1963 to form Massey University College of Manawatu. The name was changed to the Massey University of Manawatu in 1964, and in 1966 to Massey University.

The student roll has grown to 27,000 — 10,000 internal and about 17,000 extramural students — and the university employs more than 1,700, including an academic staff of 900, on teaching and research as well as the maintenance of its buildings and its 5,250 ha of farmland.

The Centre for University Extramural Studies at Massey administers a national programme, and the teaching and assessment of courses is undertaken by the various academic departments in conjunction with their courses for internal students. The courses are the same for both groups of students.

Research centres on the campus and farms, and adjacent to both include a number of Crown Research Institutes involved in agriculture, horticulture, and food technology. Faculties include agricultural and horticultural sciences, veterinary science, mathematics, business studies, education, the humanities, social sciences, applied and international economics, aviation and biological sciences.

In 1993, Massey opened a second campus at Albany on Auckland's North Shore and by 1995, more than 1,200 students had enrolled there.

Near the university are a number of other research and educational institutions. (*See Palmerston North.*)

MASTERTON

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Masterton, a town with 19,000 people in an administrative district with 23,000 people, is the main centre of the Wairarapa. It is 105 km north-east of Wellington and 80 km south-west of Woodville. The tunnel underneath the Rimutakas makes the rail distance from Wellington about 100 km.

The southern Wairarapa was opened up in the early 1840s by squatters but Masterton was not settled until 1854. The town was surveyed originally under the auspices of the Wairarapa Small Farms Association, founded by Joseph Masters, after whom the town was named. The Rimutaka Range at the head of the Hutt Valley blocked access into the Wairarapa from the port of Wellington, however, and stifled the development of the region.

A track over the Rimutakas was opened for wheeled traffic at the end of the 1850s, and a railway in 1880. The railway journey across the Rimutakas before the completion of the tunnel in 1955 was an arduous one, requiring special braking carriages. The tunnel has resulted in a much closer link with Wellington, and has even encouraged some commuting by people who live in Masterton to avoid the stress of the city at the weekends.

The town is now a thriving servicing centre for a rich farming area. It became a borough in 1877, and the headquarters of the Masterton District Council in 1989.

MATAATUA

Mataatua is one of the great Maori immigrant canoes which, according to oral traditions, came to NZ from Hawaiki, under the command of Toroa. It made landfall at Cape Runaway, before sailing across the Bay of Plenty and landing at Whakatane. Many of the tribes of the Bay of Plenty, and the Tuhoe of the Urewera Country, trace their ancestry back to the Mataatua. According to the tradition, Toroa and his brother, Puhi, quarrelled on arrival and Puhi took the canoe to the Bay of Islands where the Ngapuhi and Rarawa tribes claim descent from his son, Rahiri. (*See waka, iwi, Maori canoe traditions.*)

Mataatua is the name of a Maori settlement in the eastern Bay of Plenty, 4 km north of Ruatahuna, and the site of a magnificent meeting-house, Te Whai-a-te-Motu, built by the Tuhoe people in the 1870s, for the Maori prophet and warrior, Te Kooti.

MATAGOURI

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Matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*), also known as tumatu-kuru on which the specific name is based, and as wild Irishman, is a dark, often prickly bush. It is a member of the buckthorn family Rhamnaceae. The plant may reach 3 to 5 m, though is often shorter. It is rare in the North Island but widespread in the South Island. It has root nodules that allow it to fix nitrogen and this is one factor in its success in poor soils. The plants respond well to phosphate fertilisers and are aggressive colonisers of pastureland in some areas of the South Island.

As well as having a stiffly twiggy form, matagouri produces short spines — one of few native plants that do so. The small cream flowers are insignificant but are scented. The kumarahou (*Pomaderris*) though very different in appearance is the only other native in the same family.

MATAHINA

Matahina hydro-electric power station has the largest earth dam in the North Island, built across the Rangitaiki River, at Te Mahoe. The station is 32 km south-west of Whakatane. The artificial lake, 3.7 km² in area, stretches back through narrow gorges. The station was commissioned in 1968, and produces 72 MW.

MATAI

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Matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*) is one of the large number of proud podocarps of the NZ rain forest — a strong, thick-trunked giant, that grows up to 25 m tall and lives to 800 or 1,000 years old. It is sometimes known as black pine. It is dioecious, with sexes on separate trees. It favours good soil, develops a bushy, light-green crown, and the fruit is black, globose and almost 1 cm long. Matai is found in most parts of NZ, but does not seem to regenerate as readily as some other podocarps and is now relatively rare.

The wood is dark brown, very hard and brittle, with an attractive grain. It was once highly favoured for flooring and even weather-boarding, and is occasionally used for furniture. The matai is easily recognised from close up, because its bark flakes off in thick chunks, and this leaves brown patches on the trunk.

MATAKITE

Matakite, or second sight, came from prediction and possession by spirits in traditional Maori society. Priests or tohunga were instructed in the rites and practices of matakite in a special house of learning. Possessed by the wairua or soul of an ancestor, or by the spirit of a recently dead relative, tohunga predicted forthcoming events — while under trance, or through dreams.

Matakite came naturally to many Maori, including women possessed by the spirits of, in particular, stillborn infants, and revealed the certainties of human fate. Much feared was the second sight spirit. This was the double of a person seen at a distance, and was prediction of certain death. Usually the predictions of tohunga matakite were of a disastrous nature.

MATAMATA

(*see* Firth, Josiah Clifton)

MATAURA

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Mataura is a town in Southland, 12 km south-west of Gore and 53 km north-east of Invercargill. It was one of the earliest inland settlements in the region, because it was a convenient crossing place on the Mataura River for overland travellers between Dunedin and the settlements in Southland.

The Mataura River, the second longest in the South Island, rises in the Eyre Mountains, winds down between the Mataura and Garvie Ranges, across the Waimea Plains, past the Hokonui Hills and across the Southland Plain into Foveaux Strait. When Southland became a separate province, the Mataura formed part of the boundary between it and Otago.

Five km downstream from the borough of Mataura is the site of a Maori village, Tutura, at which a battle between North and South Island Maori was fought in 1836. A taua under Te Puoho, an associate of Te Rauparaha, attacked and occupied the village, but it was later retaken by the southerners. In 1937 the site of the village was given to the Mataura Borough Council as the Tutura Centenary Reserve by the Maori people of Southland.

The first European settlers arrived in Mataura at the end of the 1850s. It became a borough in 1895 and part of the Gore District Council in 1989. The South Island Main Trunk railway and the main highway both pass through Mataura.

MATCHITT, Para

Para Matchitt (1933–), a Maori artist of exceptional ability, was born near Tokomaru Bay and spent most of his childhood at Te Kaha. He attended St Peter's Maori Boys' College, Northcote, and Auckland Teachers' College where his interest in art developed. He went to Dunedin to take a course in teaching arts and crafts. Next, he became an arts and crafts specialist with the South Auckland Education Board. Matchitt also received tuition from the well-known sculptor, Pine Taiapa, along the traditional line of Maori design and carving. This influence began to be seen, not only in his sculpture but also in his painting which originally had been abstract in character.

In 1963 a selection of his paintings was exhibited in London. In the late 1960s he transferred to the Wanganui Educational District as an art adviser, and then in 1974 to the Taradale Community College. He lives near Napier.

MATENGA, Huria Te Amoho Wikitoria

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Huria Te Amoho Wikitoria Matenga (1843– 1909), also known as Julia Martin, was one of a group of Maori living at the Croisilles, in Nelson, who heroically helped to save those aboard a ship, the *Delaware*, which was wrecked close to shore in a storm. Huria, together with her husband Hemi Matenga, her brother Eraia, and two companions, rushed into the surf to secure a line thrown to them with which they pulled a strong hawser ashore. Huria and her companions then waded out into the water repeatedly, to help ashore the men who were pulling themselves along the rope. They lit a large fire on the beach and helped the survivors to recover.

The survivors acknowledged the courage of the Maori group. In November 1863, at a special public ceremony in Nelson, Huria was presented with a gold watch, and the others with silver watches. They also received grants from the government, and their courage became part of NZ folklore.

MATHEW, Felton

Felton Mathew (1801–47) chose the precise site of downtown Auckland, and surveyed it for William Hobson. He was born in London, emigrated to New South Wales in 1829 as assistant surveyor, and came to NZ with Hobson in 1839 as acting Surveyor-General. During the following year, he investigated the region of the North Auckland peninsula, the Auckland isthmus and the Coromandel peninsula for potential sites for a new capital. According to G. H. Scholefield in his *Dictionary of NZ Biography*, Mathew ‘chose Commercial Bay, at the foot of present Queen Street, as the place to erect the government store, and round this nucleus the town of Auckland rapidly took shape.’

Mathew was passed over by the Colonial Office as Surveyor-General, despite having been recommended by Hobson. While his appeal was being considered, he acted as Postmaster-General and Chief Police Magistrate. In 1845 he returned to England, was confirmed by the government there as deputy Postmaster-General and resident Police Magistrate in NZ, but on his arrival back in Auckland was unable to counter objections to his appointments from Governor Grey. Ill, disappointed and disillusioned, he decided to return to England in 1847 and died on the voyage.

MAUGER, Ivan Gerald

Ivan Gerald Mauger (1939–) was nine times individual world speedway champion, and raced professionally for nearly 30 years. Born at Christchurch, he left Opawa school at 15 a dedicated speedway fan with the determination to become a champion. He was married at 17 and he and his 16-year-old wife, Raye, set out for England. Speedway was in the doldrums when he arrived and after a period back in NZ, he moved to Adelaide to race under a local promoter at the track there, travelling to compete occasionally back home. In 1963, he and his family (there were now two daughters and a son) went back to England. He was soon world champion and dominated international events until 1975. By then, he was in his mid-30s and, after losing races, was written off as too old.

Mauger regained peak fitness by training with professional soccer players and won three more world titles, the last just before he turned 40. He continued racing professionally until he returned to NZ in 1985. He won 15 world titles, including his nine individual titles, was British champion many times and for a number of years captained the British world cup team.

MAUI

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Maui is a legendary figure of the Pacific, half god and half man, whom the various peoples of the region have personalised in their own way. Maui tales, told by the NZ Maori, concern his fishing up of the North Island (hence the name Te Ika a Maui, or the Fish of Maui); the stealing of fire for earth from the spirit world; and the snaring of the sun to lengthen the days. Maui used as his wonderful implement and weapon the jawbone of his great ancestress, Muri-ranga-whenua.

Maui went fishing with his brothers, fashioned a hook with his magic jawbone, smeared it with blood from his nose for bait, and pulled up the North Island. The hook became Hawke Bay. Maui told his brothers not to touch the fish until he had made the appropriate incantations to the gods, but they disregarded him and began to cut it up, leaving it scarred and jagged as it appears today.

In times when the sun used to scud across the sky in brief periods of daylight, Maui, helped by his brothers, snared it one morning as it came over the horizon and, with his magic jawbone, hit it so hard it can now only limp slowly across the sky.

These tales of Maui are fine folk stories, but they were also linked with rituals associated with fishing and the making of fire.

This heroic NZ name was given to the Maui Gas Field, discovered off the coast of Taranaki in 1969.

MAUNGAPOHATU

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Maungapohatu, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, is the heartland of the Tuhoe People, known as ‘The Children of the Mist’, deep in the Urewera country. The village at Maungapohatu was the headquarters of the religious sect led by the prophet Rua Kenana.

MAUNGATAPU MURDERS

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Maungatapu murders were the result of one of the few cases of bush-ranging in NZ during the gold-mining days. Four men — James de Pontius, a miner; John Kempthorne and James Dudley, storekeepers; and Felix Mathieu, a hotelkeeper — were travelling to Nelson from the Wakamarina River on 12 June 1866, when they disappeared. A search discovered a dead packhorse and the missing men's swags but no bodies. Four strangers in the district were detained on suspicion, while a search of the countryside was continued.

The detained men were Joseph Thomas Sullivan, Philip Levy, Richard Burgess and Thomas Kelly, all former Londoners with criminal records in Britain, and also in Victoria and Central Otago as the result of crimes on the goldfields. On the promise of a reward and a free pardon, Sullivan confessed that he had been the look-out but the other three had committed the crimes, and the bodies were soon discovered according to his directions. Two of the victims had been shot, one stabbed and the other strangled.

Levy, Burgess and Kelly were tried and hanged at Nelson in October 1866. Sullivan was later charged with the murder of James Battle, a Wakamarina farm labourer, whose body was discovered in the area. Kelly had accused Sullivan of the Battle murder during the main trial. Sullivan was also sentenced to hang, but because of his earlier confession, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

MAYOR ISLAND

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Mayor Island lies off the east coast of the North Island, 38 km north of Mt Maunganui, and 30 km north-east of Waihi Beach. It is a rugged, bush-covered volcanic island, owned by Maori interests and the Crown, and administered by a Maori Trust Board. In pre-European times, Mayor Island was valued as a source of obsidian, used by the Maori for the making of sharp-edged implements and weapons. Today the island is a wildlife refuge, and it has become a centre for big-game fishing. During the summer months, boats based on the island fish for marlin, mako and thresher sharks, kingfish and tuna which sweep down through the warm waters of the Bay of Plenty.

MEADS, Earl Colin

Earl Colin Meads (1936–) was perhaps the most famous rugby player in the world. ‘Pine Tree’ Meads represented NZ 133 times from 1957 to 1971, including 55 internationals, first as a flanker and back row forward, but mostly as a lock. He played a total of 361 first-class matches (including 139 for King Country), which is still the NZ record. Meads was a player of enormous strength, character, speed and co-ordination, who regarded playing for the All Blacks as a patriotic privilege. In 1967 he became the second only player ever ordered off in a Test match when he was sent from the field against Scotland. (The first player to be sent off was Cyril Brownlie.) Meads later became a prominent rugby administrator in the King Country and at national level.

A brother, **Stanley Thomas Meads** (1938–), played 30 matches for NZ as a lock and loose forward, including 15 internationals, in 11 of which he locked the All Black scrum with his brother, Colin.

MEAT PRODUCERS' BOARD

Meat Producers' Board was established by Parliament in February 1922 under the Meat Export Control Act, 'to make provision for the appointment of a board with power to control the meat export trade'. The board met for the first time on 14 March 1922. The traditional policy has been 'to obtain the highest possible net prices for the producer'. The board has over the years controlled distribution and freight rates for exports, led the promotion of NZ meat overseas, controlled its own system of grading export meat, contributed to research and development, and acted as general spokesman for the industry. It is financed by a levy (around \$26 million in the mid-1990s) on all stock at the time of slaughter.

The board has never had the same wide-ranging powers over production and marketing as the Dairy Board, but it began to dominate the marketing of sheep meats from NZ round the world during the early 1980s, as the world economic crisis severely affected sales. The board claimed that some traditional exporters were competing against one another in some markets, undercutting one another and severely affecting the return to the NZ producers. It therefore assumed increasing responsibility for marketing, especially of sheep meats.

MECHANICS BAY

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Mechanics Bay, immediately east of downtown Auckland, was so-called because in the early days of Auckland settlement, many ‘mechanics’, a word then used for workmen and artisans, lived there. Flying-boats arrived and departed from a base in Mechanics Bay from the 1930s through to the 1950s and the offices of TEAL, the forerunner of Air NZ were situated there.

MEETING-HOUSES

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Meeting-houses in traditional Maori culture were elaborate structures. The interior walls were panelled with stylised ancestral carvings and decorative reed work, while rafters were painted with red and black designs. The exterior and veranda of meeting-houses or whare whakairo were also carved.

Named after eponymous ancestors the houses were smaller than modern buildings.

MELVILLE, Eliza Ellen

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Eliza Ellen Melville (1882–1946) was born in North Auckland, educated at Auckland University, became the second woman in NZ to qualify as a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and the first to practise law independently. She became the first woman city councillor in NZ, and served for 33 years on the Auckland City Council from her election in 1913. Although she was a conservative politically, her professional and political successes advanced the cause of feminism.

MERCURY BAY

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Mercury Bay is a historic inlet on the eastern side of the Coromandel Peninsula. James Cook made his observation there on the transit of the planet, Mercury, on 10 November 1769, and five days later, while still there, took possession of NZ in the name of George III. The site of his shore station is now called Cooks Beach.

The tiny Mercury Bay Yacht Club became known around the yachting world when Sir Michael Fay launched his America's Cup campaign in its name.

The Mercury Islands lie 20 to 25 km off the coast from Mercury Bay.

MERE

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Mere is a short, flat club with a sharpened edge, used in hand-to-hand fighting and often carried during formal occasions on the marae. A greenstone mere has a mana of its own, and is likely to be a treasured family heirloom.

MEREMERE POWER STATION

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Meremere Power Station is sited on the east bank of the Waikato River, 5 km south of Mercer and 30 km north-west of Huntly. Six machines in the coal-burning thermal station came into operation in 1958, and a seventh installed by 1967 brought generating capacity up to 210 MW. In 1992 the station was mothballed.

The station burnt between 600,000 and 800,000 tonnes of coal a year. Capacity was recorded as 112 MW and about 1.055 million m³ of water from the Waikato River were used for cooling purposes, and returned to the river, each day.

MERINO SHEEP

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Merino sheep were the first breed to arrive in NZ, introduced by Captain Cook in 1773 and re-introduced after they failed to survive, 60 years later, by James Wright who farmed them on Mana Island, near Wellington, from 1834. By the turn of the century, there were more than 14 million and it was the predominant breed.

It is a slow-maturing, fine-wool breed, which does not thrive on lowlands, especially with high rainfall. The advent of refrigerated shipping in the 1880s prompted farmers to look for quick-maturing dual-purpose meat and wool breeds.

Merino still rules the mountainous country of the South Island, numbering 1.3 million and there has been a revival of interest among farmers during the 1990s. A fine-boned, active sheep, weighing between 35 and 45 kg, the Merino has a white face and legs and a pink nose. Rams and some ewes are horned.

The Merino's wool is used for quality woollen and worsted fabrics. The fibre, with a diameter of between 19 and 24 microns, is extraordinarily fine. It has about 50 million fibres in a fleece, compared with the Romney's 15 million. The breed is the oldest and most numerous in the world.

MERTON, Owen Heathcote Grierson

Owen Heathcote Grierson Merton (1887– 1931), a highly regarded watercolourist, was born in Christchurch. He left school at the age of 15, having been educated at Cathedral Grammar School and Christ's College. In 1904, Merton went to Europe for two years and studied under the Flemish artist, Charles van Havermaet, and also attended the Ealing Art School.

On his return to NZ in 1906, he exhibited in Wellington and in 1908, again back in England, he exhibited with the Royal Society of British Artists, attended Colarossi Academy and entered Tudor Hart's studio. His work was exhibited in Christchurch in 1911 but he did not attend, travelling instead to the US where he showed his work at leading exhibitions. He returned to Europe in 1924 and held two one-man exhibitions at the Leicester Gallery in London, before he died.

MESOPOTAMIA

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Mesopotamia is a sheep station in South Canterbury, 70 km north-west of Geraldine. It was first owned by the English writer and philosopher, Samuel Butler, who gave it the name.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF NZ LTD

Meteorological Service of NZ Ltd, a State Owned Enterprise (SOE), provides weather forecasts for the general public, mariners, industry and government departments. Some are provided (through a contract with the government) at no direct cost to the public, and some on a user-pay basis. The NZ Meteorological Service was a government department for 131 years before it was split into two in 1992. The climate studies and climate archival sections were absorbed by the National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), a Crown Research Institute; and the forecasting section became a registered company with SOE status, familiarly known as MetService. MetService administers a weather data network of observing stations throughout the country, on outlying islands such as Enderby, Campbell, Chatham and Raoul, and on the research vessel, *Tangaoroa*, and helps administer weather observing stations throughout the South Pacific. Weather observations are combined with satellite imagery, radar, and global weather computer models to help a team of meteorologists to forecast future weather up to five days ahead. Collected climatological data is archived by NIWA which also publishes detailed statistics and conducts a programme of atmospheric research. (See Climate.)

METHODIST CHURCH

Methodist Church has traditionally been one of the big four religious denominations in NZ with just over 4 per cent of the population, about 139,000 people, claiming adherence, well behind the Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic membership and declining at an even faster rate. For many years its membership sat at 7 per cent.

The first Wesleyan Methodist missionary to arrive was the Rev Samuel Leigh in January 1822. After being virtually chased out of the country by Maori opponents, the Methodists returned before the end of the 1820s and have maintained a presence since then. Towards the end of the 19th century there were basically four groups of Methodists: the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists and Bible Christians. The first Methodist Conference in NZ was held in 1874 and, from then until 1913, NZ shared in the 'General Conference' of Australasian Methodism. In 1913 the four Methodist groups joined to form the Methodist Church of NZ and, since that year, the church here has been self-governing.

METRICATION

(*see* Decimal)

MICE

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Mice are widespread in both urban and rural areas of NZ. The common mouse (*Mus musculus*) is a prolific breeder (up to five litters a year, of six mice each), is omnivorous, can transmit human and animal diseases, and also can contaminate food. It arrived with the earliest settlers and adapted quickly.

MIDDLE ISLAND

Middle Island was a common name until late in the 19th century for the South Island, sandwiched as it is between the North Island and Stewart Island. When the poet, Thomas Bracken, wrote a book on tourism for the Union Steam Ship Company he divided it into two parts, describing the scenic delights of the Middle Island and the North Island. A Union Steam Ship Company handbook on its services in this part of the world, published in 1912, carried a map showing the North and Middle Islands. A southern separatist or secessionist movement during the 1860s was called the Middle Island Association.

MILFORD SOUND

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Milford Track

Milford Sound, on the south-western corner of the South Island, is a focal point for the NZ claim to have some of the most majestic, unspoilt scenery in the world. It is the northernmost of a number of fiords that cut deeply into the coastline, and it is the most spectacular with sheer rock faces soaring 1,200 m steeply from the sea, backed by mountains as high as 1,900 m, giving the 15 km-long sound a canyon effect. The sound is 350 m deep.

MILFORD SOUND - Milford Track

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Milford Track, a 55-km-long route from the head of Lake Te Anau to the head of Milford Sound, provides a three-day trek for tourists in the summer months. It passes through untouched scenery which has been appreciated by visitors from many countries — across rivers, through forests, past glaciers, skirting magnificent mountain formations, and past waterfalls. It was once described by the British-born, NZ-domiciled writer, Blanche Baughan, in a London magazine, as ‘the finest walk in the world’. At the Milford Sound end of the track, there is a hotel with first-class accommodation. There is access to Milford by road, via the Eglinton Valley, the upper reaches of the Hollyford Valley and through the Homer Tunnel; and there is an air service.

Among the earliest visitors to Milford Sound was a Welsh sealer, John Grono, and it is believed that he named the sound ‘Milford Haven’ after the Welsh harbour of that name. The first settlers at Milford were Donald Sutherland (*see* Sutherland Falls), John Malcolm and John Mackay, who built permanent huts at both ends of the fiord in the late 1870s. Sutherland later settled in a homestead at the head of the fiord.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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Milking Shorthorns in NZ have been bred from original English shorthorn dairy stock and Australian Illawarra milking shorthorns, with an infusion of Lincolnshire Red. In England different breeders had selectively bred for either milk or for beef production from the shorthorn cattle known as Durhams, producing two types within one breed. Records are inexact about how many of the milking specialists were imported to NZ as Durhams, but for the first 50 or 60 years of farming, the emphasis was on dual purpose shorthorns, probably a remixing of the two Durham strains. The Illawarra milking shorthorn came from uncontrolled inter-breeding among milking shorthorns, Ayrshires and some longhorns at Illawarra, on the east coast of New South Wales, south of Sydney. This particular group became famous in Australia for milk production, and an official breed was declared in 1929. Several infusions of Illawarra blood into the NZ herd have been made over the years. The Lincolnshire Red strain was added by a Te Awamutu farmer, W Taylor, according to the NZ Milking Shorthorn Association which was formed during World War One.

Milking shorthorns had a surge in popularity during the 1920s with record milkfat and milk volume production claimed for some of them. It is a well built animal, and as such is useful for farmers interested in breeding dairy beef as a sideline.

MINHINNICK, Sir Gordon Edward George

Sir Gordon Edward George Minhinnick (1902–92) was the outstanding newspaper cartoonist in this country, from the time he joined the *NZ Herald* in 1930. He was born in England, came to NZ in his late teens, and studied architecture for four years, before joining the now defunct *Free Lance* weekly newspaper in 1926 as resident cartoonist. He worked also for the *Christchurch Sun* and *Auckland Sun* before the *NZ Herald*. He had a brilliant eye for political absurdity and was a fine draughtsman, maintaining a previously unparalleled level of consistency for over 50 years. It is not widely known that during his period of employment with the *Sun* newspapers, Minhinnick also wrote regular humorous columns that also reached a consistently high level.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

Ministry of Women's Affairs is the first autonomous government ministry for women in NZ and one of a few in the world. It was officially launched on 6 May 1986, headed by Lyttelton Labour MP Ann Hercus. The 20-women ministry was formed as a result of long-term Labour Party women's policy. The ministry's has as its primary role, according to an official description, 'the provision of gender-specific advice to the government on public policy issues.' It has monitored and initiated government policy and legislation; promoted affirmative action, education and the breakdown of stereotypes about women.

A Maori secretariat, Te Ohu Whakatupu, advances Maori women's interests.

MIRO

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Miro (*Podocarpus ferrugineus*, new name *Prumnopitys ferruginea*), sometimes called brown pine, is a fine forest tree, found in most parts of NZ. It grows up to 25 m in height, with male and female organs on separate trees. It is widespread because its fruit is the favourite food of the native wood pigeon. It is a round-topped tree which, in its natural state, favours a shady forest condition. The timber is hard and durable, and often beautifully figured. Thus, it is sometimes marketed as rimu, or matai for furniture or flooring but is a fine product in its own right.

MITRE PEAK

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Mitre Peak, one of NZ's most famous and most photographed land marks, soars out of Milford Sound to a height of 1,695 m. It was named by the survey ship HMS *Acheron* in 1851, because of its remarkable resemblance to a bishop's mitre when viewed from the south side. The view from other angles, however, reveals it is not a single peak but one in a line of five.

MMP

MMP (Mixed Member Proportional Representation) is the electoral system chosen by NZers, by 53.9 per cent to 46.1 per cent (for FPP, or the existing first past the post system) in a referendum held in association with the 1993 election. The referendum build-up was turbulent, with large amounts of big business money invested in a campaign supporting FPP, and it led to a vote by 83.3 per cent of enrolled voters. Some commentators saw the support for MMP as a public objection to the excessive and increasing power of the executive in NZ's unicameral system.

MMP, a proportional representation system based on a German model, was recommended by an electoral reform commission from several schemes it considered. MMP effectively gives political parties a share of parliamentary seats according to its share of the votes cast. Voters cast two votes — the first for a candidate standing in the electorate and the other for the political party the voter wants to see represented in parliament.

Electorates are reduced to 64 (from the 99 under FPP), each with an elected MP; and 56 other MPs come from the party lists, according to the votes scored by the party with the second votes. A party must gain 5 per cent of the nationwide party vote to get a share of list seats, unless it wins an electorate seat. Each party will compile a list, in sequence, of party candidates who would gain seats from the second votes.

If one party has a majority of seats in parliament it forms a government on its own; but if no majority is gained the leader of the party with the most seats is expected to try to form a government in coalition with another party where the two had policies sufficiently in common and together held a majority of seats. MMP is more likely to result in coalition governments than FPP because parties with voting percentages of between 5 and, say, 15 per cent of the national vote, who would probably gain no parliamentary seats under FPP, are assured of representation. Under FPP, NZ on a number of occasions had minority governments — supported by less than half the vote because all the votes for all the losers were disregarded.

MOA-HUNTERS

Moa-hunters is the name for the earliest known Polynesian inhabitants of NZ, so-called because their culture was developed round the hunting for the wingless birds which ranged the native grasslands throughout the country, and from which they derived food, clothing and implements. The middens and the graves of chiefs are rich with artefacts and moa remains. The most prized species of moa was *Euryapteryx gravis*, a heavily fleshed bird about the same height as a man. The moa-hunters, originally from eastern Polynesia, were living here by the ninth century and by the 11th were distributed throughout the country. They were apparently a peaceful hunting and agricultural people, very different sociologically from Maori of later cultures.

It was believed at one time following European colonisation that the earliest inhabitants of NZ were possibly of Melanesian origin but no archaeological traces have ever been found to support this theory which was inferred from some Maori traditions. It is now believed firmly that before the arrival of Europeans, only Polynesians had settled in this country, in more than one wave over hundreds of years, but always originally from eastern Polynesia. As moa numbers were reduced by hunting and environmental changes, Maori life gradually had to change into the type of culture in existence when Europeans rediscovered the country.

MOA

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Moa were large, flightless birds (Dinornithiformes) which, when they were plentiful in NZ, completely dominated the economy of the Maori. Two families of the birds and at least 25 species lived in this country from about 15 million years ago until they became extinct, probably about the year 1500. They ranged in size from small bush animals, which may have been extant in remote parts of the country when the early Europeans arrived, up to giants standing 3 m in height and weighing 230 kg. It is believed they were herbivorous, feeding mostly on leaves, grasses and berries. The birds had large skeletons, with powerful legs, feathers like emus, and small heads with blunt beaks.

The earliest Polynesians in NZ, known as the moa-hunters, ate the flesh, used the bones for implements and ornaments, and the eggs for carrying water. It is likely that pressure of demand led to the extinction of the moa, although environmental changes in the South Island, which carried the most species, were also probably a crucial factor.

MOERAKI BOULDERS

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Moeraki Boulders on the open coastline a little south of Hampden, 80 km north of Dunedin, are huge round stones that lie like ‘devil’s marbles’ on the seashore. In Maori legend they were the food baskets of a wrecked ancestral canoe. The boulders are unusual because they are not the normal boulders found in rivers and on coastlines which are large pieces of rock that have been rounded by river or beach erosion. They are classed as septarian concretions. They were originally formed in sediments lying on the sea floor 60 million years ago. Soon after the deposit of the sediments, lime-bearing waters began to circulate through the layers of soft muds and sands. Lime minerals accumulated in open cracks or crevices to form veins. In the soft muds, however, accumulation also took place around various centres — a fossil shell, bone fragment or piece of wood. As the lime minerals accumulated the concretion grew, but such growth was usually not a pushing apart of the surrounding sediment, but rather a slow transformation of it in place. Development of perfectly spherical concretions, such as those at Moeraki, must have occurred in conditions where the sediments were very soft and pliable and saturated with fluids to allow even growth outwards in all directions.

The Moeraki Boulders are several tonnes in weight and are often more than 2 m in diameter. Similar but often less regular concretions are found in rocks of the same age or slightly older (late Cretaceous, 70–65 million years ago) — for example at Katiki Beach (10 km south of Moeraki), Kakanui Valley (North Otago), the middle gorge of the Waipara River (North Canterbury), Conway River (Marlborough) and in East Coast districts of the North Island.

The late Cretaceous concretions occurring in the Waipara Gorge and in the Mohaka district of inland Hawke’s Bay are notable because they have been formed around often perfectly preserved skeletons of large extinct marine reptiles (plesiosaurs and mosasaurs), turtles and sea snails (ammonites).

MOKI

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Moki (*Latridopsis ciliaris*) also known as blue moki, is a large bottom-living fish with a deep, compressed body, moderate sized head and a mouth with thick fleshy lips. It averages 55 to 70 cm in length and weighs from 2 to 3 kg, although occasional specimens have been caught weighing 10 kg and measuring 1 m in length. It is blue-grey above with several dark bands, plus fine pale lines along each scale row. The flanks are silver-grey and the belly white. It is distributed all around NZ but most commonly around the South Island on sandy bottoms in depths down to 100 m where it is caught mainly by trawling but also by set netting.

Moki represents a fairly small resource and although catches have been as high as 750 tonnes, the sustained yield is thought to be close to 450 tonnes a year. The flesh is firm and light coloured and is readily accepted on the local market which absorbs most of the catch.

Blue moki belongs to the trumpeter family which also includes the copper moki and the common trumpeter, both of which are relatively uncommon.

The so-called red moki is related to the tarakihi but is rarely caught by commercial fishermen.

MOKO

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Moko is the Maori tattoo applied with a special chisel called a uhi. In earlier times, the uhi was made from human bone or, ideally, from the wing bone of an albatross. It had a serrated edge and was tapped with a light mallet. The pigment used in the tattoo was made mostly from the soot from a burnt kahikatea, often mixed with kauri gum. The full male moko could cover the face from the top of the forehead to the base of the chin, and fixed classical patterns had been adopted by the time of European settlement. Men frequently had their buttocks tattooed with spiral designs, with another type of design on the thigh. Tattoo patterns on the backs of the hands and on the chest were rare but not unknown. A woman's facial moko covered only her chin and her lips with occasionally a small pattern on the forehead. Some women had waist and thigh tattoos. Indications are that only a generation or two before the earliest European settlement, there was a less fixed and formalised pattern in the male moko.

A good deal of the modern knowledge we have on moko comes from the drawings and paintings of a British soldier, Horatio Gordon Robley (1840– 1930), who arrived in Auckland with the 68th Regiment in January 1864 and departed in June the following year. During his stay he made hundreds of sketches of Maori faces, with detailed and accurate representations of the tattoos, and wrote two books: *Moko — or Maori Tattooing* (1896) and *Pounamu, Notes on NZ Greenstone* (1915). Robley's text, in association with *Moko — or Maori Tattooing*, was basically in support of his drawings which are the real key to the style of early moko patterns. Each of the stylized moko patterns on each part of the face had a particular name but the application had about it the individuality of any art form.

Robley was a musketry instructor with the 68th Regiment, holding the rank of lieutenant. He fought at the battle of Gate Pa. He later served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Mauritius and in Cape Colony, retiring in 1887 with the rank of major-general and living in London until his death.

MOLESWORTH STATION

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Molesworth Station, in the upper Awatere Valley, Marlborough, was for many years the largest single land holding in NZ, covering 1,800 km² of high country within the huge horseshoe of the Clarence River. Molesworth homestead is 115 km south-west of Blenheim. The region was settled early, by sheep graziers who overstocked the land. Heavy grazing by sheep and the depredations of rabbits caused extreme soil erosion, and forced farmers to walk off their properties in many parts of the region. Molesworth was abandoned, but the government took over the station in the 1930s, turned it into a huge cattle ranch and, with scientific management, repaired the worst deterioration and restored much of the tussockland.

MOLLYMAWK

(see Albatross)

MONARCH BUTTERFLY

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Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*) is the most celebrated of NZ butterflies, plentiful between late spring and autumn. It has black-edged wings of red, orange and yellow shades, its wingspan is 80 to 100 mm, and it is a strong flier reaching speeds of up to 40 km/h. The male is distinguished from the female by narrower vein markings, and a sex gland lobe on each wing. The Monarch butterfly came originally from North America, apparently in pre-European times.

MONKFISH

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Monkfish (*Kathetostoma giganteum*) also known as the giant stargazer, is a large, fat-bodied fish with a huge, blunt head. It averages 30 to 40 cm in length and weighs about 2 kg. The mouth and eyes face upwards, enabling it to capture prey which stray too close to it as it lies almost completely buried in the sand or mud bottom. The mouth is very large in comparison with the size of the fish so that it can engulf prey almost half its size. Mottled olive-brown above and white below, the fish is also armed with two strong spines on either side of the back of the head. The skin is scaleless and tough.

Although there are six species of stargazer in NZ waters only the monkfish is commercially important. It is caught by trawlers in depths of 60 to 600 m around the southern coast. The flesh is white and firm with a delicate flavour.

When trimmed, the body is similar in appearance to that of the European monkfish, hence the preferred trade name for the local species.

MONRAD, Ditlev Gothard

Ditlev Gothard Monrad (1811–87) was Prime Minister of Denmark in 1863, immediately before the war with Germany over Schleswig-Holstein. After his country's defeat, Monrad left Denmark in 1865 and emigrated to NZ. He and his family took a farm of about 200 ha near the site of Palmerston North, built themselves a pit-sawn timber home and began cattle and sheep farming. When the Hauhau insurgence caused some settlers to retreat temporarily to the main settlements, Monrad and his family went to Wellington. He returned to Denmark, but his two sons remained and went back to farming in the Manawatu.

MOONLIGHT, George Fairweather

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George Fairweather Moonlight (*c.* 1829–84) was a colourful prospector and gold miner who left his name indelibly on the map of the South Island. In Central Otago Moonlight is an area about 30 km north of Middlemarch and 50 km north-west of Palmerston; and on the West Coast there is a locality and a creek named after him. Moonlight was born in Scotland, went to sea as a ship's boy, and then moved from goldfield to goldfield, from California, to Victoria and to Gabriel's Gully, to Collingwood, to Westland. He was a tall flamboyant man with an American accent, who became a popular figure on the West Coast and in Nelson, first as a prospector and miner and then as a storekeeper and hotelier.

It is understood that Moonlight was a nickname given to him in Australia, because of his habit of travelling by night, and that his real name was George Fairweather.

MOORE, Michael Kenneth

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Michael Kenneth Moore (1949–) was the 51st Prime Minister of NZ, from September to November 1990. Moore was born in Whakatane, the son of Alan Moore and Audrey Goodall, and was educated at Dilworth School, Auckland, and Bay of Islands College, Kawakawa. He married Yvonne Dereany in 1975. He worked as a social worker and then as a freezing worker, became a member of the Auckland Trades Council at 17 years of age and entered parliament for the Labour Party in the Eden electorate in 1972. He was defeated in 1975, was re-elected for the Papanui electorate in Christchurch in 1976 and has remained an MP since then.

Moore became a minister in the Labour administration of 1984 with a number of portfolios, and earned a reputation for energy and a high level of inter-personal skills as Minister of External Relations and Trade. He travelled extensively and was active in pushing NZ's case before GATT (General Agreement on Tarriffs and Trade).

After David Lange resigned as Prime Minister in 1988, he was succeeded by Geoffrey Palmer who resigned two months before the 1990 general election and Moore took control of the unsuccessful election campaign. He became Leader of the Opposition after the election, with the task of rebuilding the beaten Labour Party, but was himself deposed by Helen Clark after National won the 1990 election.

MOOSE

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Moose (*Alces americana*) were introduced from Canada in 1901, 1909, and 1910, but have never become well established. Only three bulls and two cows have been taken by licensed hunters, the last in 1952. It is the largest of the deer family, can reach 180 cm in height at its shoulder, and weigh up to 500 kg in its natural habitat. In NZ it was confined to an area around Dusky Sound and the Fiordland National Park, in the rain forest at lower altitudes. Although it was never well enough established to be an economic problem, it was defined early as a noxious animal.

MOREPORK

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Morepork (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*), or ruru, is the only species of owl (Strigidae) widespread in NZ. It is distributed throughout the country, living in forests, farmlands, and even in outer suburban bush. It is seen in the evening hunting for insects, moths, mice, small birds, lizards and beetles. The morepork, named onomatopoeically because of its call, lays two to three eggs in a hollow tree, in clumps of vegetation or sometimes on a platform in the fork of a tree. The eggs are laid at two-day intervals, and incubated for a period of up to 31 days.

MORGAN, Edward

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Edward Morgan (1907–52) won NZ its first Olympic gold medal and remains the only boxer from this country to win an Olympic division. He was one of nine members of the 1928 NZ team, which included another boxer, Alf Cleverley, four swimmers and three track and field athletes. A strong fighter-boxer, Ted Morgan won the NZ lightweight title in 1927, but had put on weight during the journey to Amsterdam for the Games and had to fight as a welterweight. He returned to his home in Wellington after the Games, and later fought professionally for a brief period in the US. He suffered a hand injury, however, and was forced to return home.

MORGAN, John

John Morgan (1807–65) was a central figure in the remarkable agricultural economy which the Maori developed in the southern Waikato area during the late 1840s and 1850s. British-born, he arrived at Paihia in 1833 as a lay missionary and, after serving at Thames and in the eastern Waikato, took over the station at Te Awamutu where he came under the protection of Rewi Maniapoto. He spent 20 years at the mission station as a religious instructor, but it was his interest in agriculture which enabled the energetic Maori with their communal social structure to turn the region into a munificent farm, much praised by astonished visitors to the area, including Lady Martin, wife of the Chief Justice, and Sir George Grey. Maori grew wheat, maize, barley and fruit as well as potatoes and pumpkins, and pigs and cattle were fattened on grass and the surplus crops. Two flour mills were constructed to cope with the huge acreage of wheat (about 500 ha in one area alone). Early in the 1850s the Maori, under Morgan's spiritual charge, were exporting produce to Australia and even to the Californian goldfields.

Morgan had to leave the area with his family in 1862, because of the tense situation which led to the land wars in the Waikato. The cultivations near Te Awamutu were destroyed by the British troops under Sir Duncan Cameron at the time of the Orakau Pa battle, because they wanted to deprive the Maori insurgents of access to food supplies. Although Morgan wanted to return, the government discouraged him and he died suddenly in 1865.

MORIORI

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Moriori were the Polynesian inhabitants of the Chatham Islands and, although there is little knowledge of the time of their arrival there and the extent of their isolation, it is generally accepted they came from the South Island of NZ. About 2,000 Moriori were living on the bleak, windswept islands when they were rediscovered in 1791, and they were at the Archaic stage of Maori culture — hunting for and gathering their food. They were victims of Maori aggression throughout the 19th century and, because of this and other causes such as disease, the last full-blooded Moriori is believed to have died in 1933.

One early theory, now discounted, claimed that Moriori were already settled in NZ at the time of the Maori arrival here, and were driven to the Chathams by the more aggressive newcomers.

MORMON CHURCH

Mormon Church or the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints is a strongly evangelical religious sect which was founded in the US in the 1820s by Joseph Smith who claimed he had divine revelations. After the death of Smith, the leadership was taken over by Brigham Young, a powerful personality, and the community moved in 1847 to Utah where Salt Lake City became the centre of the movement. Because of the vigorous proselytising by sect members, many of whom spend periods on missionary activities, there is now a worldwide membership of more than three million.

Members of the church began proselytising among NZers, with special emphasis on the Maori population, during the period between the two wars. The church has also given scholarships to Mormon schools in the US to many young NZers. By 1956, the church membership exceeded 13,000 in NZ, more than 9,000 of them Maori. Over the following five years, the numbers increased by more than 25 per cent to 17,978 (12,179 of them Maori, representing more than 7 per cent of all Maori religious professions). By the 1990s, numbers totalled 49,000 with an intercensal growth of around 30 per cent. The only other denomination to gain rapidly increasing Maori membership over the past two decades is Ratana.

Mormonism is not strictly a Protestant sect and doctrinally has veered well away from traditional Christianity. According to the church, immigrants from Palestine and Babylon arrived early in North America and, between 600 BC and AD 421, Christ appeared among Americans. But wars among the people ended in their destruction. The history and the teachings of this era were compiled by the prophets, abridged by a number of people including the Prophet Mormon and then written on to golden plates by Mormon's son, Moroni. In 1823, Joseph Smith learned of the whereabouts and contents of the plates through a series of visions. He is said to have translated the plates into English. The plates have never been found.

Among the important Mormon doctrines are faith in Christ, repentance for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands. The faith also incorporates a lay priesthood and the eligibility for the attainment of deity by all Mormons in the footsteps of Jesus Christ.

MORRIESON, Ronald Hugh

Ronald Hugh Morrieson (1922–72), the most original novelist NZ has produced, was a master of black humour who captured forever the life of smalltown NZ in the era from 1930 to 1950. He lived almost all his life in the same house in Hawera, Taranaki, which had been built by his maternal grandfather, a cabinetmaker, who arrived in NZ from the Shetland Islands as a youth in 1874. Morrieson's father and mother were both musicians, and he also became a dance band musician and later a teacher. Morrieson wrote four novels and two short stories. *The Scarecrow* and *Came a Hot Friday* were published in 1963 and 1964 respectively, and were well received in Australia but largely ignored in NZ. *Predicament* (1974) and *Pallet on the Floor* (1976) were not published in his lifetime, and neither were his two short stories, 'Cross My Heart and Cut My Throat' and 'The Chimney', both published in *Landfall* in 1974. Morrieson died, unknown, after a period of alcoholism, not long after his mother's death.

MORRINSVILLE

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Morrinsville is a substantial town of more than 10,000 people on the bank of the Piako River in Waikato, 30 km north-east of Hamilton. It is a servicing and distribution centre for one of the most intensively farmed dairying areas in the world. It was named after its original European settlers, Thomas and Samuel Morrin, although its first name was Morrins Landing. It became a borough in 1921, and a ward of the Matamata Piako District Council in 1989.

MORRISON, Sir Howard Leslie

Sir Howard Leslie Morrison (1935–) is the best known Maori entertainer in NZ and a leader of his people. He was born in Rotorua and educated at Te Aute College. He was at first a surveyor's assistant before becoming an entertainer during the 1950s as a member of the Howard Morrison Quartet (with Noel King, Wi Wharekura and Gerry Merito). The group's first record in 1958, which sold a staggering 78,000 copies, carried the songs 'My Old Man's an All Black' and 'Battle of Waikato'. After the quartet disbanded in 1965, Morrison became a solo act, touring South-East Asia, Australia as well as NZ, and starred in NZ movies and television programmes. He became the Entertainer of the Year in 1986 and Entertainer of the Decade in 1989. He gradually became the pro of the national entertainment canoe with performances before royalty and at the opening ceremony of the Commonwealth Games in 1990. He has won many other accolades both for his work as a performer and on behalf of his Maori people.

MOSGIEL

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Mosgiel is a town with about 10,000 people, 17 km west of Dunedin.

It is a servicing centre for a highly productive farming area based on the fertile Taieri Plain, which supports market gardening, fruit-growing and sheep and dairy cattle. It has been known also as a processing centre for woollen fabrics and leather goods. It was first settled in the early 1860s by John Gow, whose original concrete homestead built in 1862 still stands, and later by Arthur John Burns, son of the Otago church leader, the Rev Dr Thomas Burns. The name comes from Mossgiel, the property in Scotland owned by the Burns's forebear, poet Robert Burns. One 's' was dropped from the name, Mossgiel, at some time over the years.

MOSQUITOES

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Mosquitoes are represented by 13 species in six genera in NZ. Mosquitoes in NZ do not carry malaria. The most common species of mosquito are as follows:

- Domestic mosquito (*Culex pervigilans*) breeds prolifically all year round in northern NZ, and elsewhere seasonally, in any still water. It makes a high-pitched whirring sound in flight, and is basically a night-biter.
- Striped or tiger mosquito (*Aedes notoscriptus*) also breeds freely but needs more sheltered places, thrives in humid weather, bites mostly during the daytime and flies silently.
- Coastal mosquito (*Opifex fuscus*) breeds throughout NZ in saltwater, and is the largest species present in NZ. It can give a very painful bite.
- Winter mosquito (*Aedes antipodeus*) is most active in winter, bites both day and night, and lays eggs in the mud.

MOSSES

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Mosses, or Musci (technically Bryopsida), are the third group of bryophytes in NZ flora. The others are hornworts and liverworts. They are numerically the largest group with more than 500 species widespread in most habitats from coastal rocks to those of the highest mountains. Like liverworts, they are not resistant to desiccation but are able to resume growth when rewetted.

The familiar moss plant is the haploid or gametophyte generation and in mosses this starts as an algal-like thread (the protonema) that later gives rise to leafy buds which grow into the familiar moss plants. These leafy plants bear the sex organs and later they support and nourish the sporophyte (or spore bearing generation which is diploid).

Moss spores are small and easily distributed and many species have worldwide distributions. It has been shown that the spores of many species can survive the sort of wet and dry freezing they would be exposed to at high altitude in jet streams.

The largest mosses here are among the largest in the world with *Dawsonia superba* reliably reported as having stems more than 80 cm tall. Most other length records are for aquatic or pendant forms. As with liverworts many species are epiphytes growing perched on other plants and a few are even found as epiphylls on leaves. A feature of mosses is the elegant and finely ornamented peristome teeth that surround the mouth of the capsule and control the rate of spore release. Because of their complex layered structure they react hygroscopically to moisture in the air, closing when it is wet and opening when it is dry enough for the spores to be easily dispersed.

MOTAT

MOTAT, or the Museum of Transport and Technology of NZ, was conceived in 1960 and first opened for public inspection in 1964, inspired by the rapid advancement of science and technology generated in the 20th century. Motat's success is a tribute to the foresight of three independent societies — the Old Time Transport Preservation League of Matakohē, the Royal Aeronautical Society, and the Auckland Historical Society . The museum is located on a site of 15 ha, leased from the Auckland City Council — a 2.8-ha main museum site at Western Springs, and a 21.1-ha site adjacent to the Auckland Zoo known as the Keith Park Memorial Airfield, an aviation museum. The two sites are linked by an operational electric tramway service.

The museum is recognised as the principal keeper of this country's technological treasures, and has become a tourist attraction in its own right. Motat has sections laid out to cover different spheres of activity, in life-like settings— including agriculture, armaments, education, firefighting, medicine, music, photography, railways, recorded sound, road transport, aviation, space, steam and engineering and tramways.

MOTHS

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Moths are well represented in the NZ fauna by about 1,700 species.

- The largest is the puriri (or ghost) moth (*Aenetus virescens*), whose wing span may reach 15 cm. The wings have a predominantly green colouring, and the rear wings are of a lighter colouring than the forewings. It is a powerful flier, and not very common at the moth stage. The caterpillar is a wood borer which lives in a number of native trees, notably the puriri, and has also adapted to introduced trees such as the apple and the oak.
- The magpie moth (*Nyctemera annulata*), a common black and white day-flying moth with a yellow abdomen, has a very well known and attractive caterpillar — black and furry with some red stripes.
- The case moth (*Liothula omnivora*) is common in trees throughout NZ at the larval stage, in the case which is a lifetime home for the female of the species which never develop wings.
- The caterpillars of the grass moths (*Orocrambus*) are pasture pests, eating both leaves and roots, and the caterpillars of the noctuid moths, the large, blundering dusk-flying species, are plant pests. Among these are the ‘army worm’ caterpillars which, when flourishing, can devastate pasture or crops.

MOTUEKA

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Motueka, a town with 6,000 people on the western side of Tasman Bay, 55 km north-west of Nelson, is on a small but fertile coastal plain, which supports market gardening, fruit growing and dairying, and almost all NZ's tobacco and hop crops.

The region is favoured by a moderate climate with lots of sunshine with much evidence of pre-European Maori habitation. The name is believed to be a corruption of 'motuweka', motu meaning an island of bush, and weka a woodhen. It was because of the fertility of the area that groups of European settlers left the main NZ Company town at Nelson Haven as early as 1842 to start the new township. Motueka became a borough in 1900 and was incorporated within the Tasman District Council in 1989.

Port Motueka, used by coastal vessels, lies 3 km to the south-east.

MOUNTAINEERING

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Hillary in Himalayas

Mountaineering, because of the very nature of the NZ topography, has attracted a large and expert following since it first became regarded as a sport here in the 1880s. From the earliest days of European settlement, explorers had covered huge areas of the country on foot but mostly chose to use routes well known to Maori who had a system of tracks and waterways which were practical routes through and around the country. These journeys over long distances through dense bush or along rocky beaches were testing enough without the explorers seeking to go over peaks as well. But as the sport developed, climbers found many rugged mountain ranges in most parts of the country, and the Southern Alps has proved a tough testing ground for those who want to get experience in snow, ice, among crevasses and avalanches. Apart from the immediate area of NZ's highest peak, Mt Cook, with the Hermitage resort nearby, the snow conditions at high levels in the Southern Alps are likely to be very isolated and demand the expedition type of climbing group that is required in such great climbing ranges as the Himalayas and Andes.

Mountaineering as a sport began here in the 1880s when an English climber, W S Green, got within 60 m of the summit of Mt Cook, approaching from the Tasman Glacier. This aroused widespread interest and the NZ Alpine Club was formed in 1891. Mt Cook was first climbed three years later by three NZers, Fyfe, Clarke and Graham, approaching from the Hooker Glacier, a route not used again for a successful ascent for 60 years. In the early years of the century, two professional guides, Peter and Alex Graham, made a number of outstanding climbs in the Southern Alps, and Peter made the first traverse of Mt Cook in 1906. He was chief guide at the Hermitage, Mt Cook from that year until the 1920s.

MOUNTAINEERING - Hillary in Himalayas

There was a steady increase in interest in climbing in the Southern Alps through the 1930s and 1940s, and this led to the development of a group of expert climbers who began to look overseas for challenges. Sir Edmund Hillary went to the Himalayas in 1951 and stimulated his interest in Mt Everest which he climbed in 1953 as a member of an expedition which included fellow NZer George Lowe. Hillary's world fame again stimulated mountaineering here and it also led to increased interest in tramping around the broken, bushclad country of both the North and South Islands.

A number of NZers have formed their own or joined other expeditions to the Himalayas since Hillary, and to the Andes and European mountains. Among the best-known NZ mountaineers is Peter Hillary, Sir Edmund's son. But the most celebrated mountaineer of the 1970s and 1980s is undoubtedly Graeme Dingle, veteran of five major Himalayan expeditions, and of climbing trips to the Andes and to Europe where he became the first climber to conquer all the North Faces in one season.

MOUNT ALBERT

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Mount Albert is a volcanic cone in Auckland which has given its name to a residential suburb. The cone was originally a Maori pa site known as Owairaka (named after Wairaka, a woman said to have founded the pa) but was renamed after Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, shortly after their marriage in 1840. Evidence of Maori occupation was largely destroyed in the 1870s and 1880s by quarrying. One source says the first European to climb the hill was the missionary Samuel Marsden.

MOUNT ASPIRING

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Glacial Sapping

Mount Aspiring is a pyramid-like peak in the southern region of the Southern Alps, on the border of Otago and Westland, about 30 km west of Lake Wanaka. It has challenged expert mountaineers because of its similarity to the Matterhorn in the Swiss Alps. At 3,036 m, it is the highest peak in NZ outside Mt Cook National Park.

The mountain is composed entirely of hard schist rocks. These rocks were originally laid down as muds and sands on the sea floor. Between 170 and 120 million years ago, earth movements associated with the beginnings of the opening-up of the Tasman Sea and Southern Ocean, squeezed and buckled the old sea floor sediments and pushed them deep into the earth's crust where they were exposed to high temperatures and pressures. The beds of sand and mud, on being exposed, underwent re-crystallisation and re-constitution to form the metamorphic rock called schist. Earth movements, beginning about 12 million years ago, raised these rocks again to various heights above sea level, and since then erosion has carved the land surface into its present shape. In the case of Mt Aspiring, however, the carving has been largely the work of glaciers, during the last two million years. Even now Aspiring is surrounded by active glaciers.

MOUNT ASPIRING - Glacial Sapping

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The steep, bare rock walls at the heads of glaciers dig into the rock by a process called glacial sapping (the effects of freezing and thawing). Large armchair-shaped indentations, or cirques, are produced, separated by strongly serrated ridges. If an originally-rounded peak is surrounded by three or more of these cirques as the glacial sapping process continues, the peak is attacked from front, flank, and rear. The cirques intersect to form sharp buttress-like ridges, and the peak area progressively dwindles, until eventually a sharp point or 'horn' is developed, bounded on all sides by steep slopes.

The mountain gives its name to **Mount Aspiring National Park** in which it is situated. The park covers 316,657 ha, stretching south from the Haast River to the Routeburn, between the Hollyford and Dart Rivers, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, and includes parts of the Vincent, Lake and Wetland Counties. The park was established in 1964 with 199,105 ha and increased to its present size in 1971. It encompasses forests, native tussock and glaciated alpine country.

Mt Aspiring is also the name of a locality 11 km south-east of the mountain and 47 km north-west of Wanaka.

MOUNT BRUCE NATIVE BIRD RESERVE

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Mount Bruce Native Bird Reserve, 25 km north-west of Masterton in the Wairarapa, is the scene of dramatic experiments to re-establish rare native birds and protect them from extinction — most notably the kakapo, the takahe, and the black stilt.

MOUNT COOK

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Geologically

Mount Cook National Park

Mount Cook lily

Mount Cook Station

Mount Cook

Mount Cook, within Mt Cook National Park, Mackenzie County, in South Canterbury, is NZ's highest mountain. The highest of three peaks on the main ridge of the mountain is 3,753 m high. On 14 December 1991 10.5 m was lost off the top of this peak due to the failure of the underlying bedrock of the mountain causing a rock slide with an accompanying avalanche of snow and ice.

The mountain ridge runs from the Hooker Glacier on the west side to the Tasman Glacier on the east and forms a section of the South Island's Main Divide. The peaks are seen more clearly from the western side, but a tourist service provided by the Mount Cook Group of companies lands ski planes on the Tasman Glacier to provide a dramatic view of the bulk of the mountain.

Mt Cook was first climbed on Christmas Day, 1894, by George Graham of Waimate, and Thomas C Fyfe and Jack M Clarke, Hermitage guides, approaching from the Hooker Glacier. There are a number of climbing routes but the most popular is up the north-east face; a route from the south gives climbers a chance to traverse the three peaks.

The mountain was named after James Cook by Captain J L Stokes, commander of the survey ship, *Acheron*. The Maori call Mt Cook 'Aorangi', meaning 'sky cloud' but usually translated as 'cloud piercer'. The name is probably more correctly spelt and pronounced 'Aoraki' in accordance with the South Island Maori dialect. In Maori mythology, the mountain is the greatest of the sky children who arrived on earth when their sky-father, Rangi, descended in a love embrace on the earth mother, Papa. The Maori passed close to this massive peak on their alpine pass routes to the West Coast sources of pounamu (greenstone).

MOUNT COOK - Geologically

Geologically, the entire mass of the mountain is composed of alternating sequences of siltstones, argilites and sandstones of the Torlesse Supergroup — often referred to as ‘greywacke’. Although fossils are very rare, tubes and trails of marine worms have been found in the Mt Cook region; and in adjacent areas (for example towards Arthur’s Pass) fragments of fossil clams have been found in rocks similar to those of Mt Cook. The fossils indicate that the rocks of the mountain were laid down on the sea bed in middle Triassic time, about 225–208 million years ago, when the site now occupied by modern NZ was part of the sea floor lying off the coastlines of Australia, Tasmania and Antarctica.

Great quantities of sediment derived from erosion on Australia, Tasmania and Antarctica accumulated on the sea floor along with debris from volcanic activity, both on the continents and the sea. These sediments were buried by other sediments and pushed down deep into the earth’s crust; and from about 135 million years ago, earth movements associated with the opening of the Tasman Sea and Southern Ocean crumpled and fractured the enormous piles of sediment and pushed them above sea level to form an extensive land mass — part of it the mountainous area that now centres on Mt Cook.

(See Geology.)

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook National Park

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Mount Cook National Park covers 69,958 ha, was established in 1953, shares a common boundary with Westland National Park, and within its boundaries are the highest mountains and longest glacier in NZ and Australia. Nineteen peaks in fluting ice and snow ridges rise to more than 3,000 m above sea level. The park headquarters are near the government-owned Tourist Hotel Corporation's famous Hermitage Hotel in Mt Cook Alpine Village, 747 m above sea level. The village which is served by an airfield, is 338 km south-west from Christchurch (about four hours' drive), about 215 km north-west from Timaru, and offers a wide range of accommodation from luxury suites at the hotel to low-cost chalets nearby. There are huts higher up the Hooker, Tasman and Godley Valleys administered by the park board.

The park has tracks and easy walks in the Hooker and Tasman Valleys where in summer fields of delicate mountain flowers bloom among the grey rocks. Many of these walks provide their most memorable experiences in times of mist, rain and light snow that is inevitably commonplace in this wild region even in summer months.

Overseas tourists are lured from afar by what is billed as 'the flight of a lifetime' among the high peaks and over the 29 km long by 3 km wide Tasman Glacier, with most flights actually landing on the ice at the head of the glacier.

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook lily

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Mount Cook lily (*Ranunculus lyallii*) grows in profusion in the park along with the snow gentian and the flowering mountain ribbonwood. There is also some bird life in the small remnants of bush near the Hermitage, most notably a brash and inquisitive green native parrot, the kea (the world's only alpine parrot); the pipit; the rifleman or titipounamu; the bellbird or makomako; and the grey warbler or riroriro. The Mt Cook lily is the emblem of the Mount Cook Group of Companies which provides tourism and transport services in many parts of the country.

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook Station

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Mount Cook Station is a high-country sheep station at the junction of the Tasman and Jolie Rivers, at the southern end of the Burnett Range in the Mackenzie Country, about 15 km from Mt Cook Village. The land was first taken up in 1856 by a pioneering couple, Andrew and Catherine Burnett, whose descendants still occupy the property.

MOUNT COOK - Mount Cook

Mount Cook is also the name for a central suburb in Wellington and the small hill on which it stands, although it has increasingly merged into the city in recent years without maintaining an identity of its own. It was originally the site of a jail and a military barracks, and then for many years a police station and a school. The National War Memorial with its carillon and the National Museum and National Art Gallery are on the hill.

MOUNT DAMPIER

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Mount Dampier (3,440 m) is a peak in the Southern Alps less than 1 km north of Mt Cook, on the boundary between McKenzie County, South Canterbury, and Westland County, South Westland. There is a Dampier Range in Waipara County, North Canterbury, and Dampiers Bay is the site of the Lyttelton dry dock. The name comes from Charles E Dampier, a pioneer settler and lawyer, who arrived in 1860 and became a member of the Canterbury Provincial Council.

MOUNT EDEN

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Mount Eden, an inner city suburb of Auckland, takes its name from an extinct volcano 196 m high that dominates the suburban landscape. It is one of a number of extinct cones on the Auckland isthmus which were used for many years by the Maori as fortified villages. Its Maori name was Maungawhau, the mountain of the whau. The whau is a shrub which was used by the Maori in making fishing nets. Mt Eden marks the southern boundary of the land purchased by Captain William Hobson for the site of Auckland, his new capital, in 1840. It was named after George Eden, first Earl of Auckland.

MOUNT MAUNGANUI

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Mount Maunganui is a part of the seventh largest urban area in NZ, on a long peninsula on the other side of Tauranga Harbour from downtown Tauranga. It contributes to a greater Tauranga urban area, which has a population of close to 71,000 people. It takes its name from a steep, solitary cone rising 232 m from a low strip of beach at the end of the peninsula. The settlement was declared an Independent Town District in 1937, a borough in 1945 and has been absorbed into Tauranga city. The port of Tauranga, with its main docks on the inside of the Mt Maunganui peninsula, is a major export port. It handles the pulp, paper and timber products from Murupara and Kawerau, and a wide range of other primary products from the rich Bay of Plenty region. In summer, 'The Mount', as it is commonly known, is a popular holiday place because of its benign climate and the existence of beaches only a few metres apart at the end of the peninsula below the mountain — surf on the ocean beach to the east, and calm water on the harbour side.

MOUNT NGAURUHOE

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Mount Ngauruhoe (2,290 m) is one of the three volcanoes on the central North Island plateau, between Mt Tongariro to the north and Ruapehu to the south. Ngauruhoe is an active cone still emitting steam and gas regularly, and occasionally giving great belches of ash. The first European to climb the mountain was John Carne Bidwill in 1839.

MOUNT PEEL

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Mount Peel is the highest (1,717 m) peak in the Mt Peel Range, named after the British Prime Minister of the 1830s and 1840s, Robert Peel. It has in turn given its name to Mt Peel Station, established by J B A Acland in the 1850s.

MOUNT RICHMOND FOREST PARK

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Mount Richmond Forest Park is one of the 19 forest parks throughout NZ. It covers 186,923 ha — the area between the Motueka/Waimea Plain (Nelson) and the Wairau Valley (Marlborough). Most of the park is covered with beech forest which is managed primarily as protection forest, but there are stands of exotic pine at Hira, Rai/Whangamoia, Waimea, and Wairau. The park has much of geological and historical interest, with its unusual rock types in striking colours and formations, and a variety of minerals, including gold which was worked there in the 19th century. The park contains only one small lake, Lake Chalice, formed when a landslide blocked the Upper Goulter River some 2,000 years ago. Good roads lead into the park from all sides.

MOUNT TARANAKI, or Egmont

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Mount Taranaki, or Egmont (2,518 m) is the mountain which in superb symmetrical isolation dominates the landscape of the province of Taranaki. Its near perfect conical shape is broken by one outcrop, a secondary cone called Fanthsams Peak, to the south. The Maori name, Taranaki, means ‘barren mountain’. One of the most famous of all Maori legends tells how Egmont was banished from the Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe cluster in the central North Island after a fight for the affection of beautiful Mt Pihanga. The mountain was named Egmont by James Cook, when he first sighted it in January 1770, after the second Earl of Egmont, a former First Lord of the Admiralty. It has since had the Maori name, Taranaki, reinstated as an option. The first Europeans to reach the summit were German naturalist Ernst Dieffenbach and a whaler James Heberley.

Cape Egmont is the most westerly point on the Taranaki coastline, originally named ‘Cabo Pieter Boreels’ by Abel Tasman who spotted the cape in December 1642. Egmont Village, near Inglewood, and Egmont Road, a railway station north-east of New Plymouth, have also taken the name.

Egmont National Park, constituted in 1900, covers 33,543 ha. It is shaped like a large circle centred on the summit and extending to a point 9 km down the mountain at an altitude of 360 m. There are camping facilities and cabins for climbers, less ambitious trampers and walkers, and one of the main attractions is the Dawson Falls, 900 m up the south-eastern side of the mountain.

MOUNT VICTORIA

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Mount Victoria is the name of prominent landmarks in both Auckland and Wellington. The Auckland Mt Victoria is just inside the entrance to Waitemata Harbour, near North Head in the borough of Devonport. In Wellington, Mt Victoria rises above Point Jerningham on its north side, Oriental Bay on its west side and Jerningham Bay on its east side. It provides panoramic views of Wellington City.

MOUNTAINS

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Mountains of various sizes dominate the NZ landscape, particularly in the South Island where there are more than 200 peaks higher than 2,300 m. More than three-quarters of the land surface is above the 200-m contour. The mountain system of the South Island runs the entire length of the island, with the Southern Alps a massive backbone to the west. A number of subsidiary ranges run out from the main divide of the Alps.

In the North Island, the mountain system runs north-east roughly parallel to the east coast from the Tararua Range to East Cape but only four volcanic cones exceed 1,800 m — Ruapehu at 2,797 m, Taranaki (Egmont) at 2,518 m, Ngauruhoe 2,290 m and Tongariro 1,968 m.

The South Island mountains higher than 2,800 m are:

<u>Southern Alps</u>	metres
<u>Cook</u>	3,753
Tasman	3,500
<u>Dampier</u>	3,440
Silberhorn	3,279
<u>Lendenfeld</u>	3,201
Mt Hicks [St David's Dome]	3,183
<u>Malte Brun</u>	3,176
Torres	3,163
Teichelmann	3,160
Sefton	3,157
Haast	3,138
Elie de Beaumont	3,109
Douglas Peak	3,081
Le Perouse	3,079
Haidinger	3,066
Minarets	3,066
<u>Aspiring</u>	3,036
Hamilton	3,022
Glacier Peak	3,007
De le Beche	2,992
Aiguilles Rouges	2,966
Nazomi	2,961
Darwin	2,961
Chudleigh	2,952
Annan	2,947

Low	2,942
Haeckel	2,941
Goldsmith	2,905
Conway Peak	2,901
Bristol Top	2,898
Walter	2,898
Grey	2,893
Green	2,836
Hutton	2,834
D'Archiac	2,828
Ronald Adair	2,827
Earnslaw	2,823
Hochstetter Dome	2,822
Nathan	2,804
<u>Kaikoura Ranges</u>	
Tapuaenuku	2,884
Alarm	2,865

MOUNTFORT, Vivienne

Vivienne Mountfort (1981–) is a leading NZ textile artist who has exhibited in Italy, Japan, the US, Europe and Australia as well as throughout NZ. Born at Christchurch and educated at the Canterbury School of Art and Christchurch Teachers' College, she has worked with Audrey King, a Christchurch spinner and dyer, since 1972. They collaborated in 1973 on two weavings which won them first and second prizes in the NZ Wool Board off-loom contest at the Invercargill Woolcrafts Festival that year. Mountfort has won a number of first prizes for her woven miniatures at embroidery exhibitions, and in other major competitions. She is especially well known for her circular woven representations of native bush. The kauri and the buttressed kahikatea have been the inspiration for some of her most impressive work.

Her work hangs in NZ Embassies in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Chile, in the Polynesian Centre at Honolulu; and in many NZ buildings. She is also represented in many private collections.

MOURIE, Graham Neil Kenneth

Graham Neil Kenneth Mourie (1952–) was born at Opunake, educated at New Plymouth Boys' High School and Victoria University, played rugby as a flank forward for Wellington for two seasons before returning to represent his home province of Taranaki and becoming one of the great All Black captains. He was captain of a NZ team that toured Argentina in 1976 and played his first full test against the British Isles at Christchurch in 1977. It was the third test of the series and he was called in after the All Blacks had lost the second test. Later that season he was chosen as captain of the All Black side that toured the British Island and became the first NZ rugby team to beat England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland on one tour. He remained captain until 1982, although he did not play in the controversial 1981 series against South Africa on grounds of conscience. As a player, Mourie had extraordinary anticipation and was a mature and shrewd captain.

MOUTERE

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Lower Moutere

Upper Moutere

Moutere Depression

Moutere is a region in Waimea County, Nelson, best known for the two settlements, Lower Moutere and Upper Moutere.

MOUTERE - Lower Moutere

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Lower Moutere is a farming area 5 km south of Motueka, with a strong horticulture industry (pip fruits, berryfruits, kiwifruit), as well as cropping and dairying. It is well known for its pacifist commune which began with three people in the 1940s. This Riverside Commune overlooks the river valley and has developed a highly productive farming complex. The community is non-denominational Christian which rejects the concept of private ownership and believes in shared responsibility for farm and community planning and in equality of distribution of production. The assets are held by a registered trust. Member families are provided with free houses, basic food and medical care, and cash grants are awarded each according to his need as perceived by the commune members.

MOUTERE - Upper Moutere

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Upper Moutere is in the upper reaches of the valley, 5 km from Lower Moutere, 18 km from Motueka and 35 km west from Nelson. It produces fruit, hops, tobacco and grapes and is well known for wine and for pottery. There is a sawmilling industry. Upper Moutere was first settled by Germans who arrived aboard the vessel *St Pauli* in 1843 and at first called their settlement 'St Pauliford' after the ship, and the valley 'Schachtstal' after her captain. They were joined later by other German immigrants and all retained their language and culture until after the turn of the century.

MOUTERE - Moutere Depression

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The region is one which has attracted the interest of geologists. The Moutere Hills lie in a topographical depression developed between the mountain ranges of north-west Nelson and the hilly terrain of east Nelson. The depression is filled with thick deposits of gravel and sand, collectively known as the Moutere gravels. The earliest sediments of these gravels are known as the Glenhope beds and comprise plant beds, sands and clays exposed around the south-west ridge of the Moutere depression between Tadmor and the upper Buller Rivers. The Glenhope beds were laid down by rivers and streams in the late Pliocene, about three million years ago. Valuable feldspathic clays are mined from the Glenhope beds, near Kaka in the upper Tadmor Valley.

The Moutere Gravels are classed 'fluvio-glacial' and were laid down in the Ice Age in the form of a large alluvial plain, rather like a miniature version of the Canterbury Plains. This alluvial plain stretched southwards from the northern end of the Southern Alps and sloped gently northwards to reach the Ice Age sea level far beyond the present coastline of Tasman Bay, in the western approaches to Cook Strait. At the beginning of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age, about two million years ago, there was a dramatic deterioration in world climate, and ice accumulated in the Southern Alps and other ranges with glaciers advancing out into the foothills. Rock debris carried down by the glaciers was dumped on glacier end faces and eventually carried away by the rivers and streams flowing forth from the glaciers as they melted. In this way enormous sloping, ramp-like alluvial plains were built out from the foothills. With the end of the Ice Age (about 10,000 years ago), and the return of the climate to normal, the long sloping plain of Moutere gravels was cut into by local rivers to produce the present topography of finely dissected, hilly terrain. The crests of most of the hills rise up to a common height ('summit accordance'), indicating the former surface of the now eroded old alluvial plain.

The glaciers and outwash rivers eroded and transported out to the coast a wide range of rocks derived from the Nelson hinterland. Although many of the stones in the Moutere gravels have been weathered to such an extent as to be virtually unrecognisable, enough unweathered material has survived to give an indication of the enormous variety of rock types represented in the gravels. For example at Ruby Bay, on the shoreline of Tasman Bay, naturally polished samples of many of the Nelson rocks can be picked up on the beach. Weathering of the Moutere gravels has leached them to substantial depths and most of the useful minerals have been dissolved from the soils and often redeposited deep below to form a hard, impermeable iron pan.

Much of the early research work of the Cawthron Institute in Nelson was devoted to the resolution of agricultural problems caused by mineral deficiencies in soils developed on or

derived from the Moutere gravels.

MOZART FELLOWSHIP

Mozart Fellowship was established by the Council of the University of Otago in 1969. It is the only annual fellowship available to composers in NZ.

Tenure is for a one-year term, extendable to a maximum of two years. Fellows are invited to spend at least six months of the term based at the University of Otago working fulltime at composition.

MRKUSICH, Milan

Milan Mrkusich (1925–), a major contemporary painter, was born in Dargaville, and moved with his family to Auckland at the age of two. He attended St Joseph's Convent, Marist Brothers' School, and Sacred Heart College, and held his first one-man exhibition at the School of Architecture in Auckland in 1949. In 1958, after a year running his own design company, he was able to begin painting full time, and in 1957 he won the Manawatu Prize for Contemporary Art. In 1971 Mrkusich was awarded an Arts Council Fellowship, and the following year a major retrospective exhibition of his work toured the country.

MULDOON, Sir Robert David

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Sir Robert David Muldoon (1921–92) became Prime Minister, leading the National Party, after an electoral victory in 1975. He was born in Auckland, educated at Mt Albert Grammar, and became a professional accountant. He entered Parliament in 1960 as the MP for Tamaki, became Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance from 1964 to 1967, the Minister of Tourism briefly in 1967, Minister of Finance from 1967 until 1972, as well as Deputy Prime Minister in 1972 following the retirement of Keith Holyoake and the rise to leadership of John Marshall.

During the period when Labour was the government under Norman Kirk and, after his death, Bill Rowling, Muldoon effectively eroded party support for Marshall, and took over the leadership of the National Party in time to take it to victory in 1975. National lost power after Muldoon called a snap election in 1984 and was defeated by David Lange. When National returned to power in 1990 under Jim Bolger, Muldoon was sidelined and, after sniping steadily at party policy, resigned his Tamaki seat at the end of 1991. As something of a demagogue, he was a seminal figure in the traditionally relaxed and moderate atmosphere of NZ politics. He was often abrasive and divisive, and was utterly ruthless to those he considered his enemies

MULGAN, Alan

Alan Mulgan (1881–1962), father of John Mulgan, was born at Katikati, son of an Ulsterman. He became an influential journalist and broadcaster, a poet and playwright, and the author of one novel, *Spur of Morning* (1934). Published only five years before his son's novel, *Man Alone*, this novel essentially lacks maturity. Among his works were: *Three Plays of NZ* (1922); *The English of the Line* (1925); *Home, a NZer's Adventure* (1927); *Golden Wedding* (1932), a long poem widely celebrated at the time of publication; *A Pilgrim's Way in NZ* (1935); *Literature and Authorship in NZ* (1943); and an autobiography, *The Making of a NZer* (1958).

MULGAN, John Alan Edward

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John Alan Edward Mulgan (1911–45) made two remarkable contributions to NZ literature before his early death — the spare novel, *Man Alone* (1939) and *Report on Experience* (1947), a commentary on politics and war and other aspects of his life and times. The son of a well-known journalist and author, Alan Mulgan, John was educated at Wellington College, Auckland Grammar, Auckland University and then Merton College, Oxford, where he took a first class degree in 1935. He worked for the Clarendon Press in Oxford, held a commission in the Territorials in Britain and fought throughout World War Two with British Army units, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and winning a Military Cross for his work with the partisans in Greece. He died in Cairo by his own hand.

Man Alone is a great loner story in the NZ tradition, not widely known until it was reissued in 1949, since when it has become something of a classic. *Report on Experience*, published posthumously, is a piercing look at life, by a man who had come to understand his essential NZness.

MULLER, Mary Ann

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Mary Ann Muller (1820–1901), a school teacher and feminist, emigrated to NZ from England in 1850 with her two small children after the death of her husband. She became a courageous and effective fighter for women's rights. She worked as a schoolteacher, married Stephen Muller, a surgeon, whom she had met on the ship coming to NZ, and fought a dogged private war (against her husband's wishes) against repressive legislation aimed at women in NZ.

Muller wrote widely for newspapers, mostly anonymously, and a pamphlet she wrote in 1869, under the pseudonym 'Femina', called *An Appeal to the Men of NZ*, aroused interest and publicity locally and even drew comment from John Stuart Mill, the eminent British political philosopher.

MURCHISON

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Murchison is a settlement on a river flat near the junction of the Matakītaki and Buller Rivers, 130 km south-west of Nelson. It was originally called Hampden but, because of confusion with a settlement of that name near Oamaru, it was renamed Murchison after nearby Mt Murchison (1,470 m). The name Murchison had come from an eminent Scottish geologist and a founder of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison.

On 17 June 1929 Murchison was near the centre of an earthquake that was felt almost everywhere in NZ. Seventeen people died in the quake, ten of them in the small settlement which was virtually obliterated. There were a number of landslips in the area, and land over an area of 80 km² was raised nearly half a metre. Survivors claimed that during the worst jolt at 10.30 am, people could not stand upright. The quake was also felt with severity in Nelson, Greymouth and Westport.

Murchison Glacier rises on Classen Saddle on the eastern side of the Southern Alps, and the Murchison River springs from the face of the glacier, 20 km to the south-west. Murchison Mountains stand on the border between Southland and Fiordland. These mountains, the highest of which is Mt Lyall (1,858 m), were also named after Sir Roderick Murchison.

MURHIKU

Murihiku is the Maori name for Southland, meaning ‘the last joint of the tail’.

It is seldom used now but in 1857, when the separation of Southland from Otago was first officially proposed, Murihiku was put forward by Southlanders as a name for their new province. Separation of the two provinces proceeded, but Murihiku was not used. It is the title of Robert McNab’s excellent history of the region, which he describes as ‘the extreme southern portion of the South Island... the country lying between Milford Sound and Molyneux Bay... [and including] Stewart and adjoining islands, the Snares, Bounties, Antipodes and Auckland and the Campbell and Macquarie Islands’.

MURIWHENUA

Muriwhenua is the Maori name for the North Auckland peninsula, meaning ‘the end of the land’.

MURPHY, Thomas William

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Thomas William Murphy (1863–1939) was the only NZ-born boxer to win a world professional title. He was born in Auckland, expelled from school for hitting a teacher, and was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of 12. After fighting himself out of opponents in Auckland, he went to Sydney where he had 26 fights in less than two years. He weighed about eight stone (50.8 kg) but usually gave away height and weight, in one case lasting several rounds against a heavyweight.

In 1889 Murphy went to San Francisco and the following year won the world featherweight title from Ike Weir. He continued fighting, largely successfully, in the US and on occasions in Australia, until 1904 when he returned to NZ. He fought here twice in 1905, once in 1906 and once again in 1907 when, aged 44, he beat Australian Tom Toohey, in New Plymouth by a knock-out in the first round. He fought 112 fights in his career, won 65, lost 32 and drew 15. He retired to Auckland where he had a dry cleaning business.

‘Torpedo’ Billy Murphy, as he was known, was a skinny, pallid young man who never weighed much more than 50 kg, but is regarded by boxing historians as one of the heaviest punchers pound-for-pound the sport has known. At his prime in NZ and Australia, he fought 36 times, lost four and drew two bouts, always against much bigger men, and of the 30 fights he won, 18 were by knock-out.

MURRAY GREY CATTLE

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Murray Grey cattle were developed early in the 19th century on the Victoria, Australia, property of the Sutherland family, from the 12 progeny of a large-framed Shorthorn house cow and a succession of Angus sires. The growth rate and size of the cattle fixed from these calves impressed Australian farmers, and a Murray Grey Beef Cattle Society of Australia was formed in 1962. A NZ Murray Grey Society was formed in 1970, a year before the first cattle were imported. By 1974 NZ breeders were exporting animals back to Australia, as well as to North America and Britain.

MUSEUM OF NZ

Museum of NZ Te Papa Tongarewa was founded in 1992 in anticipation of a major new building to house its collection, on the Wellington waterfront, in 1996. Its origins lie in the National Museum and Art Gallery established in 1865 with government finance. The museum was established as the Colonial Museum with a small collection brought together by the NZ Society which had become defunct in 1861. Some of the material on display at the Dunedin Exhibition of 1865 and various items from other parts of the country were also collected, and in 1867 the Auckland Provincial Council gave items of historical interest to the new national museum. The name was changed to the Dominion Museum early this century and the building at the National Art Gallery and War Memorial was opened in 1936. It is the only museum wholly financed by the government. However, other locally supported museums, and especially the Auckland Museum, have collections that in some areas are more complete than those at the National.

The museum today houses a large collection of Maori taonga, including Te Haw Ki Turanga, believed to be the oldest Maori building in NZ. Its collection also includes a full range of material related to Polynesia, to pre-European Maori life and to European settlement; and it also holds a collection of photographs, manuscripts, and paintings.

MUSEUMS

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Museums of various degrees of specialisation abound in NZ but the seven major natural history museums are:

The National Museum in Wellington which has developed from the NZ Geological Survey and Colonial Museum, founded in 1865 with Sir James Hector as the first director. It was renamed the Dominion Museum in 1907, moved to the Buckle Street site in 1936, and was housed in a new building on the Wellington waterfront in 1995.

The Taranaki Museum in New Plymouth is based on a collection begun by members of a Mechanics' Institute in the 1840s, within a few years of the foundation of the New Plymouth settlement. The museum has been in its present building since 1960.

The Auckland Institute and Museum has grown from an Auckland Institute and Museum collection begun in 1852. It has occupied its present site on the top of the city's Domain since 1929 with a substantial addition made in 1960. It houses an outstanding collection of Maori and Pacific ethnology.

The Wanganui Regional Museum is part of a fine complex of cultural buildings close to the commercial centre of the city and has developed from a museum first established in 1892. It has an excellent Maori collection.

The Manawatu Museum (and Science Centre) has grown from collections established from 1901 by the Manawatu Philosophical Society.

The Canterbury Museum was founded in 1867 with great impetus from the provincial geologist Julius von Haast. It still occupies a building it moved into in 1882, but many additions have been made over the years and it has a large gallery display area. It houses a brilliant collection of NZ historical material since the moa-hunters.

The Otago Museum was founded by the Otago Provincial Council in 1868 and houses an outstanding Maori and Pacific Islands collection.

Other museums with significant or highly specialised collections (some of them also listed under art galleries) are: the Otago Early Settlers' Museum; the Waikato Art Museum, also listed under art galleries (Hamilton); the Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre, also listed under art galleries; the Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum, also listed under art galleries (Napier); the Rotorua Museum; the Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum (Waiouru); Coaltown Museum (Westport); the Langlois-Eteveneaux House and Museum (Akaroa); the Southland Museum and Art Gallery, also listed under art galleries (Invercargill); the Museum of Transport and Technology (Auckland); the Hobson Wharf National Maritime Musuem (Auckland); the Tauranga District Museum Historic Village; the

Ferrymead Historic Park ([Christchurch](#)); the Hastings City Cultural Centre; the National Rugby Museum ([Palmerston North](#)); and [Shantytown](#) ([Greymouth](#)).

Small museums include: Rewa's Village (Kerikeri); the Far North Regional Museum ([Kaitia](#)); the Captain Cook Memorial Museum ([Russell](#)); Clapham's Clock Museum ([Whangarei](#)); the Northern Wairoa Maori, Maritime and Pioneer Museum ([Dargaville](#)); the Pioneers' Memorial Museum, 'House of Memories' ([Waipu](#)); the Otamatea Kauri and Pioneer Museum (Matakohe); the Pioneer Village (Silverdale, [Auckland](#)); the Helensville and District Pioneer Museum ([Helensville](#)); the Onehunga Fencible Cottage ([Auckland](#)); the Howick Colonial Village ([Auckland](#)); the Coromandel School of Mines Museum ([Coromandel](#)); the Mercury Bay District Museum (Whitianga); the Pukekohe Pioneer Cottage ([Auckland](#)); the Waiuku Museum; the Thames Mineralogical Museum and the Thames Museum; the Settlers' Museum (Te Kauwhata); the Waihi Arts Centre and Museum ([Waihi](#)); the Morrinsville Museum and Pioneer Cottage; the Clydesdale Agricultural Museum ([Hamilton](#)); the Cambridge Museum; the Te Awamutu and District Museum; the Whakatane and District Museum; the Te Amorangi Trust Museum ([Rotorua](#)); the Taupo Regional Museum and Arts Centre; the Ohura Museum (Ohura, [King Country](#)); the Putaruru Timber Museum; the Taranaki Aviation Transport and Technology Museum (near [New Plymouth](#)); the Patea District Museum; the Taihape Museum; the Hunterville District Settlers' Museum and Art Gallery; the Wairoa Museum; the Onga Onga Old School Museum; the Waipukurau Museum; the Norsewood Pioneer Museum; the Woodville Pioneer Museum; the Pahiataua and District Museum; the Southwood Car Museum ([Paraparaumu](#)); the Porirua Museum; the Cobblestones Museum ([Greytown](#)); the Petone Settlers' Museum and Charles Heaphy Gallery; the Otari Open-air Native Plant Museum ([Wellington](#)); the Wellington Harbour Board Maritime Museum; the Havelock Museum; the Smith Memorial Museum ([Picton](#)); the Brayshaw Museum Park and the Riverlands Cob Cottage ([Blenheim](#)); the Collingwood Museum; the Karamea Centennial Museum; the Murchison Museum; the Blacks Point Museum ([Reefton](#)); the Kaikoura Museum; the Waipara County Historical Society Museum (North Canterbury); the Rangiora and District Early Records Society Museum; the Lyttelton Museum; the Okains Bay Maori and Colonial Museum ([Banks Peninsula](#)); the Plains Village ([Ashburton](#)); the Ashburton Historical Society Museum; the Mackenzie County Historical Society Cottage and Museum (Fairlie); the Geraldine County Historical Society Museum and the Geraldine Vintage Machinery Club Museum ([Geraldine](#)); the Pleasant Point Railway and Historical Museum; the Pioneer Hall and South Canterbury Centennial Museum ([Timaru](#)); the Waimate Museum; the Upper Waitaki Pioneer Museum and Gallery (Kurow); the Cromwell Borough Museum; the Vincent County and Dunstan Goldfields Historical Museum ([Clyde](#)); the Sir William Bodkin Memorial Museum ([Alexandra](#)); the Oturehua Bank and Gold Office Museum (Oturehua); the Maniototo Early Settlers'; Museum ([Naseby](#)); the North Otago Museum ([Oamaru](#)); the Teviot District Museum ([Roxburgh](#)); the Waikouaiti Early Settlers' Museum ([Waikouaiti](#)); the Olveston House ([Dunedin](#)); the Taieri Historical Park (Outram); the Lawrence and District Museum; the Gore District Museum; the Milton Museum; the South Otago Historical Society Sod Cottage (near [Balclutha](#)); the Wallace Early Settlers' Museum ([Riverton](#)); the Waikawa District Museum ([Southland](#)); the Rakiura Museum ([Stewart Island](#)); the Chatham Islands Museum ([Waitangi](#)).

MUSIC FEDERATION

Music Federation of NZ began to foster chamber music which has long flourished with the main centres having their own groups of musicians to perform sonatas, trios and quartets. The Auckland Chamber Music Society was founded in 1929 and its Wellington counterpart in 1945; and the NZ Federation of Chamber Music Societies came into being in 1950 with six members. Individual societies retained their autonomy to run their subscription concerts while the Federation undertook negotiations with artists on engagements, fees and travel. Wellington arts patron Fred Turnovsky, as president, guided the Federation through its formative years from 1951 until 1960.

NZ artists predominated until the late 1950s when visits by the Smetana and Amadeus Quartets gave audiences a taste for the world's finest string quartets and the Federation offered many top international artists. The high cost of travel from the cultural centres of Europe and America was a concern partly overcome by maintaining close links with Musica Viva, the sister organisation in Sydney.

The name was changed to Music Federation of NZ in 1972 to reflect the increased scope of its activities, and it became heavily involved in musical education.

MUSIC

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[Handel's Messiah](#)

[Amateur operatic societies](#)

[Radio studio orchestras](#)

[The National Orchestra](#)

[Young Composers](#)

[Rock and Jazz](#)

Music has a rich heritage in NZ as entertainment and as the accompaniment to ritual that traces back to the time of Polynesian settlement. It was an integral part of the life and world of traditional Maori society, both in a recreational sense and as a wide-ranging emotional outlet that took the form of sacred chants (karakia), songs (waiata), lullabies (oriori) and action songs accompanying haka and poi dances. In song, orators advanced a cause or underlined an argument. All songs served a purpose — magically, lovers could draw together with a song carried by the wind; or a lament (waiata tangi) sung or chanted at a funeral ceremony might be heard by ancestral spirits in the Underworld. Ritual or highly stylised body movement often accompanied song.

Almost impossible to render in European notation, traditional Maori music appears to be close to speech yet, despite lack of metre and harmony, there is a delicacy and range of tone that is remarkable. Several forms of wind instrument accompanied singers, including the long putorino of wood that was similar to flute or piccolo; the koauau, a commonly used decorative flute of bone; and the curved-stone nguru that may have been a nose flute. Flute playing was a difficult art practised by tohungas or experts who composed their own music and songs. The words of some songs were often breathed into the music as it was played.

The early, predominately British, settlers in NZ considered they came to, in the words of Thomas Bracken, 'a land without a past'. Along with the basic materials and provisions necessary for pioneering a new land, they transplanted their customs, their culture and their music. Britain, in the mid-19th century, was the acknowledged home of the choral society; and brass bands, both military and civilian, were at the height of their popularity. Although the first band — established in Wellington about 1843 — was a non-military one, the beginnings of a brass band tradition are to be found in the land wars of 1845–6 and 1860–70. During this time there were nearly 10,000 British troops stationed in NZ and 11 of the 14 British Imperial regiments here had military bands. Not surprisingly, it was the stock British repertoire that these bands brought with them, and it was this repertoire that the colonial audiences and bandsmen came to know and enjoy. Arrangements of operatic arias, choruses and overtures, along with the ubiquitous march and the popular dances of the day such as the

polka, waltz, galop and quadrille, formed the basis of this repertoire which was to characterise brass band music in NZ for well over a century. The establishment of a national brass band contest (first held in Christchurch in 1880) and the formation of the NZ Brass Bands Association helped give focus and direction to the growing brass band movement. Along with the desire to recreate British conditions in the young colony, the early choral societies were formed to fulfil a social need and to provide an opportunity for companionship.

MUSIC - Handel's Messiah

As with the brass bands, the repertoire of these choirs was that of the British choral societies. Oratorio in particular became a firm favourite, especially *Messiah*, *Elijah* and *The Creation*. As early as 1856, a performance of Handel's *Messiah* was given in Auckland. An important choir to be formed in the early years of settlement was the Canterbury Vocal Union, in Christchurch in 1860. It is known today as the Royal Christchurch Musical Society, with a membership of over 200 singers.

Brass bands and choirs fostered a strong tradition of amateurism in music. This spirit of amateurism dominated the development of music through to at least the middle of the 20th century, and even today, still motivates the major portion of the country's musical activity. But it was not only brass band and choral music that the 19th-century immigrants brought with them from Britain. The British cathedral music tradition was transplanted, in 1879, with the opening of the Cathedral Choir School in Christchurch, which has for more than a century maintained a standard of excellence in church music under a number of skilled directors, most notably J C Bradshaw who held the post from 1902 to 1937.

The British music examination system was introduced in 1886 with the appointment of Robert Parker as the NZ representative for Trinity College, London.

A university system was established for music in 1875 at the affiliated colleges of the University of NZ. Again, it was the British model that prevailed, and the examination papers had to be sent to England for assessment. The first lecturers in music appointed to university colleges were Carl Gustave Schmitt at Auckland University College in 1889 and George Frederick Tendall at Canterbury College in 1891.

Early NZ musical life pivoted around entertainment. The concept of concert music for art's sake had yet to find acceptance in a community that preferred relaxation rather than cultural enrichment after a day's physical labour. The pioneer wanted sensual, not intellectual, recreation. This hardly surprising preference accounts for the remarkable rise in popularity of balladeers such as Charles Thatcher in the 1860s, and for the widespread interest in that least abstract of all music forms, light opera. This was a medium that remained at the forefront of colonial musical life from as early as the 1860s through to the opening decades of the 20th century.

MUSIC - Amateur operatic societies

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Amateur operatic societies proliferated and a spate of opera companies, including the Lyster Opera Company and the Pollard Opera Company (founded by the NZer, Tom Pollard), toured the country during this golden era of NZ entertainment. In the 1890s, the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas were received with overwhelming favour in the colonies, and were quickly adopted by local amateur groups as staple musical fare.

By the turn of the century, music had found a functional and social if not an artistic niche in the way of NZ life. As a recreational activity and a source of entertainment, it was almost without peer. Amateur orchestras, such as the Wellington Orchestral Society (founded in 1879), existed but, apart from accompanying choral groups, had received only minor support from the public. The first signs of professional orchestral activity appeared in 1906, when local musicians were professionally engaged by the government in an orchestra formed for the occasion of the NZ Exhibition of Arts and Industries. The engagement, however, was only for six months.

Similarly in the area of composition, there had been little activity in the 19th century. Most of the music written was either lightweight in design (ballads, popular songs, drawing room miniatures), conceived for a special occasion (liturgical settings, celebration odes and fanfares, brass band competition pieces), or written for amateur resources with ease of performance an overriding consideration. It was music that spoke of Victorian England.

There was, however, one notable exception to this: the Australian-born Alfred Hill. In the 1890s and 1900s, Hill had resided in NZ, based in Wellington. Through compositions such as his cantata *Hinemoa* (1896), his opera *Tapu* (1904) and his popular songs *Waiata Poi* and *Waiata Maori*, to name but two, Hill cast Maori melodies and themes into late-romantic musical moulds. In doing so, he was one of the few composers living in colonial NZ to show an awareness of the immediate environs. Certainly he was the most successful.

During the second and third decades of the 20th century patterns in the development of music began to alter dramatically because of the new technologies — the gramophone, film and radio — which were strong counter-attractions to music presented live in concert halls. Dwindling attendances at concerts resulted. But the arrival of the silent movie era heralded new opportunities for the instrumentalist. Many of the large cinemas engaged orchestras of varying sizes for the purpose of providing background music to accompany the film. In Auckland alone, for example, there were at least ten theatres employing between five and 25 musicians each. Often these orchestras would present additional items either before the screening began or during the interval.

This was an additional attraction for cinema-goers and provided one of the first opportunities

for orchestral players to work professionally. With the arrival of the talking picture in 1929, theatre orchestras were phased out. Employment for the redundant musicians, however, was close at hand. By the end of the 1920s radio had become firmly established. Radio needed music — for regular studio concerts, interludes and themes, signature tunes, and later, for advertisements.

MUSIC - Radio studio orchestras

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Radio studio orchestras were established in all four main centres — the 2YA Orchestra at Wellington in 1928, the 1YA Orchestra at Auckland in 1930, the 3YA Orchestra at Christchurch in 1934 and the 4YA Orchestra at Dunedin in 1939. Although the quality of playing of these small studio orchestras was at best uneven, their formation marked the rise of professionalism in orchestral music.

The years between the wars also brought a marked increase in the variety and quality of music education. In 1925, Otago University College appointed Victor Galway as its first lecturer in music. The following year E Douglas Taylor was appointed the first Adviser in Music to the Department of Education. In 1929, the Music Teachers' Registration Act 1928 came into force, and the Music Teachers' Registration Board of NZ convened its first meeting with Robert Parker in the chair. The experimental work of Vernon Griffiths as Director of Music (1933–42) of King Edward Technical College in Dunedin helped lay the foundations for post-war music education.

To celebrate the centennial in 1940, competitions for choirs, string quartets and composers were organised, a production of Gounod's *Faust* was prepared, recitals were scheduled by musical groups throughout the country, and a National Centennial Orchestra under the conductorship of Anderson Tyrer was engaged to present a variety of concerts in the four main centres. Although initially it was intended that this orchestra, an augmentation of the National Broadcasting Service String Orchestra (formed the preceding year in anticipation of the celebration), would remain together after the festivities, the outbreak of World War Two determined otherwise and it was disbanded. It was only once the war was over that plans were renewed for a fulltime professional symphony orchestra, and in 1946 the National Orchestra of NZ, under the baton of Anderson Tyrer, held its first rehearsal.

The centennial celebration also brought to national attention the work of the composer, Douglas Lilburn, who, on returning from a period of study at the Royal College of Music, London, was announced the winner of three of the four competition prizes offered. Lilburn was the first NZ composer of stature. Throughout the 1940s, in works such as *Aotearoa Overture* (1940), *Landfall in Unknown Seas* (1942), *Allegro* (1942), *Diversions* (1947) and *Symphony No. 1* (1949), it was he alone who was writing seriously, intent on discovering a NZ voice and forging a personal style.

The five-year period of 1946 to 1950 saw the establishment of the National Orchestra, the foundation of the Alex Lindsay String Orchestra (in 1948), and the the formation of a number of organisational bodies devoted to the promotion of music in an administrative or educative capacity. Such bodies included the Cambridge Summer Music School (founded in 1946), the music department at Victoria University College (established in 1946 with the

appointment of Frederick Page), the Community Arts Service (from 1947), the NZ branch of the International Society for Contemporary Music (founded in Wellington in 1949), the Auckland Festival of the Arts (first held in 1949) and the NZ Federation of Chamber Music Societies (founded in 1950).

In 1954, the NZ Opera Company was founded by Donald Munro, at first concentrating on chamber opera, then later extending its repertoire to include full-length works. Although the company itself has suffered variable fortunes, it is noteworthy that NZ has over the years produced a number of singers of international acclaim. Rosina Buckman, Oscar Natzke, Donald McIntyre, Inia Te Wiata and Kiri Te Kanawa are some of those who have taken principal roles in the world's major opera houses,

MUSIC - The National Orchestra

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Throughout the 1950s, the National Orchestra under the conductorships of Michael Bowles (1950–52), Warwick Braithwaite (1953), James Robertson (1954–57) and John Hopkins (1958–63) continued its hectic touring schedule (sometimes travelling over 10,000 miles a year), presenting concerts in all parts of the country. The foundation of a National Youth Orchestra in 1959 and an orchestral training scheme in 1961 (later to become the Schola Musica), gave a great boost to orchestral playing.

During this period, the works of a number of young NZ composers came to general notice. This ‘second generation’ of composers included David Farquhar, Ronald Tremain, Edwin Carr, Larry Pruden (all four of whom had been students at the 1947 Cambridge Summer Music School under the tutelage of Douglas Lilburn), John Ritchie and Ashley Heenan.

It was in the 1960s, however, that compositional activity really flourished. By this time the music departments of Auckland, Victoria and Canterbury Universities had all appointed composers to their teaching staff. The National Orchestra, particularly under Robertson and Hopkins, had regularly featured NZ works on its programmes. The NZ Broadcasting Corporation had begun to encourage compositions through the commissioning and broadcasting of new works and sponsoring of composition competitions. Recording opportunities had increased through the endeavours of the Reed-Pacific (later Kiwi-Pacific) record company.

The establishment of the APRA Music Committee in NZ (1956) and the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council (1963) heralded a new era of systematic funding and promotion of the work of musicians and composers.

The founding of an electronic music studio at the Victoria University of Wellington (officially opened in 1966) and the initiation of the Wai-te-ata Press Music Editions (from 1967), both by Douglas Lilburn, opened up further avenues for composers. In 1969, the Mozart Fellowship — NZ’s first and to date only fellowship in composition — was instituted at the University of Otago.

MUSIC - Young Composers

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Many young composers emerged from this blossoming of opportunities, among them Jenny McLeod, Jack Body, Lyell Cresswell, Annea Lockwood, Anthony Watson, Gillian Whitehead, John Rimmer, John Cousins, Ross Harris and Robin Maconie. By the early 1970s, the number of composers working in NZ had increased to a point where the formation of a professional society was warranted. In 1974, the Composers' Association of NZ was incorporated.

During the 1970s, under a Labour government (1972–75), the level of subsidy for the arts was raised and opportunities for professional musical activity reached an all-time high. An increase in locally-produced films, television and radio programmes brought a corresponding increase in work for musicians. University music departments expanded and the scope of music education in schools widened. But a change in government, and a downturn in the economy towards the end of the decade, spelt retrenchment.

In a matter of a few years, government measures, such as the raising of sales tax on recordings to a hefty 46 per cent, the freezing of television licensing fees at the 1974 figure, the axing of educational projects such as the composer-in-schools scheme (1976–81) and the erosion (in real terms) of the arts council budget, effectively depressed growth in the music industry, although the National Orchestra, now the NZ Symphony Orchestra, the various regional part-time orchestras and the Music Federation continued to present concerts of quality throughout the country.

MUSIC - Rock and Jazz

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Through the work of groups such as Split Enz and performers such as pianist Mike Nock, NZ gained a reputation in the fields of rock and jazz. Composers have achieved greater presentation in concert programmes and composers such as Lilburn, Farquhar, Carr and Rimmer have consolidated international reputations.

A number of musicians are managing to find sufficient support to maintain a freelance, professional status — concert pianist Michael Houstoun, for example, draws large and appreciative audiences at each appearance and conductor-composer William Southgate maintains a busy and fruitful schedule of engagements.

Youth orchestras or instrumental training programmes exist in virtually every region, with itinerant schemes for instrumental and vocal tuition in many of the main centre schools. A National Youth Choir met with acclaim during its overseas tour of 1982, and a National Youth Orchestra and National Youth Band assemble each year.

The growth of the NZ film industry and of locally-produced television programmes has opened up opportunities for composers to specialise in the writing of incidental and theme music. The wave of professional composer-arrangers created by the rise of these media includes Bernie Allen, Dave Fraser, Tony Baker and Terry Gray.

MUSICK, Edwin C

Edwin C Musick was the Pan American World Airways captain who trail-blazed international commercial aviation links with this country, and after whom Musick Point, near Auckland, is named. Musick arrived in Auckland in March 1937, having surveyed the route from San Francisco. Earlier in the 1930s he had pioneered routes from North America across the northern Pacific as captain of the famous China Clipper. He was later killed when his aircraft crashed in the Pacific.

Musick Point is on the end of a peninsula running into the Hauraki Gulf from the eastern side of the Tamaki River mouth, near Howick.

MUSSELS

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Mussels are represented by several species around the coasts of NZ. The four following are among the most common.

- Green-lipped mussels (*Perna canaliculus*) are abundant around the coastline of the North Island, especially in deepish beds on the Coromandel Peninsula side of the Hauraki Gulf. This large, green-tinged mussel called kuku or kutai by the Maori is a tasty shellfish now being commercially farmed.
- A smaller, blue-tinged species of mussel (*Mytilus edulis aoteanus*) is more common in the South Island.
- A freshwater mussel (*Hyridella menziesi*) is found in lakes, streams and rivers, is flatter and wider, with a greenish-brown tinge, and is a favourite food of the Maori who call it kakahi, and prepare it in special dishes for the sick and the young. In a larval stage, the freshwater mussel attaches itself to the bodies of freshwater fish.
- A horse mussel (*Atrina zelandica*) is a strange, fan-shaped shellfish which can grow up to 40 cm in length, and lives deeply embedded in mud or sand mostly below the low tide mark.

MUTTONBIRDS

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Muttonbirds (*Puffinus griseus*), or sooty shear-waters, are a great delicacy, especially among Maori, who call them titi. The Maori have a legal right to take muttonbirds from their breeding grounds on islands off Stewart Island. Because of the fat they carry, the birds must be boiled several times in fresh water, before being roasted. Some Pakeha gourmets also enjoy what is an acquired taste.

Among the various breeding grounds the species has in the south temperate zones, the islands to the south of NZ have the densest populations. They lay their eggs in November and December, and leave in April-May for their annual migration to the northern hemisphere temperate zone. Both parents incubate the eggs. The fat young birds are taken in March-April.

The grey-faced petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*) is the traditional muttonbird of North Island Maori, who take them in November.

MYNA

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Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) is a rowdy, cocky bird, known for its ability to nonchalantly side-step approaching cars. It inhabits a wide variety of environments, from forest fringes, rubbish dumps and farmland to suburban backyards and city parks. The myna eats caterpillars, grubs, insects, cattle ticks, and has recently learned to drink the nectar from flax and pohutukawa. They nest in cavities or burrows, and in buildings, where they lay three to six pale blue eggs. Incubation takes two weeks.

Mynas were introduced into the South Island from India before the turn of the century but appeared to have died out at one stage. However, they were successfully established in the middle and northern half of the North Island, where they are thriving.

MYRTACEAE

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Myrtaceae (Myrtles) is a large family of trees, shrubs and lianes found in China, Malaya, Indonesia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Australia, NZ and other Pacific islands, and in South America and the West Indies. According to J T Salmon in his *The Native Trees of NZ*, trees of the Myrtaceae are recognised by their attractive, fluffy flowers. The numerous long anthers are conspicuous and often highly coloured, and hide the sepals and petals. Their leaves are simple, entire and leathery, arranged in opposite pairs and dotted with aromatic oil glands. Many species have edible fruits and most produce valuable timber. For convenience, the family is usually divided into two major subfamilies — the Myrtoideae, in which the fruit is a berry, and the Leptospermoideae, in which the fruit is a dry capsule.

Members of the Leptospermoideae sub-family are the NZ trees — manuka, kanuka, pohutukawa and the beautiful ratas, some of the most useful and beautiful members of the family anywhere in the world.

MYTHOLOGY

Supernatural Powers

Io the Parentless

Mythology in traditional Maori society had its source in the imaginative powers of tohunga or priests who, over centuries, modified early Polynesian myths and created new ones.

Among them is the primal myth of Origins in which a supreme god, Io, brought into being the heavens, the earth and (indirectly) man — the creation of Tumatauenga, one of 70 offspring of Rangi and Papa, Io's Sky Father and Earth Mother who were separated by the god of nature, Tane, against the wishes of the wind god, Tawhiri-matea.

Following the Separation, a series of elemental wars took place among the gods, and the concept of conflict and evil, in various forms, entered into an increasingly complex system of myth. This included a Tane myth that explained the source of good and evil 'knowledge'; a myth identifying the origins of all life on earth; and an elaborate myth in which the demi-god, Maui, hauled the North Island of Aotearoa from the depths of the sea with the jawbone of his ancestress, Muriranga-whenua, the South Island being Maui's waka, or canoe.

MYTHOLOGY - Supernatural Powers

Mythology of the Maori encompassed other dramatic accounts of the life and achievements of Maui (who was known throughout Polynesia). Possessing great supernatural powers, Maui also snared the sun god, Ra (to prolong daylight); tamed fire for man; and died in an attempt to destroy the goddess of death, Hine-Nui-O-Te-Po, who presided over the spirit world, Rarohenga.

In the highly tapu teachings of the whare wananga, or sacred house of learning, Hine-Nui-O-Te-Po is identified with Hine-Ahu-One, the first woman, who was created (from clay) by Tane. In this myth, Tane (as procreator and symbol of fertility) mated with many personifications controlling the forces and manifestations of nature before forming Hine-Ahu-One, who later gave birth to Hine-Nui-O-Te-Po.

As a result of incestuous relations between Tane and Hine-Nui-O-Te-Po, several children were born; among them, Hine-Rau-Wharangi, the personification of plant growth. Hine-Ahu-One also gave birth to personifications — Hine-Te-Uira, the Lightning Maid, and Hine-Kapua, the Cloud Maid.

MYTHOLOGY - Io the Parentless

Traditional Maori myth was almost inseparable from religion. It was the kauwae runga or upper jaw — the esoteric knowledge relating to Io-Matua-Kore (Io the Parentless), to creation, and to the primal or departmental gods who were manifestations, guardians and controllers of nature, such as Rongo, responsible for agriculture and cultivated food; and Tangaroa, Atua of fish and the sea.

Normally there were two versions of a myth — a simple version for ordinary people, and a version taught in the sacred house of learning by tohunga ahurewa priests trained in the highest, most tapu lore. Mythology of the Maori was regarded a sacred corpus of ‘reality’ — Io created the heavens and the earth, the universe; the gods lived; man (but not woman) was descended from the gods. Myth was philosophy, history, poetry and inspiration.

MCDONNELL, Thomas

Thomas McDonnell (1832-99) served throughout the Land Wars against the Maori and in the campaign against Te Kooti. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was awarded the New Zealand Cross in 1886 for bravery at Papatatu in October 1863 and Putahi Pah in January 1866. He took part in 40 engagements against the Maori.

McDonnell was born in the Philippines. His father was an Irish sea captain, who settled in the Hokianga in the mid-1830s. The son worked in the Victorian goldfields, took up a sheep station in Hawke's Bay with his brother, and joined the defence force on the outbreak of the war against the Maori.

He later settled in Wanganui.

MACE, Francis Joseph

Francis Joseph Mace (1837-1927) was a member of a British family which settled for some years in Portugal and then, in 1852 accompanied by a group of Portuguese, emigrated to Taranaki. They took up land at Omata, on the outskirts of New Plymouth. Mace and a Portuguese associate, Trooper Antonio Rodriguez de Sardinha, both won the New Zealand Cross during the Land Wars.

The two men joined the Volunteer Force in Taranaki at the outbreak of the wars, and were awarded the New Zealand Cross in 1877 for gallantry at Kaitake in March 1864, and at Kaitikara River in June 1863 (for Mace) and at Poutoko in October 1863 (for Rodriguez).

Mace rose to the rank of captain. Both men later farmed in the New Plymouth area.

MALING, Christopher Louis

Christopher Louis Maling (1843-1917) was a clever and courageous scout in the Corps of Guides during the campaign against Te Kooti and Titokowaru, and won the New Zealand Cross for bravery at Taurangaika in February 1869. He was born in Nelson a few months after his father, the chief constable in Nelson, was killed in the Wairau Affray. There were nine members in the Corps of Guides and three were killed and four wounded during the campaign. Maling rose to the rank of major, later worked in Japan and settled in England, where he died.

MALTE BRUN

Malte Brun is a famous NZ peak (3176 m) in the Southern Alps, the highest in the Malte Brun Range. It was named by Julius von Haast after a French geographer, Victor Adolphe Malte-Brun.

MELLOR, Joseph William

Joseph William Mellor (1869-1938) was a Yorkshire-born, NZ-educated chemist, who became the world's leading expert on ceramics. He came to NZ with his family in 1879 and was apprenticed to a bootmaker, because his family could not afford advanced education. He later attended evening classes, and his academic brilliance ensured that he matriculated. He attended Otago University as a part-time student, graduated in 1897 as BSc and won the senior scholarship in chemistry, and then won a scholarship to the University of Manchester. While teaching in Staffordshire, he became interested in the County Pottery laboratory at Tunstall, and took over as director in 1905. During the following 30 years, Mellor became a world authority on ceramics, and also found time to write many scientific texts, including a monumental, 16-volume work, Comprehensive treatise on inorganic and theoretical chemistry. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1927.

MILTON

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Milton, a town of about 2000 people on the Tokomairiro Plain, is 60 km south-west of Dunedin, in South Otago. It is the centre of a sheep farming and mixed farming district, and there is a large forest nursery near the town. It was first settled in the 1850s, and developed round a flour mill and an oat mill, being called originally Mill Town. It became a borough in 1866.

NAFTA

(*see* CER)

NAIRN, James McLachlan

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James McLachlan Nairn (1859–1904), an influential art teacher, was born near Glasgow, in Scotland, studied at the Glasgow School of Art and the Julian Academy in Paris and worked with the Glasgow Art Club, a group of artists interested in light and colour in a similar way to the French impressionists. Although well thought of as an artist in his native Scotland, he emigrated to NZ in 1890, for health reasons. He spent some time in Dunedin meeting artists and lecturing, but moved to Wellington and was appointed teacher at the Wellington School of Design. He came under much criticism for his impressionistic work and nude life classes. Eventually he formed a breakaway group known as the Wellington Art Club which exhibited independently. Later he rejoined the NZ Academy and exhibited with them.

NAPIER

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Napier is the ninth largest city in NZ, with a population of just over 52,000. In combination with Hastings, only 20 km away to the south-west, it is on a par with Dunedin and Hamilton, with 110,000 people. The city is sited on the shoreline of Hawke Bay, is the main port for Hawke's Bay province, and is 210 km south-west of Gisborne and 320 km north-east of Wellington.

The first European visitors to the Napier area were whalers, who operated seasonally from a base at Ahuriri during the 1830s and 1840s. A mission station was set up there in 1844 by William Colenso.

As the demand for land for sheep farming expanded north from the Wairarapa in the early 1850s, settlers arrived at Ahuriri by sea and began to move into the hinterland, mainly southwards, often on the directions of Colenso who was an indefatigable explorer. There were 343 settlers at Ahuriri in 1858, when the town became the seat of the Hawke's Bay Provincial Council.

During the following seven years land was purchased by the Government Land Commissioner, and later Provincial Superintendent (from 1863) Donald McLean, and the city was planned on its present site by Alfred Domett, then Commissioner of Crown Lands. Napier was constituted a borough in 1874 and a city in 1950. It is an historic city, with a warm, equable climate enjoying among the highest number of sunshine hours of any city in the country. The main shopping area extends south-east from the foot of Bluff Hill, which was the main residential area in the early days of settlement, and the port is on the other side of the hill, at Ahuriri.

The Napier earthquake was one of NZ's worst disasters. It struck the Hawke's Bay region late in the morning of 3 February 1931, virtually razing the town and shattering Hastings and other smaller settlements. The death toll in the quake and following fire was 256, 161 in Napier, 93 in Hastings and two in Wairoa; damage was estimated at the time to be £5 million in Napier and £2 million in Hastings. Ahuriri Lagoon, an arm of the sea which curled southwards round Bluff Hill, all but disappeared as about 9,000 acres (3,600 ha) of land were thrust upwards.

The Royal Navy sloop, *Veronica*, tied up at the wharf in Port Ahuriri, sent the first news of the disaster by radio; the ship's bell now hangs on Marine Parade and is used to ring in each New Year. Earthquakes continued to rock the region for ten days, many of them almost as severe as the first shock.

Because the city was rebuilt in the 1930s, most of its buildings were designed in the Art Deco style and these have given Napier a special character.

NASEBY

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Naseby, one of the early Central Otago gold mining towns, had an estimated population of around 5,000 in the middle of the 1860s but today has only about 100 people and their numbers are dwindling. It is 15 km north-east of Ranfurly and 80 km north-east of Alexandra. Naseby was originally called Parkers' Diggings because the first strike of gold was made by two Parker brothers from Australia. It is an historic town with an excellent Early Settlers' Museum, and it remains the national centre for the sport of curling.

NASH, Sir Walter

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Sir Walter Nash (1882–1968) was Prime Minister for three years from December 1957, but from 1935 until 1949 had been finance minister and a powerful figure in the first Labour government. His later preoccupation became foreign policy.

He was born in England, educated at a church school and remained a staunch Anglican. He emigrated to NZ in 1909 with his wife and son, worked as a commercial traveller before entering politics as MP for Hutt in 1929. He held the seat for the rest of his life. He was leader of the Opposition during the 1951 national watersiders' strike and became famous for being 'neither for nor against' the strikers.

NASELLA TUSSOCK

Nassella Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) is a South American grass, first noticed as firmly established in NZ in the Amberley district and the Omihi Valley, in Canterbury, in 1935. It rapidly became a noxious weed in sheep country and spread so fast through North Canterbury and Marlborough, that nassella tussock boards were set up under the Nassella Tussock Act of 1946 to control the pest.

NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION

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National Airways Corporation came into existence in 1947 when the government nationalised Union Airways, Air Travel and Cook Strait Airways and combined them within the new corporation (NAC).

A number of small aviation companies were established after World War One but progress was slow and the NZ governments of the time were unenthusiastic despite the obvious advantages of commercial air transport in a small, mountainous country with a widely dispersed population.

It was not until the 1930s that the impetus grew and airfields and aircraft became adequate to serve significant inter-city and inter-provincial routes. The biggest of these airlines was Union Airways, backed by the Union Steam Ship Company which, by 1936, was flying an 800-km inter-island service daily — between Palmerston North, Blenheim, Christchurch and Dunedin — using four-engine De Havilland Express aircraft. An air-to-air and air-to-ground radio system was introduced and the airline's passenger and mail services were quickly seen to be reliable and safe.

The legislation creating NAC was passed by the government in December 1945 but it was not until 1947 that it was brought into effect, with the new airline soon gaining from the RNZAF perhaps the greatest work horse in the history of aviation— the Douglas Dakota, or DC3. The new airline also recruited crews from RNZAF transport squadrons.

At the beginning, the corporation had 37 aircraft, including Sunderlands, Lockheed Lodestars, De Havilland Dominies, Fox Moths and Electra 10As. In its early years it made consistent losses and the new National government in 1950 tried to sell it but could find no suitable buyer. For more than 30 years after its formation, NAC dominated domestic commercial air travel in NZ. Then it went out of existence in 1978 when Air NZ was given permission by the government to take over the domestic services.

In its early years, NAC flew routes through the South Pacific, services soon taken over by Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (TEAL), later to become Air NZ. (See Air NZ, Aviation.)

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

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National Anthems are *God Defend NZ* and *God Save the Queen*. Culturally perhaps the most colonial of all the British possessions, NZ officially had only one national anthem, *God Save the Queen*, until 1977 when Thomas Bracken's *God Defend NZ* was given equal status (with the consent of the Queen).

Bracken wrote his poem in the early 1870s, and offered a prize of 10 guineas for the best musical setting. It was won by a schoolteacher from Lawrence in Otago, John Joseph Woods. On the recommendation in 1939 of the NZ Centennial Council, *God Defend NZ* was declared by the government the following year to be the National Hymn, and the government bought the copyright from Chas Begg and Company. Gradually Bracken's verses have been taking over, giving NZ a firmer identity at international gatherings.

Early this century there were attempts to have NZ verses written for use with the British national anthem and the wording of some of these betrays the intensely colonial dependence of many NZers of the time. One verse was actually approved by King Edward VII but never adopted. It was written by E S Emerson as follows:

Far from the Empire's heart,
Make us a worthy part,
God save the King.
Keep us for ever thine,
Our land Thy southern shrine,
And in Thy grace divine,
God save the King.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

National Archives, established under the Archives Act of 1957, collects and preserves government records of permanent value at its Wellington headquarters, and at the Lower Hutt Records Centre, the Auckland Regional office and the Christchurch branch. The Act defines the functions of the National Archives, and material which falls within the definitions may not be destroyed without the approval of the Chief Archivist. Some regional libraries and museums are permitted to keep specific, non-government archives, and since the late 1970s the Chief Archivist has accepted responsibility for some local authority material. Private papers of importance to historians and to the general public are held in the National Archives, among them the private papers of some of the major NZ figures of the past.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY

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National Art Gallery was officially opened in Wellington in 1936. It occupied the first floor of the National Art Gallery and Museum building in Buckle Street until the huge new building was opened on Wellington's waterfront, incorporating the Museum of NZ Te Papa Tongarewa. As early as 1882, a Fine Arts Association of NZ was founded in Wellington, and in 1889 this became the NZ Academy of Fine Arts. The National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Act of 1930 provided for accommodation in perpetuity for the NZ Academy of Fine Arts which had donated its property, works of art and building fund to the national gallery. During World War Two, the bulk of the permanent collection was sent to Hastings for safe keeping, but after the war ended the two national institutions and the academy took possession once more of their renovated premises.

The permanent collection has expanded over the years and the gallery has holdings of paintings, sculpture, works on paper and photography, as well as a growing collection of applied arts.

Its collection, particularly in the field of graphic art, has been greatly enriched by a number of notable gifts and bequests. Sir John Ilott presented his collection of original prints by old and modern masters to the National Art Gallery in 1952 and then made annual gifts until his death. This collection is rich, particularly in works by Rembrandt and Durer, but the range of prints, from the 15th century to present day, is enormous. In 1957 Archdeacon F H D Smythe of England presented a collection of more than 300 English works including paintings by Turner, Rossetti, Gainsborough, Constable and Cotman. Other major bequests have come from Rex Nan Kivell, Mrs H J L Wright, Sir Harold Beauchamp, T Lindsay Buick, Ellen Eames and the Molly Morpeth Canaday Fund.

The National Art Gallery holdings of European paintings are well represented in 19th and early 20th century work, and although turn of the century works by French artists are few, there are fine examples by Albert Marquet and Andre Derain.

The NZ collections include a wide range of historical and contemporary works. Large collections of work by NZ artists of the modern period include paintings by Frances Hodgkins, Raymond McIntyre, Sydney Thompson, T A McCormack, John Weeks and Cedric Savage. The gallery also houses the Rita Angus Estate, a collection of over 600 watercolours, oils and drawings.

The 'Northland Panels' One of the most notable acquisitions of recent NZ painting is Colin McCahon's 'Northland Panels' painted in 1958, and other contemporary NZ artists are well represented.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

National Council Of Churches was established as the result of decisions arising from a meeting at Christchurch in April 1941, chaired by the Primate of the Anglican Church in NZ, Archbishop West-Watson.

Three months later a constitution was formally adopted by the Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and members of the Associated Churches of Christ and the Society of Friends (Quakers). At that time, nominal members of these churches represented about 70 per cent of the population.

The original constitution of the National Council of Churches (NCC) set out 'objects and functions' as follows:

1. To establish and maintain close relations with the World Council of Churches, and with all ecumenical movements within the Christian Church.
2. To act as a distributing centre of all available literature on the ecumenical movement, and generally to increase the contacts of NZ with church thought and action in other countries.
3. To promote co-operation and the study of existing differences in such a spirit that the underlying unity may become clearer.
4. To facilitate common action by the churches within NZ on all matters where there is agreement or the possibility of agreement.
5. To arrange commissions as may be necessary to study matters coming under the heading of 'faith and order' and 'life and work'.
6. To call national conferences on specific subjects as an occasion may require.

Representation was set out at six representatives from the Anglican Church, four Presbyterians, three Methodists, two Baptists, two from the Churches of Christ, two also from the Congregational Church and one representative of the Society of Friends.

Since the first constitution was set down there have been changes with a number of 'functions and powers' added which enable the council to function better in a housekeeping and material sense, and the membership has expanded and representation altered to include Quakers, the Salvation Army, the Greek Orthodox Church, the Cook Islands Christian Church and the Liberal Catholic Church. The council normally meets once a year but an executive council meets more regularly.

During the 1960s, the NCC began to join its voice in highly controversial matters opposing the All Black tour of South Africa without Maori players and also opposing NZ participation with the US in the Vietnam War.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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National Council Of Women (NCW) was formed as a 'women's parliament' in 1896, three years after the act giving NZ women the vote had been passed. It was NZ's first national secular women's organisation and the feminists who founded it had high hopes that their newly enfranchised sisters could achieve important social reforms.

The first convention was held in Christchurch on 13 April 1896 and 11 women's organisations were represented. Kate Sheppard was elected the first president. Papers were presented on a wide range of topics including communal living, sweated labour in industries where women predominated, equal access of men and women to divorce, a woman's right to guardianship of her children on the death of her husband, nationalisation of land and a wife's right to an equal share of her husband's income. Even by modern standards some of these subjects were daring and radical.

Some issues raised at the convention would be abiding concerns of the NCW, in some cases for decades.

By the early 1900s dwindling numbers of women were coming to the annual NCW conventions. The original councillors were elderly women who found it hard to make the long journey to conventions and to spend two weeks away from their homes and in 1905 the NCW went into recess. Revived in 1917, the NCW was now rather less radical than its predecessor.

In 1926, the first 17 women justices of the peace were appointed and some were NCW members. Members were also among those who stood for parliament once the way was clear. Conventions were held annually or biennially and the remits passed forwarded to the relevant government bodies.

The NCW agitated for unemployment benefits for women during the Depression when working women paid the unemployment tax but could not receive the dole if they lost their jobs. During World War Two the council concentrated its efforts on the welfare of servicewomen and war workers. After the war they were strong advocates of peace and nuclear disarmament.

During recent decades, the council has taken a liberal view on issues such as the availability of contraception, sex education in schools, abortion, and the treatment of prisoners and has opposed sporting contacts with South Africa. It addresses itself just as much to broad social, political and environmental issues as women's ones.

NATIONAL FILM UNIT

National Film Unit was formed in 1941 by the Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, with a Cabinet minute effective under his wartime emergency powers. But the government had been involved in film making since the earliest days of the industry in this country. In 1907 a Tourist Department cameraman, James McDonald, began filming scenic attractions and continued in this work with other cameramen, working on contract or for the Government Photographic and Cinematographic Section of the Department of Agriculture. In 1921 all government work was taken over by the Government Publicity Office under the Department of Internal Affairs. Film studios at Miramar, Wellington, were brought into use in 1928, and the Government Publicity Office was transferred from Internal Affairs to the Tourist Department in 1930. In 1990, the unit was bought by TVNZ and incorporated in its Avalon Television Centre.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND
Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa

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National Library of NZ (Te Puna Mātauranga) was established by the National Library Act of 1965 which brought together the Alexander Turnbull Library, the General Assembly Library and the National Library Service formed, in 1945 from the Country Library Service and the School Library Service. The General Assembly Library separated from the National Library in 1985 and became known as the Parliamentary Library. The National Library moved into its present building in Molesworth Street, Wellington, in 1987, and a year later became an autonomous government department, separate from the administration of the Department of Education. It absorbed the National Film Library in 1990.

The National Library is charged with maintaining and developing as a national resource a central reference and lending collection, covering the widest range of subjects, concentrating on New Zealand and the Pacific region. In order to preserve and restore books and other resources of intrinsic value, the library has a range of technical experts and facilities; and to ensure the preservation of information, microfilming and photographic programmes are pursued.

The library's Reference and Research Service provides access to information from its extensive collections of books, periodicals and music, and from local and overseas databases. It also conducts a programme of exhibitions with an active touring schedule.

The National Bibliography is produced by the library, listing all works published in NZ and hosts the NZ Bibliographic Network, which encourages collection-building and inter-library lending. Index New Zealand, an online database listing currently published articles from magazines, is carried on Kiwinet, the library's information network. The library is continually moving towards making much more of its information available in electronic form.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY

National Observatory was constituted by the 1970 Carter Observatory Amendment Act of 1977, which also granted the observatory the right to operate outstations while retaining the headquarters and library at the Carter Observatory in the Wellington Botanic Gardens, on a hill above the city, near the cable car terminus at Kelburn. Less than two years later, the Black Birch outstation was opened 20 km south of Blenheim, at an altitude of 1,400 m, because of the increasing light pollution in the area of the observatory at Kelburn and the generally poor night-time conditions in Wellington.

The Carter Observatory was named after Charles Rooking Carter who died in 1896 and left the residue of his estate to the NZ Institute (later the Royal Society of NZ) to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection at Wellington of an observatory and the endowment of a professor and staff. It was 40 years before Dr Ernest Marsden, the permanent head of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, formed a committee and decided the matter should be pressed ahead after many years of arguing about whether a small observatory should be built or the project delayed until more money could fund a larger operation.

The Carter Observatory Act was passed in 1933 and the observatory formed with the fund from Carter (by then £13,000) and a donation of the land and equipment from the Wellington City Council. The council had a 23-cm refracting telescope it had bought from an observatory at Meeanee, near Napier. The building was opened on 20 December 1941.

As the result of gifts from Mrs Ruth Crisp and others, £29,000 became available in the 1950s for extensions to the Carter Observatory and the purchase of a 41-cm Boller and Chivens reflector, equipment which was housed in the observatory at Black Birch Ridge.

In 1982 a 15-cm refracting telescope donated by the late Peter Read — a man who interested hundreds of thousands of people in astronomy through his television programmes — was erected in the south dome at Kelburn. The big telescope is equipped with a photo-electric photometer and associated ancillary data logger, plate camera and a 10-cm astrograph.

The library at Kelburn houses the most comprehensive collection of astronomical literature in NZ, including some 300-year-old books, and it is being continually expanded by purchases and subscriptions to magazines, and sky surveys.

The fully equipped lecture room seats 50, and there is a darkroom, a computer room and a mechanical workshop.

The current work of the observatory may be divided into three fairly distinct, though at times overlapping, sections: astronomical education, information and research.

NATIONAL PARKS

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National Parks, of which there are 13, are each under the control of the Department of Conservation. The National Parks Act 1980 requires that the parks be preserved as far as possible in their natural state, but states that the public has freedom of access, subject to restrictions necessary to preserve native flora and fauna and the general welfare of the parks. Within the parks there are five 'special areas' which have permanently restricted access, to protect rare flora, fauna or geological formations. Any form of development not provided for under the National Parks Act must be specifically sanctioned by Act of Parliament.

The National Parks are: Abel Tasman, Arthur's Pass, Egmont, Fiordland, Kahurangi, Mt Aspiring, Mt Cook, Westland, Nelson Lakes, Paparoa, Tongariro, Urewera and Whanganui (*see also* under individual entries).

NATIONAL PARTY

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National Party, the predominant influence in NZ politics since 1950, was born from a coalition of the United and Reform parties which held power from 1931 until 1935. The coalition went into the 1935 election, united as the National Political Federation, but was severely beaten by the Labour Party. A meeting was convened in Wellington in May 1936 to establish the NZ National Party, with the objectives of promoting 'good citizenship and self-reliance', of combating communism and socialism, encouraging private enterprise, safeguarding individual rights and 'the privilege of ownership', and opposing interference by the state in business and state control of industry.

The new party won 25 seats in the 1938 general election, and two members of the parliamentary party were appointed to the war cabinet by the Labour government. The party increased its representation in the house to 34, matched against Labour's 45, in the general election of 1943; its total climbed to 38 in 1946; and in 1949 National formed the government under Sidney Holland who had led the party since 1940. He held power until his retirement for health reasons in September 1957, when he was succeeded for two months by Keith Holyoake who was defeated by Walter Nash's Labour administration in 1957. The National Party under Holyoake, however, regained office in 1960, and reigned until defeated by Norman Kirk's Labour administration in 1972. Holyoake had retired in February 1972 and John Marshall led the party and the government from February 1972 until the general election later that year. The National Party under Robert Muldoon regained power in the general election of 1975, and lost to Labour in a snap election called by Muldoon in 1984.

Following the National Party win in 1949, there was severe industrial turbulence in 1951 with a waterfront strike. The government responded with draconian measures which made it apparent that NZ had moved sharply to the right. However, when Holland called a snap election on the basis of his handling of the strike, National increased its margin of seats over Labour. The Holyoake administrations were renowned for their 'consensus politics', which was a form of intensive consultation with all interested parties during the consideration of legislation. The National Party took on an entirely new character with the emergence of Robert Muldoon, shedding its rather staid, respectable, middle-class front in favour of a more aggressive, populist image.

The party regained power in 1990 as a party of moderation after six radical years of Labour, who suffered much internecine strife during their last two years in office. Led by Jim Bolger, National wore a countenance of moderation but continued Labour's policies, even hardened some of them, until economic growth in 1993 enabled them to soften the edge. With MMP and a reduced number of electorates looming, fragments of the party began to break off in the mid-1990s and form satellite parties in the hope of gaining enough votes to retain places in

Parliament through the party lists. (*See* MMP.)

NATIONAL ROADS BOARD

National Roads Board (*see* [Transit NZ](#))

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

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National War Memorial, on Mt Cook, a hill in central Wellington City, consists of a carillon and hall of memories. The carillon bells were made in Croydon, England, by Messrs Gillett and Johnston Ltd, and arrived in NZ in January 1931. A competition had been held in 1929 for plans for the war memorial, and also for the other buildings immediately behind it — the former Dominion Museum and the National Art Gallery. The competition was won by Messrs Gummer and Ford, architects and engineers, of Auckland. The inscription on the foundation stone reads: ‘REO WAIRUA. TO THE GLORY OF GOD. To the memory of the NZers that died in the Great War, 1914 to 1918, and in honour of those that served or suffered, this stone was laid by the Right Honourable G W Forbes, PC, MP, Prime Minister of NZ, on 15th May, 1931.’ (Reo Wairua means ‘spirit voice’.) The tower was completed and the bells installed in time for the consecration on Anzac Day the following year.

The 49 bells in the carillon range from one weighing a shade more than 4 kg with a diameter of 170 mm and 140 mm high, up to one weighing 5 tonnes and measuring 2 m by 1.6 m. Their total weight is more than 30 tonnes and they cost £11 000.

There was a 29-day delay between the opening of the carillon tower and the start of work on the hall of memories. A revised plan, based on a 1956 sketch plan by the original firm of architects, was adopted and when tenders closed, the Christchurch firm of P Graham and Son (the same firm that built the carillon tower) was chosen, its tender being £114 000. The hall of memories was officially opened by the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson (Lord Ballantrae), on 5 April 1964. It officially commemorates the 28,600 NZers who died in the South African War, in the two World Wars and in the Korean War; and also the men and women of this country who served in those wars.

NATZKA, Franz Oscar

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Franz Oscar Natzka (1912–51) was born at the family homestead, ‘Fernlea’, near Matapara, Otorohonga County, and became an internationally acclaimed basso profundo. He was the son of August Henry Natzka, an immigrant from Bremen who arrived in NZ in 1876, and settled at Halcombe, near Feilding, where he married Frances Emma Carter (his second wife), an accomplished singer and the organist in the local Lutheran Church. The family moved to Matapara in 1912 and lived there until they moved to Waiheke Island in 1920, two years before August Natzka died. The family ran the hotel at Onetangi and Mrs Natzka gave her son singing lessons. Oscar Natzka’s formal schooling was limited and at the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Auckland. When his voice broke he began singing in earnest, quickly impressing local and visiting overseas musicians.

In 1935 he received a scholarship for study at the Trinity College of London. He was contracted to sing with the Royal Covent Garden Opera in 1938 and made successful appearances in *Faust*, *Rigoletto* and *Die Meistersinger*, all of which earned him critical praise. As Sarastos in *The Magic Flute*, his interpretation was greeted as the finest in 150 years.

Natzka toured NZ in 1940 (as part of the national centennial celebrations), 1946 and 1949. He married Winifred Clements in Auckland in 1941. He made his New York debut in 1948 with the New York Centre Opera Company, and he sang with this company regularly over the following four years. While singing the role of Pogner in *Die Meistersinger* in October 1951, he stumbled into the wings and collapsed and a week later died.

Natzka served with the Canadian Navy during World War Two and took out Canadian citizenship before he died.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Neighbourhood Watch and Neighbourhood Support are community-based organisations formed during the 1980s to protect people against crime.

Neighbourhood Watch was started by police in 1980 in a bid to get people within a residential area to keep an eye on each other's property and to report on any suspicious behaviour. The group was given support and some material assistance by police and was instrumental in reducing thefts and burglaries in areas where it operated, mostly within the Auckland region.

Neighbourhood Support was started in the middle of 1983 by a group of Auckland women following a number of crimes of violence in the city and suburbs, mainly against women. The support programme has spread widely in Auckland and to other parts of NZ. It is a wider based scheme. Whereas the 'watch' programme is designed primarily to protect property, 'support' groups promote both property and personal security with instruction on self-defence and encouragement to members to report and respond to all violence and harassment including that within the family.

NEILL, Nigel John Dermot

Nigel John Dermot Neill known as 'Sam', is the best known film actor NZ has produced. He was born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland in 1947, the second son of Major and Mrs Dermot Neill. When his father retired after 20 years' service in the British Army and returned to his native NZ, Nigel was sent to preparatory school at Christchurch and then to Christ's College. He became an enthusiastic member of the school drama society and it was from this that his interest in acting originated.

In 1966 he went to Canterbury University and met Dame Ngaio Marsh who produced *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in which he took a leading role.

He graduated BA and on leaving university joined a troupe of travelling players who toured the country producing plays for schools. He then joined the National Film Unit and became a film director, concentrating on documentaries.

In the late 1970s, he was offered the joint lead, with Ian Mune, in a full length feature film, *Sleeping Dogs*, based on the C K Stead novel, *Smith's Dream*. The film was seen in Australia by Margaret Fink who gave Sam the leading role in *My Brilliant Career*. The Australian film was a worldwide success and was seen by James Mason, the well-known British film star. He was so impressed that he persuaded 20th Century Fox in Britain to engage Sam for the lead in *The Final Conflict*, the third of *The Omen* trilogy.

Since *The Final Conflict*, Neill has starred in many television and cinema films including: *Man From a Far Country*, *Plenty* (with Meryl Streep), *Reilly Ace of Spies*, *Kane and Abel*, *For Love Alone*, *Robbery Under Arms*, *The Evil Angels* (with Meryl Streep again), *Jurassic Park* and *The Piano* (with Anna Paquin and Holly Hunter) which won the Best Film Award (shared) at Cannes.

Although Neill works mainly overseas, he maintains a home near Queenstown.

NELSON

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Nelson, named after Admiral Lord Nelson, has over 47,000 people within its urban area, and is located in the north of the South Island within the sheltered inlet of Nelson Haven at the head of Tasman Bay. It is 165 km west of Wellington on the other side of Cook Strait, 110 km west of Picton and 116 km north-west of Blenheim. The first European settlement was by the NZ Company, under the direct guidance of Captain Arthur Wakefield, who arrived in 1841 to prepare the site for the first immigrants, 3,000 of whom arrived during the following year.

It had always previously been a heavily settled Maori centre, with a succession of tribes winning land rights by conquest in waves from the North Island. The Ngati Toa, led by the formidable chief, Te Rauparaha, had taken the region about 20 years before the arrival of Wakefield's settlers. Sale of the site of Nelson had been negotiated by Te Rauparaha but as pressure for land built up in the fast-growing settlement, an attempt was made to move into the fertile Wairau Valley. This resulted in the Wairau Affray of June 1843, in which Wakefield and 21 of his followers were killed by Te Rauparaha and his nephew Te Rangihaeata. This retarded settlement of the area until gold was found at Collingwood in 1857.

Queen Victoria ordained in 1858 that Nelson be a bishop's see and constituted it a city by letters patent, even though the population was only about 3,000, but it did not actually gain borough status until 1874.

The province of Nelson was established in 1853, with government offices in the settlement, and it originally comprised the whole area of the South Island north of the Hurunui River to its source, and then along a line to Lake Brunner and the Grey River. In 1859, the north-eastern corner was detached and named the Province of Marlborough.

The region is noted for its mild weather and high number of hours of sunshine per annum. It was traditionally the centre for production of hops and tobacco. Other primary products are pip and berry fruits and vegetables for processing, an industry which goes back to the 1880s. There are rich coal reserves and an enormous range of other minerals, including dolomite, magnesite, asbestos, serpentine, uranium and marble from the Takaka Hills.

Port Nelson is a suburb 2 km from the centre of the city, where the wharves take coastal shipping.

Nelson Creek is a tributary of the Grey River and also the name of a farming and sawmilling settlement on its banks, 33 km north-east of Greymouth.

NELSON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

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Nelson Lakes National Park, established in 1956, covers 101,753 ha of land surrounding lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, the sources of the Buller River. The original park covered 57,505 ha and was expanded to its present size during the 1980s. The land is broken and mountainous with peaks rising to 2,200 m from dense beech forests. Skiing (in the Mt Robert area), tramping, hunting and trout fishing are the major recreations of the area. The first European explorer in the region was John Silvanus Cotterell who walked through it in 1842, accompanied by a Maori guide. A more thorough expedition was made in 1846 by Thomas Brunner and his Maori companion, Kehu, and William Fox.

NENE, Tamati Waka

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Tamati Waka Nene (c. 1780–1871) was a remarkable Ngapuhi chief of the Ngati Hao hapu. He mainly took the side of the Pakeha in fighting at the time of early settlement, but often intervened to gain clemency for Maori insurgents.

In his youth he was an outstanding warrior under Hongi Hika in the raids on other Maori tribes throughout the North Island. Later he intervened to protect the missionaries in the Bay of Islands and was one of the first chiefs to be baptised, under the name Thomas Walker. He urged the Ngapuhi chiefs to sign the Treaty of Waitangi, joined the Europeans against the insurgency of Hone Heke and Kawiti and, after he had played a significant role in defeating them, interceded with Governor Grey to gain clemency on their behalf. With Te Wherowhero, he stood surety for the good behaviour of Te Rauparaha after the Maori chief's arrest in the 1840s. He was a friend to Grey and became a well-known figure in Auckland society.

NEPIA, George

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George Nepia (1905–86) played 46 matches for the All Blacks from 1924 till 1930, including nine internationals. He played mostly as a fullback, where he established a reputation as one of the greatest of all time. Nepia was 16 when he played his first provincial match, for East Coast Districts. In the 13 months following his debut for NZ as a member of the ‘Invincibles’, aged only 19, he played 39 consecutive matches for NZ, winning continuing praise for his superb technical displays of fielding the ball, kicking and tackling. He later played rugby league for two seasons in Britain, and represented NZ in the code on his return in 1937. Nepia was reinstated to rugby union in 1947, and three years later became the oldest NZer to play in a first-class match, when he captained the Olympian Club against Poverty Bay, which was led by his son, George.

NERLI, Girolama Pieri Ballati

Girolama Pieri Ballati Nerli (1863–1926) was the son of an Italian nobleman, and his mother was the daughter of Thomas Medwin, an associate of Byron and Shelley. Nerli studied art at the Accademia de Delle Arti in Florence.

About 1885 he arrived in Australia, where he studied in Melbourne and exhibited with the Australian Art Association. He moved to Sydney in 1886, exhibiting with the Royal Art Society and painting mainly landscapes and portraits. He arrived in Dunedin in 1889 for the NZ and South Seas Exhibition, where he exhibited nine works. A H O'Keefe remembers him as 'a true artist in every sense. He was always good for any fun that came along without thought for the morrow.'

Between 1890 and 1893 his movements are uncertain, but he visited Sydney and Samoa where he painted Robert Louis Stevenson. Nerli returned to Dunedin in 1893 where he taught privately and greatly influenced Frances Hodgkins and Grace Joel. He opened a private art school in 1894, the Otago Art Academy, and the following year was appointed teacher of painting at the official School of Art and Design. He exhibited at the Otago Art School but left Dunedin in 1897 for Auckland, where he exhibited with the Auckland Society of Arts.

He left NZ in 1898 and was with the Italian Embassy in London during World War One, before reputedly becoming court painter at the Vatican.

NETBALL

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International Rules

Significant Year

Netball is an outdoor winter sport played by girls and women throughout NZ. Registered netball players exceed 110,000 and during the 1990s the game has become popular on television.

The game's origins are obscure, but records suggest it was first played in this country during 1906. The Reverend J C Jamieson, travelling secretary of the Presbyterian Bible Class Union, saw the game played in Australia and introduced it to Bible class members at Auckland. It soon spread to schools in the district and gradually spread round the country — in some regions as a seven-a-side game and in others nine-a-side. The game was known as basketball from the time of its introduction here until what was previously known as indoor basketball spread more widely through the NZ community during the 1960s and 1970s.

The mainly outdoors game for women is now netball and the indoor game, played by both men and women, is called simply basketball.

In 1923 the first interprovincial match was played between Wellington and Canterbury at Wellington. Wellington won by 24 to 10. The NZ Basketball Association was formed at a Wellington meeting the following year. Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago affiliated immediately and over the following six years, Southland, North Otago, Ashburton, Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay, Taranaki and other provincial associations joined up. In 1928 more than 370 teams were affiliated to the association. This number doubled in four years to 742 teams within 15 affiliated associations.

The national championships for the NZ Cup have been dominated by Canterbury and Auckland with Wellington, Rotorua and Waikato also usually strong contenders. The Canterbury side had a golden era immediately after World War Two, winning nine of 12 championship tournaments from 1945.

NETBALL - International Rules

NZ teams were playing with nine members to a team and when they visited Australia for the first international matches in 1938 they played seven-a-side and under quite different rules. They were unable to match the best Australian sides. The game was also being played in England and when international rules were established in 1938, they favoured the seven-a-side game — but it was 20 years before NZ domestic matches were played with only seven members to a team.

In 1948, NZ was host to Australia but again failed to win a test losing by the substantial margins of 27–16, 44–13 and 44–22. In 1958, the NZ Basketball Association changed to the international seven-a-side rules and by 1963 had mastered the game well enough to be runners-up to Australia in the first world tournament. Four years later they won the world tournament, at Perth, Western Australia, with an unbeaten record among the eight national teams taking part.

By the mid-1960s there were more than 4,000 teams affiliated to 36 district associations.

NETBALL - Significant Year

The year 1970 was significant for the game here. The name was changed from basketball to netball and NZ played New South Wales, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong and a number of games in England and the West Indies as they travelled to the world championships at Jamaica where they were runners-up to Australia. The number of registered teams passed 5,000 in 1972, and a NZ team toured England in 1974, winning all three tests. The following year, NZ finished third at the world tournament to Australia and England.

Meanwhile the game's growth within NZ was spectacular. The number of affiliated teams passed the 6,000 mark in 1977, not including 2,816 primary school teams and 475 midweek housewives' teams.

This growing interest has been helped by NZ success in world championships with Australia and Trinidad in 1979, and clear winners in 1987. They lost the world title in the early 1990s but only Australia is able to match the modern NZ sides.

NEWALL, Sir Cyril Louis Morton

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Sir Cyril Louis Morton Newall (1886–1963) was the sixth Governor-General of NZ, from February 1941 until April 1946. He was born in Britain, educated at Sandhurst and served with the British Army until he joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1914. He served throughout World War One with the corps, and joined the Royal Air Force in 1919. His promotion between the wars was steady, and in 1940 he was Chief of Air Staff and made a Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

Immediately after his service in NZ he was made ‘Baron Newall of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor in the County of Warwick’. While serving in NZ during the war, he made a celebrated faux pas during a speech, referring to ‘boys of the Navy, men of the Army and gentlemen of the Air Force’.

NEW LEINSTER

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New Leinster was the name given by Royal Charter in 1840 to Stewart Island as one of three geographic entities, the others being New Ulster for the North Island and New Munster for the South Island. In 1846 another Royal Charter established only two provincial regions of New Ulster and New Munster, with New Leinster or Stewart Island being merged into the southern province.

NEW MUNSTER

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New Munster was the name given to the South Island of NZ by Royal Charter, at the time of the political separation of NZ from the Colony of New South Wales in 1840. Another Royal Charter in 1846 set up two political provinces in NZ, and New Munster was that part of the country below a line across the North Island eastwards from the mouth of the Patea River and including the South Island. Edward Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster, and a Legislative and Executive Council was set up under the control of Governor-in-Chief Grey. It was decided in 1851 that some positions on the provincial Legislative Councils should be elective, but before this decision could be implemented the NZ Constitution Act of 1852 abandoned the structure of two provinces and provided for a system of six smaller ones.

NEW PLYMOUTH

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New Plymouth is a growing city of 46,000 people sited on the coast of Taranaki on the northern side of the beautiful cone of Mt Taranaki (Egmont), 160 km north-west from Wanganui and 255 km south-west from Hamilton. In 1989, it was made the administrative capital of the New Plymouth District, including Inglewood (7,950 people), Waitara (6,800), Bell Block (9,300) and Okato (5,300), with a total population of 68,000. The city has long been the main servicing centre and port for one of NZ's pre-eminent dairying regions, and since the 1970s a petrochemical industry has been burgeoning in and around the city, based on oil and gas fields on land and offshore.

New Plymouth was a favoured Maori residential area in pre-European times and a number of pa sites are still recognisable as such.

The first European to settle in the region was Richard ('Dickie') Barrett in 1828. An important and colourful figure in the early days of European settlement, he married Rawinia Waikaiua of the Ngati-te-Whiti and three years later helped these Taranaki people to repel an invasion force from the Waikato. The town was surveyed and formally settled in 1841 by the Plymouth Company, a subsidiary of the NZ Company. The name comes from the English seaport and most of the first arrivals were from Devon and Cornwall. Although there were only a few Maori living on the site in 1841, land tenure disputes soon developed between Maori and Pakeha and then grew in intensity over the following two decades as the Europeans pressed for more and more land to farm.

In 1860, the Maori contested the sale of the Waitara Block and war broke out. Many settlers left the region at this time. History has found in favour of the Maori but New Plymouth became a military settlement for more than a decade and racial strife lasted through into the 1880s.

New Plymouth Province was one of the first six provinces established in 1853 but the name was changed to Taranaki five years later. New Plymouth became a borough in 1876 and a city in 1949. Although its commercial prosperity has depended from the beginning on dairy farming, predominantly on cheese production, oil was found at Moturoa, at one end of Ngamotu Beach, in 1866, and was immediately exploited. This was only a few years after commercial exploitation of oil in the US and was the first project of its kind in the then British Empire. The small well and associated refinery provided petrol for the province for more than a century finally closing in 1972.

New Plymouth Power Station, with a capacity of 600 MW, was the biggest thermal station in NZ before Huntly. It was originally planned as a coal-burning station to be supplied by sea from the Buller coalfield in the South Island, but was redesigned to burn oil and natural gas

following the discovery of the Maui gas field. The first machines were commissioned in 1974.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING

The First Newspaper

The Oldest Paper

Metropolitan Dailies

Sunday Press

The Most Popular

Resurgence of Magazines

Newspaper And Magazine Publishing has been a flourishing industry in NZ since the earliest days. One reason has been a large proportion of literate immigrants in the beginning, and an educational system which has always concentrated with success on developing reading and writing skills. Another factor is probably the rugged, mountainous nature of the country which left many pockets of population relatively isolated and dependent on their own resources, and also the remoteness of the nation in the world. Various newspapers and magazines over the years have claimed per capita circulations among the very highest in the world. Some of these publications have been the now defunct *Weekly News*, the *NZ Woman's Weekly*, the *NZ Listener*, *Truth* and the *NZ Herald*.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - The First Newspaper

The first issue of the first newspaper published in NZ, the *NZ Gazette*, was produced in England in August 1839 for the NZ Company by Samuel Revans. The second issue of the paper was produced in the town of Britannia, on the banks of the Hutt River, on 18 April 1840 — and this was the first of the many. Within only a few weeks, the *NZ Advertiser and Bay of Islands Gazette* was published at Kororareka by the Reverend B Quaife. It was basically a vehicle for proclamations from government which was still working from its Bay of Islands capital. But editor Quaife inserted enough opinion of his own to incite the anger of the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, so it did not survive.

The *NZ Advertiser and Bay of Islands Gazette* was succeeded by an official *NZ Gazette*, the forebear of the official government journal which continues to this day.

Newspapers spread quickly from 1840 as NZ became a British Colony. Over the ten years to 1850, newspapers were started in Nelson, Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin. The Auckland paper was *Te Karere o Nui Tireni*, sponsored by the government and published in Maori. It lasted until the Land Wars 20 years later. The Maori name translated as ‘the messenger of NZ’ and it was popularly known as the *Maori Messenger*. The earliest papers were weeklies and from 1845 for 20 years, Wellington supported two of them — the *NZ Spectator and Cook’s Strait Guardian* and the *Wellington Independent*.

These newspapers were often editorially very tough and controversial and sometimes even folded because causes they espoused with vigour and vituperation became unpopular or just disappeared altogether as public issues.

During the 1850s, some newspapers which were to have a powerful influence on the future of the colony throughout the 19th century were born. The *Otago Witness* first appeared in February 1851. It survived until 1932 and along the way some of the most skilled and important journalists in the country’s history occupied the editorial chair, including Julius Vogel, a later colonial premier.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - The Oldest Paper

In 1852, the *Taranaki Herald* was born and today is the oldest newspaper in NZ. It remained for most of its existence in the hands of the Weston family until it passed into the control of NZ Newspapers. Four years later, the *Wanganui Chronicle*, the second oldest newspaper was first issued. Other papers to emerge for the first time during the decade were the *Taranaki News*, the *Christchurch Guardian* and the *Hawke's Bay Herald*. The gold rush of the 1860s saw newspapers rise and fall in numerous mushroom towns that sprang up round the diggings. When Hokitika had a population of 10,000 in 1866, the *West Coast Times* became a morning daily and for a short time the same company produced an evening daily called the *Despatch*. For a brief period in the second half of the 1860s, there were two mornings, two evenings and three weeklies published out of Hokitika.

Although the diggings in Otago were more lucrative even than those on the coast, they were also more widespread and did not support towns with the population concentrations of the coast. Newspapers founded during the 1860s included the *Westport Times and Buller Express*, the *Charleston Argus*, the *Guardian* and the *Evening Star*. One man who was heavily involved in the ownership of all those particularly successful papers was John Tyrell, who had turned the weekly *West Coast Times* into a daily.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - Metropolitan Dailies

In other parts of NZ, the number of newspapers steadily built up during the 1860s as communities became stable and more populous. Almost all the extant major metropolitan dailies were born during this decade. The first daily was published in 1861 — the *Otago Daily Times*, now by two years the oldest of them all. Among the others newspapers which began during the boom decade of the 1860s were: the *Evening Post*, in Wellington (now the only metropolitan evening daily left); *Marlborough Press*, later the *Marlborough Express*; the *Southland News* in Invercargill; *The Press*, in Christchurch, which in May 1863 became the country's second daily; Dunedin's *Evening Star*; the *Timaru Herald*; *Grey River Argus* in Greymouth; *Wanganui Herald*; *Nelson Evening Mail*; *Greymouth Evening Star*; and last and largest, the *NZ Herald*.

The *NZ Herald* was started by W C Wilson and was first published as a daily in November 1863. In 1875 it was merged with A G Horton's *Southern Cross* and Wilson and Horton Ltd remained the name of what became the public, listed company which published what grew into easily NZ's largest daily.

In 1876, Wilson and Horton launched the *NZ Weekly News* and it became a phenomenon of publishing with its cover of pink newsprint, reaching in to virtually every corner of NZ with news of the week from NZ and overseas, glossy black and white pictures, feature articles and 'literary' contributions of short stories and verse. The ailing periodical foundered in the early 1970s after an attempt had been made to reshape it into a broad spectrum general magazine.

The 90 years from 1870 through 1960 were the golden years for NZ newspapers and magazines. Country newspapers which came out daily, twice or three times a week and magazine-type papers grew and flourished and by the end of the 1880s they were widespread and enthusiastically supported by their communities.

As these communities grew, many of the small town weeklies and bi-weeklies combined and became dailies centred on the major provincial towns. The factors that caused the demise of many of the small country newspapers after World War Two were vastly improved roads and cars, expanding air services and finally, television.

In the 1970s, the small town and suburban 'throwaway' paper began to grow, making money from local retail advertising. In the metropolitan and provincial cities many of these lucrative publications were gradually bought up by the major daily newspaper companies.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - Sunday Press

During the 1960s the weekly Sunday press began to emerge in NZ. Some few, including Wilson and Horton's broadsheet *Sunday Herald* failed and gradually the Saturday night sports editions of the metropolitan and provincial evening papers began to feel the pressure and succumbed. The *Auckland Star 8 O'clock* survived into 1986 and the *Christchurch Star* sports paper did even better. But by the mid-1980s, the Sunday press was an entrenched part of NZ newspaper publishing. The *Sunday News* and *NZ Times* appeared to be well established and the Sunday edition of the *Auckland Star* had begun to find a niche for itself in the market. The *Sunday Star* was a replacement for the Saturday evening edition of the *Auckland Star*. The *Star* and *Times* merged into the *Sunday Star Times* in 1994.

The weeklies, *NZ Observer* and the *Free Lance*, were forerunners of the magazines which emerged in the 20th century, and the *NZ Farmer* began to grow into a rural version of the general interest magazines of the towns.

The *Mirror* arrived in 1922, published by Henry Kelliher, a brewing magnate. Kelliher's magazine was designed primarily for women but gave space to many future NZ writers.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - The Most Popular

The *Woman's Weekly*, launched in 1932, became the most successful of all the women's magazines. In 1923 also *Point Blank*, later *Straight Furrow*, was born. In 1938, *Better Business* arrived and in 1939, the *Listener* was published as the official organ of the newly nationalised broadcasting service. The *NZ Weekly News*, *Woman's Weekly*, *Listener*, *Better Business* and *Journal of Agriculture* dominated the magazine market for 40 years, with a number of small magazines serving specialist areas, mostly for women, such as knitting, dressmaking and health.

At the end of the 1960s, a flourish of magazines began to roll off the presses of the major newspaper publishing companies who had invested in the then new technology high-speed, colour printing presses. Magazines such as *Thursday* and *Eve* were heavily promoted and Wilson and Horton bought the *NZ Journal of Agriculture* from the government in a bid to flossy it up for a wider circulation.

But production proved to be expensive for the large companies with high overheads and gradually they mostly moved out of magazines.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHING - Resurgence of Magazines

Specialisation developed further in 1970 when the fortnightly *National Business Review* was launched and within a decade had become a substantial weekly business paper. The new resurgence of the magazines came with the publication of the glossy Auckland monthly, *Metro*, in 1981. It was expected to follow the road to oblivion like pallidly imitative copies of *Playboy*, *Punch* and other overseas magazines which had been started during the 1970s and had never got any sort of grip on the public reader. But *Metro* was an original. It thrived in the Auckland environment and encouraged the arrival of a new women's magazine *More* in 1983 and *North and South*, a national magazine, both from the same publishing stable as *Metro*, in 1986. *Next*, was next, a monthly women's magazine from the same stable as *More*, but aimed at a slightly different market. These publications were bought by Australian Consolidated Press owned by Kerry Packer. At the beginning of the 1980s, glossy specialist magazines such as *Management* and *Marketing* had started, found a niche in the market and were doing well.

The years have treated most morning newspapers well. They have expanded and attracted enough advertising to succeed, but evening dailies have fared badly. The *Auckland Star* became defunct during 1980 and *Christchurch Star* was reduced to two editions a week. In Wellington, the *Evening Post*, traditionally strong against its weaker morning opponent, *The Dominion*, was in a slightly different situation but during the 1990s *The Dominion* improved and gained readers at the expense of the *Post*.

NZ News, owners of the *Auckland Star*, started a tabloid morning daily in Auckland, *The Sun*, in 1987 but just as it seemed settled, it was closed and the *Auckland Star* sold to Independent Newspapers Ltd (INL), along with other NZ News assets. Later *The Star* in Christchurch was sold to Wilson and Horton Ltd, and the country's newspapers were virtually in the hands of the two companies, Wilson and Horton and INL.

NEW ULSTER

New Ulster was the name given to the North Island by a Royal Charter in 1840, at the time NZ was politically separated from the colony of New South Wales. It was purely a geographical name at that time, but a later Royal Charter in 1846 divided the country politically into two provinces. New Ulster became that part of the North Island north of a line eastward from the mouth of the Patea River, and New Munster became that part of NZ south of the same line. This political structure lasted until the NZ Constitution Act of 1852 divided the country into six provinces, each with a name of local significance.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, Major-General G D Pitt, was sworn in on 1 January 1848. He died in office early in 1851, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel R H Wynyard for the duration of the life of the province. An executive council was appointed when Pitt took office. It was to become partly an elective body but the 1852 Act intervened before this was achieved.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, as a name, was not given to this country by Abel Tasman but by Dutch geographers some time in the 17th century. It appeared on their maps as 'Nieuw Zeeland', in honour of the Dutch maritime province of Zeeland. (The name for Australia at that time was Nieuw Holland.) Tasman had named NZ Staten Landt on the basis of a guess that NZ might be joined to the South American continent, which was then called Staten Landt. The overall name for NZ used by the Maori is not clear. It is generally believed to have been Aotearoa, but this may have just been for the North Island or a part of the North Island, with the name Pounamu for the South Island. Pounamu is Maori for the precious greenstone found on the west coast of the South Island. One claim is that the North Island was called simply Aotea, and that Aotearoa meaning 'long Aotea' was adopted for the whole country following the arrival of Europeans when such a name became necessary.

NEW ZEALAND ALLIANCE

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New Zealand Alliance is an organisation set up in the earliest days of NZ settlement to lobby for total liquor prohibition. It became a major social force for many years with its uncompromising attitude towards alcohol which was a major social problem in the young colony. Many of its members were women who were victimised by drunken husbands and fathers and who used the organisation as a vehicle for feminism and radical social change. Over the years it relaxed some of its intractable attitude towards what it regarded as trafficking in liquor and moved to campaign for more public control of the industry through licensing trusts.

The movement here grew from the United Kingdom Alliance. Some of the members of the UK organisation emigrated to NZ and set up branches here in the 1860s. The NZ Alliance was formally established in 1883 'to secure for the people the legal, direct power to veto the liquor traffic.'

NEW ZEALAND BALLET COMPANY

New Zealand Ballet Company was formed in 1954 by Paul Gnatt, a former principal danseur with the Royal Danish Ballet. Gnatt was at the time conducting a school of ballet in Auckland for the Regional Council for Adult Education. Support for the group was tenuous to say the least, and it would not have survived the 1950s had it not been for the personality and dedication of dancer and choreographer Gnatt.

A national ballet had first been talked about in 1947, when the government made bursary grants to young dancers to study and gain experience overseas. During this early post-war period there was a growth of interest in ballet spurred on by a number of visiting companies, notably the Borovansky Ballet and the Australian National Ballet Company. Borovansky and other companies included NZers among their dancers. The interest in ballet peaked in 1959 when the Royal Ballet visited NZ, headed by Dame Margot Fonteyn, and drew enthusiastic and large audiences during a national tour. This enthusiasm led to the funding of the NZ company by the government-sponsored Arts Advisory Council from 1960. The ballet company has had varied success artistically and financially since that time, including periods when it has been virtually defunct. Even for the most experienced and skilled, ballet is a precarious living in NZ. The most famous dancers produced in NZ have been Rowena Jackson, Alex Grant and Bryan Ashbridge, all of whom became outstanding dancers for the Royal Ballet.

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENSHIP

New Zealand Citizenship was first conferred on people of this country by the NZ Citizenship Act 1948. Previously, NZers had been British subjects, although from time to time over the years legislation here had been at variance with that prevailing in Britain.

In the early days, British law did not permit aliens to own or inherit land in a British country without specific permission through an Act of Parliament. This posed a serious problem for a young country with aliens actually being brought out as migrants, for instance Germans recruited by the NZ Company. There was also the case of the French settlement in Akaroa. These problems were dealt with by a series of Acts passed at almost every session of Parliament for many years after 1844.

Ironically, there was debate at one time over whether Maori were British subjects and, therefore, legally citizens of their own country. The question was sometimes raised, for example, in regard to those Maori groups who had not signed the Treaty of Waitangi. The Colonial Office had firmly maintained they were British subjects, but some of the colonists argued that this could not be possible because of the different system of land tenure. This reveals yet again that the land question overwhelmed every relationship between Pakeha and Maori in the early days. Any doubts were erased by the Native Rights Act of 1865, which stated that every NZ Maori was a subject of the Queen.

Under the 1948 Act, the status of 'NZ citizen' was created for the first time, although NZers were still British nationals and under a reciprocal arrangement any adult British subject who was a citizen of any Commonwealth country or of the Republic of Ireland, could register as a NZ citizen after a year's residence in this country.

The 1948 Act was amended three times during the 1950s and 1960s, and the legislation currently governing NZ nationality is the Citizenship Act of 1977. Under this Act NZ citizenship belongs to those born in NZ, or those descended from NZ parents where born outside the country, or those who are naturalised. The Act confirmed citizenship for all those who had held it under the 1948 legislation, and this was the crux of a Privy Council ruling that all Western Samoans who were NZ citizens before 1948 could not be debarred from citizenship now. To gain naturalisation under the legislation a person must have lived in NZ for three years immediately before applying, must qualify under the Immigration Act 1964 to be a permanent NZ resident, must intend to continue living in NZ, and must be healthy, of good character and have 'sufficient knowledge' of the English language and the citizen's responsibilities. The 1977 law also abandoned a previous requirement that aliens be officially registered.

NZ citizenship can be withdrawn under certain circumstances, for example if foreign nationality is acquired by any formal action other than by marriage; or if a person has acted voluntarily in a manner contrary to the interests of NZ; or if the citizenship was obtained in the first place by false representation.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY

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New Zealand Company, which played a major part in the European settlement of NZ, received a British government Charter of Incorporation in February 1841. It was directly responsible for the European settlement of Wellington, Nelson and New Plymouth, and was supportive of the church settlements in Canterbury and Otago.

There was an earlier NZ Company set up by a group of influential Englishmen to colonise NZ. It dispatched Captain James Herd at the head of an expedition with two vessels, the *Rosanna* and the *Lambton*. They arrived at Stewart Island in March 1826, with their 60 workmen/settlers, visited Wellington Harbour, and then moved on to the Bay of Islands and the Hokianga, where they had bought land. After their first encounter with the local Maori, of whose ferocity they had heard much, they felt so insecure that they moved on to Sydney. The company in England was dissolved.

In 1837 the NZ Association was formed in England as a vehicle for expressing Edward Gibbon Wakefield's philosophy of colonisation. Again it had the backing of powerful and influential men, but the opposition of the Missionary Societies defeated them in their attempt to get government backing in 1838. Some of the members of the association felt they might have more success as a joint stock company, and so formed the NZ Colonisation Company in 1838, rapidly gaining enough funds to fit out an expedition and purchase land in NZ. The company dispatched Colonel Wakefield in the vessel, *Tory*, in 1839, to establish the settlement at Wellington. A subsidiary company, formed at Plymouth, was responsible for the successful settlement at New Plymouth.

The first major setback occurred in 1843 when Captain Arthur Wakefield decided to reinforce the company's claim that it had purchased land in the fertile Wairau region behind Nelson. He moved into the area despite warnings from Maori chiefs, Te Rauparaha and Rangihaeata. A Maori force killed all 22 Europeans in a party of Nelson settlers led by Wakefield in June 1843. The so-called 'Wairau Affray' dampened enthusiasm for NZ settlement, and investment and emigration waned.

The company tried to get the British government to adopt policies which would help its case but without success. Later in the 1840s, the company's finances were so unhealthy that it again sought help from the government and, when this was not available, it surrendered its Charter and the British government came into possession of more than 400,000 ha for which it was due to pay more than half a million dollars. An attempt was made to indemnify the company shareholders by placing a charge on land revenue in NZ, a move that caused bitterness between the company and settlers in general. In 1858 the company was finally dissolved.

NEW ZEALAND CROSS

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New Zealand Cross was an award for members of locally raised forces during the land wars of NZ. It was awarded to those who ‘when serving in the presence of the enemy shall have performed some single act of valour or devotion to duty, or who have performed any very intrepid action in the public service, and neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstances or condition whatsoever, save merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour’.

The award, a silver cross bearing the name of the colony and the recipient engraved on it, was worn on the left breast suspended from a maroon ribbon (the same as the ribbon on the Victoria Cross).

The NZ Cross was instituted by an Order in Council on 10 March 1869, by the governor, Sir George Bowen. It was immediately conferred on five recipients. Bowen had decided that, because the locally raised fighting men had been ruled ineligible for the Victoria Cross, some major award was needed to keep morale up during the tiresome campaigns against what were regarded as rebellious Maori. The Governor was rebuked by the Colonial Office for making the decision without the approval of the British Government.

The NZ Cross is now regarded as one of the rarest decorations in the world. Twenty-three were awarded and they were gazetted between 1869 and 1910. Although some of the awards were not officially gazetted until many years later, all the actions took place between 1863 and 1876.

NEW ZEALAND CUP

New Zealand Cup, the feature flat race on the Canterbury Jockey Club's programme, is run in November each year over 3,200 m (formerly two miles) at Riccarton. The cup is shown in NZ Turf Registers as being the oldest of the 'big three' staying races on the NZ racing calendar. It was founded in 1865 against 1874 for the Auckland and Wellington Cups. This is not strictly correct as the Riccarton event was known as the Canterbury Jockey Club Handicap until 1883, when Tasman won the first official NZ Cup — same race, new title. The new name reflected the fact that the strength of NZ racing still lay in Canterbury. St Hippo, in 1893, was owned and bred by L D Nathan and the first Auckland horse to succeed in the NZ Cup. It remained the richest race in NZ into the 20th century. The Auckland Cup levelled up in 1909, when both races were worth £2,000, and edged ahead in the 1913 season.

During the latter half of the 20th century — reflecting the shift of population and money north — the NZ Cup has dropped further behind the Auckland and Wellington Cups in value and importance.

NEW ZEALAND FOREST PRODUCTS LTD

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New Zealand Forest Products Ltd (NZFP). The company was incorporated in 1935 to take over and manufacture products from 73,000 ha of forest in the central North Island. The forest had been established by a company called NZ Perpetual Forests Ltd which, in return for each bond of \$50, undertook to plant one acre of land with approximately 680 *Pinus radiata* trees. Planting began in the 1920s but by the 1930s it had become apparent that because of difficulties associated with the ability of bond-holders to gain title to the land, some corporate scheme was essential. The government, therefore, passed the Companies Bondholders Act 1934/35 which provided for the incorporation of the 70,000 bondholders as shareholders in NZ Forest Products Ltd.

The first NZFP plant was a small sawmill built in 1939. By the early 1980s when the company was at its height, there were five major manufacturing installations — a multi-wall paper bag factory at Penrose, a suburb of Auckland; pulp, paper, plywood and timber processing mills at Kinleith, near Tokoroa in the central North Island; a cardboard manufacturing plant for cartons and containers at Whakatane; a plant at Mataura, in Southland, at which pulp supplies from Kinleith were processed into a wide range of printing, stationery, packaging and other specialty papers; and another sawmilling plant at Kumeu, north of Auckland.

In 1990 NZFP was purchased by Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, the largest forestry company in the country now owned internationally.

NEW ZEALAND HALFBRED

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New Zealand Halfbred is the name of a sheep breed developed last century from the Merino with one of the long-woolled breeds — Leicester, Lincoln or Romney. It has the same purpose that led to the development of the Corriedale — to improve the meat value and fertility of the Merino. It is still common practice to use Merino-longwool first-cross rams over interbred Halfbred ewes to maintain hybrid vigour. The NZ Halfbred is a medium-sized sheep, weighing between 40 kg and 50 kg, and with a medium-fine wool with a fibre diameter between 25 and 31 microns. It has a white face and legs often covered with wool, and a pink nose. The carcass is saleable but it is farmed mainly for its wool which is used for apparel and fine knitwear.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

New Zealand Institute Of Economic Research was established in 1958 as the result of a recommendation from the Royal Commission on Money, Banking and Credit (1956) which had been formed by the government following a shift of voting to Social Credit Political League candidates at the previous general election. It is administered by a trust board as a non-profit making, independent organisation to conduct research into economic problems affecting NZ. The trust board of ten is elected by subscribing members of the institute but includes five ex officio members — the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, two university representatives, and an executive director. Most of the economists who are members of the institute are from outside the universities and the government services.

NEW ZEALAND OPERA COMPANY

New Zealand Opera Company was founded in 1954, and for more than a decade was successful with a repertoire which ranged from modern works to standard, full length grand opera. The first major work by a NZ composer, *A Unicorn for Christmas* by David Farquhar, was performed by the company in the early 1960s with some success. A problem for a national company, as with ballet, is that none of the population centres have been large enough to ensure that a company, once established, will survive with a local audience. NZ, moreover, is a difficult country to travel through with the large amount of freight required.

The NZ Opera Company went into recess in 1982, following some box office failures. However, an association was later formed with a professional dramatic group in Auckland and a number of successful operas have since been staged.

NEW ZEALAND PARTY

New Zealand Party was launched in August 1983 by a former National Party supporter, Robert Jones, and it played a significant part in the victory of the Labour Party at the snap election in July 1984. A wealthy property developer and outspoken commentator on NZ politics, Jones claimed the National Party was 'spiritually dead' because it had strayed from its underlying free enterprise principles. Jones (*see* separate entry) had once been a friend and political ally of Sir Robert Muldoon but at the time he launched the party and during the subsequent election campaign, he claimed that Muldoonism was a destructive economic and political force.

Jones used his considerable talent for publicity, his wit and combativeness to capture large audiences as he spoke around the country in late 1983 and during the first half of 1984. By the end of 1983, he was scoring 18 per cent popular support in the public opinion polls, ousting Social Credit (now the Democratic Party) as the third force in NZ politics. The party's doctrine was firmly in support of a deregulated economy, a sharp switch away from what it saw as the interventionism of the Muldoon administration. The NZ Party won no seats at the snap general election of 1984 but its 12 per cent of the total vote undoubtedly played a major part in the defeat of the National Party as thousands of voters rejected the government's centralised and ad hoc manipulation of the economy. Social Credit won less than eight per cent of the vote.

In July 1985, Jones and the party president Malcolm McDonald resigned and in March 1986, the NZ Party merged with the National Party and slipped into oblivion.

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON

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New Zealand Pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) is plump and richly coloured, with purple head and nape, iridescent green face, throat and breast and lower back and distinctive white 'bib' or underparts which make it easy to distinguish among the leaves. The Maori name is kereru. It is widely distributed in forested areas, feeding on young leaves, fruits and flowers of many native and exotic trees and shrubs. Flimsy nests of twigs and sticks are built in shrubs, trees and palms for a breeding period from September to March. One white egg is laid each season and has an incubation period of 30 days.

NEW ZEALAND PLAYERS

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New Zealand Players was a full time, professional theatre company formed in 1953 by Richard Campion and his wife, Edith. It drew mainly on amateur theatre resources within this country. The company travelled round NZ with more than 40 productions presented to an audience of about one and a half million, before it collapsed in 1960. Some of its performers later succeeded on the stage and in television in Britain. It gave NZ an enthusiasm for quality professional theatre, that has helped the localised professional companies formed since (*see Drama*).

NEW ZEALAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, as it has been called since 1975, was formed in 1946 as the National Orchestra. It is the longest surviving and certainly the most successful of the major national artistic organisations in NZ, deemed important enough to warrant consistent public funding for nearly 40 years. It is a full symphony orchestra with about 90 members, tours the country regularly and makes commercial recordings as well as a number of studio programmes for both television and radio. To help keep the orchestra supplied with experienced and talented players, a training orchestra of string players, the Schola Musica, was established in 1961, and a brief season has been organised every year since 1959 for a National Youth Orchestra. The orchestra has toured overseas (to Australia and Hong Kong), and continues to maintain its high standard by inviting guest conductors and celebrity musicians who regularly appear with it in concert.

NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

New Zealand System Of National Accounts, based on United Nations guidelines published in 1968, aims at the provision of a systematic summary of the transactions within the economy, using appropriate information on the production and use of goods and services, on the generation and distribution of income and on capital transactions.

The system comprises the national consolidated accounts, those of 25 production groups, and detailed tables relating to Gross Fixed Capital Formation Stocks.

NEW ZEALAND THRUSH

New Zealand Thrush (*Turnagra capensis*) was known in two subspecies — the North Island thrush *T. c. tanagra* and the South Island thrush *T. c. capensis* — but both are now thought to be extinct. The North Island thrush was never common in European times, and was found mostly in remote and rugged forested areas of the southern regions. The South Island thrush, reported by the early settlers to be a tame bird, is thought to have become prey to cats and dogs because of its ground-feeding habits.

The fernbird (*Bowdleria punctata*) is sometimes called tataki thrush.

NGAIO

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Ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), one of the most common coastal trees in NZ, is a fast-growing, bushy tree that reaches 10 m in height with a large, bright green dome that is often as wide as it is high. The flowers are small and the fruit a small purplish drupe. The genus *Myoporum* is small but widespread round the world; ngaio is by far the more important and common of two species that occur in NZ.

Ngaio is used sometimes as a girl's given name. Perhaps the most famous was the late Dame Ngaio Marsh. It is also the name of a residential suburb of Wellington, between Wadestown and Khandallah, about 6 km north of downtown Wellington, above Ngaio Gorge.

NGAMOTU BEACH

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Ngamotu Beach is the historic foreshore of New Plymouth, 5 km from the city centre. The first settlement in Taranaki was here, where whalers set up their stations on the beach. Among the whalers was Dickie Barrett who is buried on a slope just above the beach, together with other members of his family.

NGARIMU, MOANANUI-A-KIWI

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Moananui-A-Kiwi Ngarimu (1918–43) is the only full Maori to have won the Victoria Cross. His courage and stamina in attacking and holding a hill at Tebaga Gap in Tunis in March 1943 symbolised the ferocity and tenacity of the Maori Battalion during World War Two. Over 24 hours, Second Lieutenant Ngarimu and his platoon attacked and held a hill which was enabling the Germans to fire on other units of the NZ Division at Tebaga Gap. Greatly outnumbered, he and the few members of his platoon still able to fight, actually met a German attack by charging. He died firing his sub-machine gun from the hip, ‘defiantly facing the enemy’, said the citation, coming ‘to rest almost on top of those of the enemy who had fallen to his gun just before he fell to theirs’.

Ngarimu was born at Kokai Pa, near Whareponga, Ruatoria, on the east coast of the North Island and was a shepherd on his father’s farm before the war. The Ngati Porou and the Whanau-a-Apanui, the tribe of his mother, gathered in Ruatoria on 6 October 1943 for the handing over of the VC to Ngarimu’s parents by the Governor-General, Sir Cyril Newall.

NGARUAWAHIA

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Ngaruawahia is a town with a population of 6,000, 20 km north-west of Hamilton and 199 km south-east of Auckland. It was constituted a borough in 1920, and in 1989 became a ward under the administration of the Waikato District Council. It has become the traditional headquarters of the Maori King movement, led by Dame Te Ata-i-rangi-kaahu, the first Queen and the sixth head of the movement since it was established in 1858. The Queen's residence is on the Turangawaewae Marae, on the banks of the Waikato River opposite the town.

Because the town is at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, it has long been an important centre of Maoridom, and the first Maori King, Potatau I (*see* Te Wherowhero), was formally invested here. The re-establishment of the King Movement in Ngaruawahia occurred in 1921, when the Maori regained some land there for the first time since the Kingites were ousted during the land wars of the 1860s.

The town at one time was called Newcastle because of coal mines nearby. It was originally expected to be the major centre of the Waikato, a role taken up by Hamilton.

NGATA, Sir Apirana Turupa

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Sir Apirana Turupa Ngata (1874–1950) was one of the earliest Maori university scholars, and an outstanding leader of his people in the 20th century.

He was born at Te Araroa, East Cape, a son of Paratene Ngata and Katerina Naki, of the Ngati Porou tribe. He was brought up by his mother's sister who was the wife of Major Ropata, went to Te Aute College, graduated with a BA from Canterbury University in 1893, and gained his LLB in 1897 when he was also admitted as a barrister and solicitor. Ngata was the first Maori to graduate from university in NZ, and one of the very first of any race to gain a BA and LLB in this country. The University of NZ conferred an honorary DLitt on him in 1948.

He became an influential member of the Young Maori Party, which was formed mostly by Te Aute College old boys, and was elected to Parliament in 1905, remaining there for 38 years. He held the Native Affairs portfolio in three administrations — from 1909 to 1912 and from 1928 to 1934. He became a man of great influence not only in the Maori world but among Pakeha, and he devoted much time and enthusiasm to Maori resettlement on the land and to research into Maori tribal history. His published works include *Nga Moteatea* (1929), a two-volume book devoted to the findings of his research into the songs and chants of a number of tribes; *The Price of Citizenship*; and an essay entitled *Anthropology and Government of Native Races in the Pacific*.

Ngata's career as a cabinet minister came to an unhappy end in 1934, after a Native Affairs Commission reported unfavourably on the administration of his department. The commission noted that there had been inadequate accounting for public money, that it had been misused in some instances, although not for personal gain.

NIAGARA

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Niagara was a 13,415-ton (13,629 tonne) trans-Pacific liner which struck a German mine north of Auckland on 19 June 1940. After the full complement of 349 had been rescued, it sank with gold bullion worth more than £2.5 million on board. The gold was owned by the Bank of England and was being shipped to America. It was war time but salvage operations began almost immediately. A Melbourne company located the wreck early in 1941, and by the end of the year had hauled out 555 ingots worth £2.4 million. Other operations, inspired by the increasing price of gold, have since recovered more of the bullion.

NICHOLAS, Henry James

Henry James Nicholas (1891–1918) was born at Lincoln, became a carpenter, and then a private in the First Battalion of the Canterbury Regiment during World War One. He won the Victoria Cross near Polderhoek on the Western Front in December 1917, by single-handedly capturing a German pillbox, killing 12 of the 16 enemy and wounding the other four. He was killed in action a year later, only 19 days before the armistice.

NICHOLLS, Marcus Frederick

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Marcus Frederick Nicholls (1901–72) was the most famous of a legendary Wellington rugby family, one of three brothers who represented NZ in the 1920s. Mark Nicholls was a complete rugby craftsman. Between 1921 and 1930 he played for the All Blacks in 51 matches, including 10 internationals, as a five-eighth. He was the top points scorer for the 1924 ‘Invincibles’ with 103 points, mostly achieved from his magical goal-kicking foot. Both his father and his son played for Wellington, and two brothers represented NZ. **Harold Garwood Nicholls** (1897–1977), nicknamed ‘Doc’, played one match as a midfield back in 1923; and **Harry Edgar Nicholls** (1900–78), nicknamed ‘Ginger’, played seven matches at halfback from 1921 to 1923, once (in 1921) inside his brother Mark.

NIGHTCAPS

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Nightcaps, in Southland, about 35 km north-west of Winton, is so-called because of some conical hills immediately to the north, descriptively called The Nightcaps. It is a coal mining district with a declining population of around 400.

NIKAU

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Nikau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*) is the world's southern-most palm tree, growing freely throughout the North Island and to Banks Peninsula on the east coast of the South Island and down to Greymouth on the west. The palm reaches 10 m in height with a trunk 25 cm in diameter.

NINETY MILE BEACH

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Ninety Mile Beach is the great stretch of sand which runs on the western side of the extreme north of the North Auckland peninsula (Aupouri Peninsula), from Ahipara Bay to just south of Cape Maria van Diemen. The actual length of the beach is nearer 60 miles (96 km).

NIUE

Niue, an island in the South Pacific (19°S, 169° 50' W), was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1774 and has had a constitutional association with NZ since 1901. It covers an area of 258 sq km. It is a limestone rock consisting of a plateau about 60 m above sea level and a coastal terrace of coral. The limestone soils are fertile, but they have a rocky and broken surface making cultivation difficult. There are no surface streams but fresh water is available from a well. A jetty has been cut into the lowest of the coral reefs which surround the island, and there is an open sea anchorage off the main village of Alofi, but in the absence of any natural harbour there are problems associated with sea transport.

Niueans are Polynesians related most closely to Samoans and Tongans, and it is believed that the island has been occupied for more than 1,000 years. In pre-European times, 'patus', heads of families, elected a king. Christianity was introduced to the island by a Samoan teacher, Paulo, who had been trained by the London Missionary Society and moved to Niue in 1849. The first resident European missionary was the Rev W G Lawes of the London Missionary Society, who arrived in 1861.

Niue applied for the status of a British Protectorate three times during the late 19th century, and was granted this in 1900. However, as a result of pressure from Richard Seddon, Niue was handed over to NZ in 1901. The island was given self-government in 1974, but retained a constitutional relationship with NZ under which some responsibilities for external relations and defence are held in Wellington. Niueans have NZ citizenship and use NZ currency. The relationship is one of 'free association' and Niue could constitutionally gain complete independence at any time by amending its constitution accordingly. However, like the Cook Islands, it is largely economically dependent on NZ aid and trade. Niue is a member of the British Commonwealth.

NORDMEYER, Sir Arnold Henry

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Sir Arnold Henry Nordmeyer (1901–89) was an influential member of the first Labour government, the author of a notorious ‘Black Budget’ of 1957, and Leader of the Opposition from 1963 to 1965 when he was deposed by future Prime Minister Norman Kirk. He was born and educated at Dunedin and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1925. While the minister at Kurow, he resigned to contest the Oamaru seat in the election of 1935 which swept him and the first Labour government into office. He was Minister of Health from 1941 to 1947, Minister of Industries and Commerce from 1947 until the defeat of Labour in 1949. He lost his seat but was re-elected in 1951 as the MP for Island Bay.

He became Minister of Finance when the second Labour government took office in 1957. When he took up his portfolio, he found a balance of payments crisis and brought down a so-called ‘Black Budget’ with heavy taxation increases, especially on discretionary spending, in order to curb spending on imports. History has vindicated the budget which was less severe than others by later administrations.

Nordmeyer was a man respected for his probity, acute mind and clever debating skills; but he had a high-pitched voice and was seen as colourless by those colleagues who deposed him from leadership of the parliamentary party in 1965 in favour of the more vigorous and flamboyant Kirk.

NORMANBY, The Second Marquess of

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}
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The Second Marquess Of Normanby (1819–90) was the ninth Governor of NZ, from January 1875 to February 1879. His term was noted for constitutional clashes with his Ministers. Lord Normanby proved an adroit opponent even for such experienced adversaries as George Grey, but it was not a happy relationship between the Queen's representative and the elected government of NZ.

Normanby was born in England and served in the army until 1847, when he entered the House of Commons as a Liberal, holding his seat from 1847 to 1851 and again from 1853 to 1858. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1858 to 1863, Governor of Queensland from 1871 until 1873 and, following his NZ service, was Governor of Victoria from 1879 until 1884. An attempt to appoint him Governor of South Australia was thwarted by strong public opposition in the colony. He returned to England in 1885 and took up his seat in the House of Lords.

NORRIE, Sir Charles Willoughby Moke

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{ewc
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Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie (1893– 1977) was the eighth Governor-General of NZ, from December 1952 until July 1957. He was the son of a British Army officer, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and served with the British Army through World War One. He stayed on in the army, and in 1940 he was appointed General Officer commanding the First Armoured Division, and then served in the Middle East as General Officer Commanding the 30th Corps. Norrie was Governor of South Australia from 1944 until 1952 when he was appointed to his NZ post. He retired to England following his term in NZ.

NORTH AUCKLAND

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North Auckland is the region that runs about 320 km from the northern margin of the greater Auckland area to the extreme north of the country. It is a peninsula about 80 km across at its widest point, hilly and has an indented shoreline. It is now more commonly called Northland. Its major city is Whangarei.

Because of its climate and the broken shoreline with its rich marine life, the North Auckland peninsula was a region favoured by the pre-European Maori. It was also the focal point, in the Bay of Islands, for the earliest sustained contact between Pakeha and Maori, and the first European settlement was established there.

NORTH CAPE

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MVIMAGE,  
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North Cape is the headland which protrudes from the north-eastern end of the North Auckland peninsula, in Mangonui County. It is something of a misnomer because it is not quite the northern-most point of NZ (*see* Surville Cliffs). The Maori name is Otou, but it was named North Cape by Captain Cook in 1769.

NORTH HEAD

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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North Head, a hill on the northern side of the entrance to Waitemata Harbour in Auckland, in the suburb of Devonport, has been involved with the defence forces since gun emplacements were installed in 1885 in response to the 'Russian Scare'. The installation was known as Fort Cautley.

After World War Two, when the need for gun emplacements at the entrance to harbours had faded, the top of the hill was handed over to the control of the Royal NZ Navy. The emplacements are open to the public. Fort Cautley is now sited at the bottom of North Head, at Narrow Neck.

NORTHCROFT, Henry William

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{ewc
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MVIMAGE,
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b}
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Henry William Northcroft (1844–1923) won the NZ Cross for action at Pungarehu in October 1866 and Tiroiro Moana in November the same year. He joined the Taranaki Volunteers on the outbreak of the land wars in 1860, and served for 16 years, taking part in 49 actions, mostly as an ensign.

Northcroft was a magistrate in the Waikato after the war, then warden and magistrate on the Thames goldfields and a stipendiary magistrate in Auckland. He was not awarded his NZ Cross until 1910, following his retirement as a magistrate.

Two years later he became Chief Justice and Resident Commissioner of the Cook Islands where he started a schooling system and helped with agricultural experiments on Rarotonga.

NORTHLAND

(see North Auckland)

NORTHLAND FOREST PARK

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{ewc  
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MVIMAGE,  
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Northland Forest Park covers 80,252 ha and includes a number of individual forests. It is now managed as a forest park, featuring some magnificent kauri trees.

NOTORNIS

(see Takahe)

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

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{ewc
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MVIMAGE,
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TOPIC")] !
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}
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Noxious Animals are those which have been introduced to NZ, have damaged the environment and have been officially classified for eradication or control by government agencies. The most notable are possums, rabbits, feral deer, goats, chamois, tahr and wallabies (*see also* under separate entries). The Department of Conservation is responsible for the control of noxious animals.

NATIONAL PARK

National Park is a small settlement on the Main Trunk railway, 30 km north of Ohakune and 45 km south-east of Taumarunui. It was once known as Waimarino, but the name was changed because it became an arrival and departure point for visitors, mostly skiers, to the Tongaririo National Park. The ski-fields are 20 km to the south-east by road. The railway station was closed in 1986.

NATIONAL RADIATION LABORATORY

National Radiation Laboratory is an advisory and regulatory organisation, within the Department of Health, which administers the Radiation Protection Act 1965 and subsequent regulations. It licenses and monitors the import and export of radioactive material of any sort, and ensures that any radioactive material or irradiating apparatus (such as X-ray machines) is controlled by appropriately qualified people. The laboratory is responsible for monitoring radioactivity from either man-made or natural sources, and it has a particular responsibility for ensuring the safe transport and, if necessary, disposal of radioactive material.

OAMARU

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{ewc      {ewc
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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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TOPIC")]!  MAP")]!
o0010pcs.dib si_22.dib}
}
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Oamaru, the principal town and port of North Otago with a population of about 14,000, is 115 km north-east of Dunedin and 85 km south-west of Timaru.

It was first settled by a runholder, Hugh Robison, in 1853. The township was laid out in 1858, became a borough in 1866, and was incorporated into the Waitaki District Council in 1989. Oamaru is a servicing centre for a farming area specialising in cereal crops, grass seeds, market gardening, cash cropping, but dominated by sheep farming. Less than 10 km south of the town is the Totara Estate, on which was reared the stock for NZ's first shipment of refrigerated meat to Britain on board the Dunedin in 1882.

The district is also known for an attractive white stone quarried there, called Oamaru Stone. It has been used on buildings in many parts of NZ, including the Auckland Town Hall and the Auckland Chief Post Office.

The name Oamaru means 'the place of Amaru' (a proper name), and has been used in other parts of NZ — Oamaru Bay on Arapawa Island at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, in Marlborough; and Oamaru Bay just a few kilometres north of Coromandel, on the Coromandel Peninsula.

OATS

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{ewc
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Oats was one of NZ's major crops from the early days of settlement right through until World War Two. The chaff was important for feeding horses. Fifty years ago more than 80,000 ha of oats were cropped, mostly for chaff and only a small proportion was used for threshing. The total area in oats is now 14,000 hectares yielding 58,000 tonnes, but the crop is still grown predominantly in the same regions as last century — Canterbury, Southland and Otago.

Oats are now grown for threshing for use in breakfast foods, or for cutting as green feed for livestock.

OBAN

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Oban is the main township on Stewart Island, at the top of Halfmoon Bay, 35 km across Foveaux Strait from Bluff. It supports some farming and fishing.

O'BRIEN, George

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{ewc
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MVIMAGE,
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George O'Brien (1821–88), an artist who was undervalued in his time, was born at Dromoland Castle, in County Clare, Ireland, the fifth son of Admiral Robert O'Brien, RN, and it is believed that he received his early education in Germany and afterwards in England at Rugby. By the time he was 17 years of age, both his parents were dead and by 1839 he was in Melbourne where, it seems likely, he could have had relatives. He worked as a civil engineer or architectural draughtsman, then later as a domestic architect, and was elected in 1851 as associate of the Victorian Institute of Architects. He was active as an artist from the year of his arrival in Melbourne and in 1858 won a gold medal for the 'best painting in water-colours' at the Victoria Industrial Society's exhibition.

Sometime during 1863, O'Brien arrived in Dunedin probably attracted to the city by its prosperity following the gold rush that began in 1861 and worked as an engineer and as a draughtsman for local architects. His most impressive work was his Otago landscapes.

In 1876 he attended the first meeting of the Otago Art Society and in October was elected to the selection committee, while about two years later he served on the society's council. It was over this period that his acceptance as an artist in Dunedin society was at its peak. During the final years of his life his drinking had become a problem, causing a rift between friends and also his daughters.

OCTOPUS

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{ewc
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MVIMAGE,
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o0050pas.dib
}
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Octopus (*Octopus maorum*) is widely distributed around NZ and is found as far south as the Campbell Islands. Although small individuals may be found in rock pools, the larger animals with arms almost 2 m long occur in deeper water. The body, which is roughly spherical, grades into the eight quite slender limbs which are armed with powerful suckers without any supporting horny rims.

Unlike the other molluscs, it lacks even the vestige of a shell but like its relatives, the squids, it has well developed eyes which are remarkably similar in structure to those of vertebrates. The octopus is cryptic in its behaviour, spending most of the daylight hours hiding in rocky crevices or in burrows which it excavates in sediments on the bottom and camouflages with shells and stones. The eggs are laid in sheets attached to rocks and are guarded by the female until they hatch.

The animal crawls using its arms but can also move more swiftly by forcing a powerful jet of water out through its siphon. This rapid movement is used to escape potential predators which can be further confused by the ink cloud which it is capable of discharging as well as by the very rapid colour changes that it can undergo. The octopus preys on fish and crustacea and is a particular enemy of the rock lobster which it immobilises by enfolding it in its arms and kills by biting through the underside of the tail with its powerful beak. It is this food preference plus its ability to squeeze through narrow gaps in pots that makes it a particular enemy of the rock lobster fishermen.

OECD

OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) was joined by NZ in 1973, because it shares common interests with the other member countries that come within the Western sphere of influence. NZ joined the Community's Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, and the Programme on Educational Building in 1975. OECD information released regularly compares the performance of the NZ economy in certain key areas with the performance of other member countries in the same areas.

OHAKUNE

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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TOPIC")]!  "MAP")]!
o0070pbs.dib ni_17.dib}
}
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Ohakune is a town with about 1,500 people, south of Mt Ruapehu and 25 km north-west of Waiouru. It was originally settled as a base for the construction of the Main Trunk Railway, the northern and southern ends of which met 20 km north of the town in 1908. The area is cold in winter but supports sheep and cattle farming, timber milling, a wood and pulp processing plant and substantial market gardening (producing most of the national carrot crop). It is also developing as a tourist centre with the expansion of the Turoa ski-field on the southern slopes of Ruapehu.

OHAKURI

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Ohakuri was the sixth hydro-electric power station built on the Waikato River. It was commissioned in 1961 and has a capacity of 112 MW. Lake Ohakuri, behind the dam, is 13 km in area, the largest man-made lake in the North Island. The settlement of Ohakuri, at the north-western end of the lake, is 35 km south-west of Rotorua and 37 km north of Taupo.

OHAU POWER STATIONS

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Ohau Power Stations (A, B and C) were completed during the 1980s. They are placed along the Ohau River which runs between Lake Ohau and Lake Benmore, and are all part of the Upper Waitaki scheme which includes Benmore, Aviemore and Waitaki. Ohau A feeds 248 MW into the national grid, Ohau B and Ohau C 212 MW each.

OIHI BAY

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{ewc  
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Oihi Bay, about 15 km north-west of Russell by launch in the Bay of Islands, was the site of what is believed was the first Christian service in NZ, conducted on Christmas Day, 1814, by Samuel Marsden. It is now a reserve and, in the place where Marsden preached, a large stone cross was erected in 1907.

It was also the site of the first Church Missionary Society mission station, which was set up there following Marsden's visit. Buried nearby is Thomas King, believed to have been the first European born in NZ, in 1815. He died at the age of three.

OIL

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{ewc
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Oil has been exploited in NZ longer than in any other country in the British Commonwealth. It was discovered at Moturoa at one end of Ngamotu Beach, in New Plymouth in 1866, and the well was only closed in 1972. Several million gallons had been refined locally and sold in Taranaki, as had associated natural gas.

The presence of oil, although in small quantities, and favourable geological indications made the Taranaki area, both on shore and off shore, a favoured region for prospectors. In 1959 an oil consortium of Shell, BP and Todd Oil Services Ltd discovered the natural gas field at Kapuni, in southern Taranaki, about 20 km south of Eltham. Ten years later a larger field was found off the coast of Taranaki and named the Maui field. Both Kapuni and Maui supply reticulated natural gas for NZ industry and it is tanked as condensed natural gas (CNG) for use in automobiles. The condensate from these natural gas wells and from other onshore oil wells provides about half of our crude oil consumption. A petrochemical industry, using primary material from Kapuni and Maui, has been developed in Taranaki. Several small but economical oil-bearing structures have been found on shore in the province and are being exploited.

Exploration Prospecting in Taranaki, both on shore and off shore, is continuing. A new deposit was located near Ngamotu Beach in the mid-1990s. Other regions round the country are also being examined. Oil shale deposits have been located in Southland, Otago and on the east coast of the North Island.

Imports NZ has long had a high proportion of vehicles to population and, although its demands for oil for industrial purposes are light relative to those of more highly developed countries, the demand for transport fuels is heavy in comparison. The Marsden Point oil refinery was expanded as a 'Think Big' project ten years ago and now refines all NZ's oil requirements, both local and imported, except for specialist products such as aviation fuels.

O'LEARY PASS

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a1010pbs.dib si_17.dib}
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O'Leary Pass in Mt Aspiring National Park, Fiordland, was named after Bill O'Leary or Arawata Bill.

OLIVER, Walter Reginald Brook

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{ewc
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}
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Walter Reginald Brook Oliver (1883–1957) was an outstanding naturalist, who made one of the most significant of all contributions to the rich literature on NZ ornithology. Oliver was born in Tasmania, educated at Tauranga District High School after he moved to NZ with his family, and became a senior examining officer with the Customs Department. His hobby was the study of botany, zoology and ornithology. After attending part-time courses at Victoria University in Wellington, he graduated MSc in 1928 with first-class honours and that year became Director of the Dominion Museum. He held the post until 1947. His major works are *NZ Birds* (1930, revised and enlarged 1955), and *Revision of the Genus Coprosma* (1934) for which he was awarded a doctorate in science.

OLYMPIC GAMES

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TOPIC")]! TOPIC")]!
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}
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Olympic Games medals were won by three NZers as members of Australasian teams before the first official NZ team participated in 1920. H Kerr won the bronze for third in the 3,500 m walk at the London games in 1908; M E Champion won a gold as a member of the Australasian 200 m swimming relay at Stockholm four years later; and Anthony Wilding won a bronze in the tennis singles that year.

- The first NZ team to compete at the modern Olympics (revived at Athens in 1896) won a bronze at the 1920 Olympiad at Antwerp, when H Hadfield won third place in the single sculls.
- Four years later, at Paris, competing in what are now often called the Chariots of Fire Olympiad, NZ's A E Porritt gained a bronze in the men's 100 m final.
- The first gold medal won by a member of a NZ team went to E Morgan, who won the welterweight division in the boxing at Amsterdam in 1928.
- In 1932, at the Los Angeles Olympics, C F Stiles and F Thompson won silver medals in the rowing pairs event.
- NZ's most famous pre-war victory was at the Berlin games in 1936, when Jack Lovelock started the tradition, later continued by Peter Snell and John Walker, by taking the gold medal in the 1500 m final.
- NZ had no success at the 1948 Games in London, but since then has won Olympic medals at the following events.
- 1952, at Helsinki, Y Williams won the gold in the women's long jump; J Holland a bronze in the 400 m men's hurdles; and J Stewart a bronze in the women's 100 m backstroke.
- 1956, at Melbourne, N Read won the gold for the 50 km walk; and P Mander and J Cropp the gold for the 12-m yachting.
- 1960, at Rome, P Snell won the 800 m gold medal; M Halberg the 5,000 m gold medal; and B Magee won a bronze in the marathon.
- 1964, at Tokyo, P Snell won two gold medals, one in the 800 m and one in the 1500 m; H Pedersen and E Wells won the gold for the Flying Dutchman class yachting; John Davies won a bronze for the 1500 m; and M Chamberlain a bronze in the women's 800 m.
- 1968, at Mexico City, R Joyce, D Storey, R Collinge, W Cole and S Dickie (cox) won the gold for the coxed fours rowing; M Ryan won a bronze for the marathon; and I Ballinger won a bronze in the smallbore rifle shooting.

- 1972, at Munich, A Hurt, W Veldman, R Joyce, J Hunter, L Wilson, A Earl, T Coker, G Robertson and S Dickie (cox) won the gold for the rowing eights, R Tonks, D Storey, R Collinge and N Mills won the coxless fours rowing silver medal; R Dixon won a bronze in the 1500 m. B Biddle was placed third in the road cycling event after a disqualification.
- 1976, at Montreal, J Walker won the 1500 m gold; the men's hockey won the gold in their tournament (P Ackerley, J Archibald, T Borren, A Chesney, J Christensen, G Dayman, A Ineson, A McIntyre, B Maister, S Maister, T Manning, A Parkin, M Patel and R Patel); R Quax won the silver in the 5,000 m; and the rowing eight won the bronze medal (A Hurt, A McLean, I Sutherland, T Coker, P Dignan, L Wilson, A Earl, D Rodger and S Dickie [cox]).
- 1980, at Moscow, the Games were subject to a widespread American-led boycott as a protest over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A NZ team was chosen and the Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association left it up to the individual sports whether they took part. Only three canoeists and one modern pentathlon competitor took part without success.
- 1984, at Los Angeles, NZ had its most successful Olympic Games ever in terms of medals won, mostly because of the success of the canoeists. They won four events — the K1 500 m, the K2 500 m, the K1 1,000 m and the K4 1,000 m. Ian Ferguson won three individual golds as a competitor in the K1 and K2 500 m events and the K4 1000 m; Paul McDonald won two golds, in the K2 500 m and the K4 1,000 m; Alan Thompson won two, in the K1 and K3 1,000 m; and Grant Bramwell won one gold in the K4 1,000 m.

The other four golds were won by Mark Todd in the three-day equestrian event; by Russell Coutts in the Finn class yachting; by Rex Sellars and Chris Timms in the Tornado class yachting; and by Conrad Robertson, Shane O'Brien, Keith Trask and Les O'Connell in the coxless four rowing event.

Light-heavyweight boxer Kevin Barry won the silver medal for his event after one of the most outstanding displays of dignified sportsmanship in NZ's Olympic history. His opponent, American Evander Holyfield was disqualified for punching after the break. Barry behaved with generosity and grace in the face of a bitterly unsportsmanlike crowd.

Bronze medals were won by Bruce Kendall in the board-sailing and by the coxed four in the rowing.

- In 1988, at Seoul, NZ won three gold medals: Mark Todd (on Charisma) in the three-day equestrian event; Bruce Kendall in the sailboard yachting; and Ian Ferguson and Paul MacDonald in the K2 500 m canoeing.

Ferguson and MacDonald won the silver in the K2 1,000m and Rex Sellers and Chris Timms in the Tornado class yachting. Mark Todd — with Tinks Pottinger, Andrew and Marge Knighton — won a bronze for the team event. Paul Kingman (200 m backstroke) and Anthony Mosse (200 m butterfly) won swimming bronzes. Rowing netted three bronze medals: Nikki Payne and Lynley Hannen, the women's coxless pair; Eric Verdonk, single sculls; and White, Johnstone, Wright and Keys, men's coxed fours. John Cutler in the Finn class yachting and Paul MacDonald in the K1 500 m brought the bronze tally to a record.

- In 1992, at Barcelona, NZ won only one gold medal with Barbara Kendall in the boardsailing event. Silver medals were won in yachting events by Leslie Egnot and Jan Shearer (470 class); Rod Davis and Don Cowie (Star class); and a bronze medal went to Craig Monk in the Finn class.

Danyon Loader won a silver medal in the 200 m butterfly and the equestrian team of Mark Todd, Blyth Tait, Vicky Latta and Andrew Nicholson won silver medals, with Blyth Tait also winning a bronze medal in the individual event. Bronze medals came for both Lorraine Moller in the women's marathon and Gary Anderson in the 4,000 m individual cycling pursuit. David Tua also won bronze in the boxing heavyweight class.

- In 1996, at Atlanta, Georgia, New Zealand won three gold medals, two silvers and a bronze, but the huge team of 97 members failed to do as well as predicted, especially in the swimming pool and in the yachting events. Swimmer Danyon Loader scored a sensational double with gold medals in the 200 metres and 400 metres freestyle. The third gold went to Blyth Tait in the three-day individual equestrian with Sally Clark bringing home the silver in the same event. New Zealand gained the bronze in the separate equestrian team competition with Andrew Nicholson, Vaughan Jefferis and Vicki Latta. Barbara Kendall earned the silver medal in the sailboarding event. A Tongan who had lived in New Zealand almost all his life won the silver medal in the super-heavyweight boxing representing his country of birth.

Winter Olympiads have been held since 1924. NZ first sent a team to the 1952 games and to eight subsequent Winter Olympics. The first success came in 1992 when Christchurch's Anneliese Coberger won the silver medal in the giant slalom. It was an extraordinary feat — the first medal success at the winter festival by anyone from the southern hemisphere.

OMBUDSMAN

Ombudsman, or Parliamentary Commissioner for Investigation, was first appointed in NZ under legislation enacted in 1962. The first appointee was Sir Guy Powles who was the sole ombudsman until 1975, when others were appointed, and Powles became Chief Ombudsman. The term, ombudsman, originally applied to a Swedish legal functionary who investigated public complaints against the government bureaucracy.

NZ's ombudsmen investigate either as the result of a complaint or on their own initiative, the actions of government departments or organisations (where they affect the public) and, since 1975, of local authorities. Their findings are given to the government organisation concerned and, if not accepted, may be sent on to the Prime Minister and then to Parliament and, in the case of local authorities, the findings may be published locally.

The banking and insurance industries set up their own ombudsman in the 1990s.

ONCE WERE WARRIORS

(see Duff, Alan)

ONSLow, The Fourth Earl of

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MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
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The Fourth Earl Of Onslow, (1853–1911) was the thirteenth Governor of NZ, from May 1889 until February 1892. He was born in England, educated at Eton and Oxford, and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade before his appointment to NZ. During his term here he had a period of constitutional controversy with John Ballance, following the Liberal Party election to office in 1891. After Lord Onslow resigned in 1892, he became Under-Secretary of State for India, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and held other senior political posts.

OPO

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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
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"TOPIC")] !
o0180pas.dib
}
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Opo was a young female, bottle-nosed dolphin (genus *Tursiops*), which became celebrated round the world in the NZ summer of 1955–56 by establishing an extraordinary relationship with people on the beach of Opononi, in Hokianga Harbour. During the early part of 1955, fishermen in the Hokianga began noticing the young dolphin accompanying their boats, and even inviting them to scratch her with an oar. At the height of the Christmas holiday season, when hundreds of people crowded the beaches at Opononi, Opo would appear almost every day and frolic with bathers. She established a special relationship with some children she seemed to recognise, allowing them to stroke and scratch her, to play with a ball, and even giving some of the smaller ones brief rides on her back. Film of her playing with children was taken.

Towards the end of the summer, the government decided to accord Opo the same kind of personal protection given Pelorus Jack and at midnight on 8 March 1956 the Fisheries (Dolphin Protection) Regulations became law by Order-in-Council. The dolphin had not appeared that day and on 9 March the country went into mourning when she was found dead, jammed among rocks where the tide runs from a large rock pool. One theory is that she was stunned by the deliberate or accidental but certainly illegal use of explosives.

Opo was buried onshore at Opononi and the sculptor, Russell Clark, donated to the town a figure carved in stone of a boy and a dolphin.

OPOTIKI

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{ewc      {ewc
MVIMG,    MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR [HOTMACR
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}
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Opotiki is a town with just over 3,000 people in the eastern Bay of Plenty, 60 km south-east of Whakatane. It is a servicing centre for both dairying and sheep farming.

Opotiki was a substantial Maori settlement even in pre-European times, and European settlement began about the mid-1860s. The town became a borough in 1911. It was in a church in the town, St Stephen the Martyr, that a missionary, Rev C S Volkner, was murdered and beheaded in 1865 by insurgent Maori. The British Army expedition to punish the killers was the genesis of the settlement there by Europeans.

ORAKAU PA

Orakau Pa, about 8 km south-east of Te Awamutu, near Kihikihi, was the scene of the most famous battle ever to take place on NZ soil between Maori and Pakeha. About 1,500 British and colonial soldiers, including cavalry and artillery units, attacked 300 Maori led by the legendary Rewi Maniapoto between 31 March and 2 April 1864. A high-born chief of the Ngati Maniapoto and a vigorous commander of his people during the Waikato War, Rewi had held up General Cameron's forces at Pukekawa Hill, near Meremere, for three months until he fell back to Orakau, although it is said he had little faith in the pa's defences. As well as Ngati Maniapoto, there were some Waikato and about 140 Tuhoe involved in the defence of the pa.

After two and a half days of relentless artillery fire and many assaults on the stockade, the Maori defenders were still holding out, although short of ammunition and water. Sir Duncan Cameron, the British commander, was so impressed by their courage, that he called a truce and offered them the chance to surrender. It was then that Rewi is said to have made his now legendary reply: 'Kaore e mau te rongo, ake, ake!', 'We will never surrender, never!'

Cameron's intermediary, William Mair, then asked that the women and children be allowed out of the pa, but before Rewi could reply a woman, Ahumai Te Paerata, stood up and shouted 'Ki te mate nga tane, me mate ano nga wahine me nga tamariki', 'If the men die, the women and children will die also.' By this time, Cameron's troops had dug a sap so close to the pa's earthworks that they could pound away with artillery from point-blank range and, as they began to effect an entry into the pa, the defenders fled. Many of them were cut down by cavalry. Rewi escaped but of the 300 defenders, 150 were killed, many more were wounded, and 33 prisoners were taken. British casualties were 15 dead and 54 wounded.

Rewi's defiant cry came to symbolise the courage and chivalry of the Maori warriors during the wars with the Pakeha. Rewi was physically a small man, but with a commanding personality and a brilliant sense of military tactics. He was born about 1815 and died near Orakau in 1894.

ORANGE ROUGHY

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Orange Roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) has become a commercially important fish caught in NZ waters since it was recognised as a significant resource in the 1970s. It is a large, deep-water species with a massive bony head, and body and fins coloured bright orange, with distinct silver tinges on the sides. Orange roughy is found in deep water in most temperate oceans, and is present on the Chatham Island end of the Chatham Rise. They are now trawled in large numbers, are available for consumption in NZ and are the basis of a growing export business.

ORCHIDS

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Orchids are represented in NZ by about 60 of the 30,000 species of orchid which are spread round the world. Among the best known are the epiphytes — *Dendrobium cunninghamii* with its white flowers with pink or purple centres, about 2.5 cm across, and *Earina mucronata* with its creamy, very sweet-scented flowers. These two are widespread on trees in forests at relatively low altitudes.

Among the most abundant of the ground orchids are members of the genus *Pterostylis*, with about a dozen species including *P. banksii*. These pterostylis can be stylish and attractive, but NZ orchids generally have none of the extraordinary flower development for which many tropical species are famous.

ORDER OF ST JOHN

Order Of St John began in NZ with St John Ambulance Association centres formed in Christchurch and Wellington in 1885. Association centres, St John Brigade units and nursing divisions were gradually set up throughout the country. It existed as an extension of the Grand Priory of the Order in England, until a Dominion Executive took office in 1920, a commandery was established in 1931 and a priory in 1946. Although the Order is virtually autonomous in NZ, it is still technically subject to the statutes approved in the Grand Priory's Royal Charter. The Prior of the Order in NZ is the Governor-General.

OREO DORY, Black

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Black Oreo Dory (*Allocyttus* sp.) is a deepwater relative of the true dories and grows to an average length of 30 to 40 cm and about 1 kg in weight. It has a laterally compressed diamond shaped body which is more or less uniformly dark grey, and black fins. The scales are rough and deeply embedded and the eyes are large. It is the most commonly caught oreo dory in NZ waters and is taken in depths of 600 to 1,000 m around the southern part of the country. It can be distinguished from the related spiky oreo dory which is lighter in colour and has scales which can be dislodged under pressure. The flesh of all oreo dory species is white and firm and of good flavour.

Smooth Oreo Dory (*Pseudocyttus maculatus*) can be distinguished from the black and spiky oreo dories by its more elongated and rounded form, its very small and easily dislodged scales and the small fin rays. It is green-grey in colour with large dark spots which are more prominent in the small fish. It grows to about 45 cm and weighs about 1 kg. It is taken by trawling in depths of 600 to 1,000 m around the south of NZ.

ORIGINALS

Originals is the name given to the 1905 All Blacks which toured Britain, France and North America between September 1905 and February 1906. They played 35 matches, won 34 and lost only to Wales, three-nil, after what team members claimed was a legitimate try was disallowed by the referee. Points scored totalled 976 and only 59 were scored against them. The team was captained by D Gallaher and managed by G H Dixon. The name, 'Originals', is derived from the fact that it was the first NZ rugby team to be called the All Blacks.

ORMOND, John Davies

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John Davies Ormond (1832–1917) was a Superintendent of Hawke's Bay, a Cabinet Minister and one of the largest landholders in early Hawke's Bay. He was born in England, the son of a Royal Navy captain, and came to NZ at the age of 16 as a protege of Edward Eyre, Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster, who later married Ormond's sister. After serving as Eyre's private secretary and as clerk of the New Munster Executive Council, Ormond resigned in 1852 and took up a sheep run near Waipukurau. He was heavily involved in provincial politics, and succeeded Sir Donald Mclean as superintendent of Hawke's Bay, serving from 1869 until the abolition of the provinces in 1876. He was an MP from 1861 to 1881 and again from 1884 until 1890, serving various administrations as Secretary of Crown Lands, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Public Works and Postmaster-General. Ormond founded a farming dynasty in Hawke's Bay. Sir John Davies Wilder Ormond was chairman of the Meat Producers' Board for 20 years until his retirement in 1972.

ORPHEUS

Orpheus was a Royal Navy, steam corvette which was wrecked on Manukau Bar at the entrance to the Manukau Harbour, Auckland, in February 1863, with the loss of 185 soldiers and sailors from a complement of 259. This remains NZ's worst sea disaster. The land wars were at their height, and the 1,076-ton ship was taking soldiers into the port of Onehunga on a fine but windy day when she hit the bar. Only a cutter and a pinnace got clear of the ship in heavy seas, which broke over the decks of the foundering vessel and washed many men to their deaths.

OTAGO PROVINCE

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Otago Province was founded in 1853, five years after the establishment of the settlement at Dunedin. It included all the South Island south of the Waitaki River and south of a line running across to Awarua Bay on the West Coast. Some modification was made to this boundary in 1861, following a dispute with the Canterbury Provincial Council. In that year, Southland broke off and formed itself into a separate province, bounded in the east by the Mataura River and the ocean, in the west by the Waiau River and in the north by a line running from Mt Eyre across to Lake Manapouri. After Stewart Island was bought by the central government from its Maori owners, it was added to Southland Province in 1863. The Southlanders, achieving less economic success than Otago, rejoined the northern province in 1870. The region has a rigorous winter climate and, although archaeologists have found traces of Maori habitation as early as the year 1000, there is no evidence of Maori agriculture and it is estimated that in the 1830s there were fewer than 1,000 Maori living south of the Waitaki River.

Although sealers from Australia had been active in the area from 1800, European settlement began with a whaling station at Preservation Inlet, Fiordland, in 1829, followed by at least a dozen others at different spots, and then more substantially ten years later with the village of John Jones at Waikouaiti. Otago was an organised settlement under the aegis of the Otago Association, sponsored by the Free Church of Scotland. The original Otago Block purchase from the Maori was about 160,000 ha. The tussock land of Otago and Southland proved good for sheep farming, needing little development, and there were substantial areas of land suitable for cropping. However, the early prosperity of Otago was based on lucrative earnings from gold mining in Central Otago during the 1860s. During the first 50 years of settlement in NZ, Otago was the most substantial and successful of the provinces.

Central Otago, under the shadow of the Southern Alps, has the driest and one of the sunniest (in summer) micro-climates in NZ, and is a prolific fruit-growing region.

Otago Harbour is the long inlet that runs along the northern side of the Otago Peninsula, up to the foot of Dunedin's commercial area, but because it is shallow the deepwater port is at Port Chalmers.

Otago Peninsula runs 25 km eastwards from the city of Dunedin to Cape Saunders.

It has been claimed that the name Otago comes from the Maori word, Otakou, 'the place of red earth', but recent studies indicate that Otago, variously spelt Otagoo, Otargo or Otago, was the original and reasonably faithful rendering of the southern dialect Maori. 'Otakou', probably a northern dialect rendering, appears to have come into use about 1844, possibly introduced by surveyors from the north, but in 1848, Sir George Grey ruled: 'In compliance

with the wish of the Scotch Association for colonising the southern portion of the middle island of NZ... the site of their present settlement will, in future... be designated Otago instead of Otakou.' A small settlement 30 km north-east from the centre of Dunedin, not far from Taiaroa Head, is called Otakou.

OTAGO EARLY SETTLERS' MUSEUM

Otago Early Settlers' Museum was opened in Cumberland Street, Dunedin, early this century following the formation of the Otago Early Settlers' Association in 1898 — 50 years after the establishment of the Dunedin settlement.

Originally conceived as a memorial to the pioneers, it has evolved into the largest regional history museum in NZ. The collection of archival material is distinguished by its size, with extensive records and photographs of the lives of the people who settled the Otago and Southland regions. The photographic collection contains hundreds of ancestor portraits and thousands of historical photographs.

The collections also cover technological change within the period, and displays illustrating important industries of the region such as gold mining and whaling. Early modes of transport are displayed.

A detailed insight into the living conditions of the 19th century is provided in the wide range of agricultural, industrial and domestic items; and its textile collection, including a large section on bedspreads and Paisley shawls, represents a major holding within NZ.

The painting collection contains several thousand pieces including works in albums and sketchbooks. Some of the primitive paintings and watercolours by George O'Brien form a significant inheritance of 19th century NZ art.

The Early Settlers' Museum research department receives many requests about family trees and for a fee can provide assistance to persons trying to trace their ancestry.

OTAGO MUSEUM

Otago Museum, founded in 1868, is one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. The early collection of material came from exhibits at the NZ Exhibition held at Dunedin in 1865. The first meeting of the museum committee was held in 1868 and the first building was opened in 1877.

A museum of natural history and ethnology, its collections cover minerals, the animal kingdom and representations of human cultures from the ancient Egyptians to contemporary NZ. The museum's classical collection is the most important in Australasia and the Pacific collection, with that of the Bishop Museum in Hawaii, the most extensive in the world.

Among the animal exhibits is the massive skeleton of a blue whale in the maritime gallery and the bird hall which represents a wide variety of NZ native species including moa, giant penguin and notornis.

The ethnological collections trace the development of European civilisation since its inception in the ancient Middle East, through Sumerian and Egyptian culture to that of the high civilisations of Greece and Rome. In ceramics it continues through the rise of Islam in the Dark Ages and the European Renaissance to the rise of the great trading empires of Western Europe which brought Europeans to NZ in the late 18th century.

In the magnificent Maori collection, pride of place goes to the fine meeting-house, known as Mataatua, and the Wanganui river canoe, Te Paramai, which has been refurbished as a replica of a Maori war canoe.

Easter Island Statues Guarding the entrance to the Polynesian Court is one of the enigmatic Easter Island statues. There is a feather cloak from Hawaii, which belonged to a member of their royal family, considered a particularly important piece.

The cultures that fringe the Pacific — of Melanesia, Japan and North America, Indonesia and South-East Asia are well represented. There are also collections of world numismatics (coins and medals) and Pacific philately (postage stamps).

OTAGO UNIVERSITY

(see University of Otago)

OTAKI

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Otaki is a town with about 4,400 people, 20 km south from Levin and 75 km north from Wellington, on the coast. It was the centre of the activities on the mainland of the Maori warrior, Te Rauparaha of the Ngati Toa, who moved to the district from Kawhia in the early 1820s. A Maori church, Rangiatea, was built at Otaki in the late 1840s on the command of Te Rauparaha; it is more popularly known as the Otaki Maori Church. Opposite the church stands a monument to Te Rauparaha.

Among the first European settlers at Otaki was missionary Octavius Hadfield.

Otaki is on a fairly narrow coastal strip but it is a highly productive market gardening area and there is some pastoral farming. The main town is 2 km from the coast, where there is a second centre called Otaki Beach.

OTOROHANGA

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Otorohanga is a town 20 km north of Te Kuiti and 25 km south of Te Awamutu with a population approaching 2,900. It is a servicing centre for a fertile farming area, predominantly dairying, and for tourists attracted mainly by the nearby Waitomo Caves.

Otorohanga was a substantial Maori village last century and in the 1860s large areas of wheat and oats were grown there. There were at least three Maori pas, two on opposite sides of the Waipa River and one on Kakamutu Hill, above what is now the town domain.

The North Island Main Trunk railway had reached the area by 1880 but the Maori chiefs, including Rewi Maniapoto, would not allow it to proceed south through the King Country until 1885. The present town developed from the construction camp set up to drive the railway through. When the first census was taken of the area in 1886, the European population was 40 — all of them males.

In 1888, Tane Tinorau and a surveyor Fred Mace, discovered the Waitomo Caves with their cavernous underground streams and glow-worms. The caves are 16 km to the south-west of the town and have attracted visitors from many parts of NZ and the world. Many of the 50,000 plus tourists who visited the area in 1985 also visited the Otorohanga Zoological Society's deer park, kiwi house (and research centre), tuatara enclosure and aviary.

Otorohanga was made a town district in 1924 and a borough in 1952; but it recently became the District of Otorohanga, a local government entity which includes the town and an area of adjacent rural land with a total population of about 11,000.

OTTERS

Otters of a native species were believed for many years to have inhabited areas in the South Island until soon after the arrival of European settlers; but modern scientific opinion is highly sceptical. Maori had two names which referred to an aquatic animal or animals: waiotereke and kaurehe. The explorer, Sir Julius von Haast, claimed to have seen tracks near Lake Clearwater which resembled those of a European otter but were slightly smaller. That was in 1861 and about the same time, one claim goes, two European settlers saw an animal they decided was like an otter or beaver at nearby Lake Heron. Reported sightings continued into recent times, numbering 70 between the early 1960s and late 1982.

OUTWARD BOUND TRUST

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Outward Bound Trust, formed in NZ in 1961, has a school at Anakiwa, Queen Charlotte Sound, at which regular courses in outdoor pursuits, designed to enhance self-confidence, are conducted.

Outward Bound has followed the pattern set by the movement in Britain, where it started in 1941, based on experiments by Kurt Hahn when he was headmaster of Gordonstoun, the British school which both the Duke of Edinburgh and the present Prince of Wales attended. The impetus for an Outward Bound school in NZ was given by former Governor-General Lord Cobham after whom it was eventually named and who opened it at a ceremony at Anakiwa in September 1962.

OVERSEAS AID

Overseas Aid is administered by the External Aid Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and traditionally takes the form of what is called Official Development Assistance (ODA) — lending the skills and experience of specialist NZers, with capital and technical back-up. This lending of skills is supplemented by the provision of study and training awards to students from developing countries. More than half the \$142 million overseas assistance goes to bilateral and regional aid in the South Pacific. The rest is allocated to ASEAN, African, South and Central American programmes and United Nations institutions.

The government also assists a number of private aid agencies which work in developing countries under the Voluntary Agency Support Scheme.

The emphasis has been firmly placed on the South Pacific and the prime aim of bilateral aid is to promote the economic and social development of the partner countries by increasing their ability to raise living standards — with emphasis on productive sector development such as livestock and pasture improvement, and crops, forestry and fisheries expansion and management.

OWLS

(see Morepork)

OYSTERCATCHERS

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Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae) are represented by three species — the South Island pied, the variable and the Chatham Island oystercatcher.

- The South Island pied (*Haematopus finschi*) nests only in the South Island, mainly inland. It lays two to three eggs between September and November. Most of them remain on the east and north coasts of the South Island in winter, but many fly north to Auckland and Northland even as far as Parengarenga Harbour. They begin to move south about July. They eat worms, crustaceans, molluscs and sometimes small fish.
- The variable (*H. unicolor*) is notable for its range of body colour markings. Some are totally black, some have white bellies, some are glossy and others are not. Most commonly seen around the dunes and estuaries of Northland, they are also happy on rocky coasts. They eat crustaceans, worms, molluscs and bivalve shellfish. The variable oystercatcher nests in a shallow depression in the sand or on a shell bank. It lays two to three eggs between October and January.
- The Chatham Island (*H. chathamensis*) is sedentary and strongly territorial and does not seem to form flocks. Its breeding behaviour has not been studied.

OYSTER DRILLS

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Oyster Drills (*Lepsiella scobina*) are small and fairly inconspicuous marine snails which feed on shellfish, particularly the rock and Pacific oysters, by rasping a small hole about a millimetre in diameter through the shell of prey with their ribbon-like tongue or radula, inserting the proboscis and consuming the animal within. They are plentiful on rocky shores and can be responsible for heavy mortalities, particularly among newly settled oysters.

OYSTERS

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Oysters make a substantial contribution to the fishing industry. The Stewart Island or Bluff oyster (*Tiostrea lutaria*) occurs throughout our coastal waters, unattached on the sea floor in shallow water, on muddy or sandy flats down to about 30 m in some places. The major beds for dredge oysters are in Foveaux Strait which once yielded more than 100 million oysters annually. From the mid 1980s yields dropped dramatically to 50 million or less in the early 1990s due to the ravages of the parasite, *Bonamia*. Ultimately the beds were rested and have been opened since, occasionally, for brief periods only. The headquarters of the Foveaux Strait oyster fleet is at Bluff. There are also commercial beds in Tasman Bay, Nelson.

T. lutaria is white and scaly without the dark violet edging noticeable in the rock oysters. The oyster itself is large and succulent and the most favoured and widely enjoyed of all NZ shellfish. The Maori name for oyster is tio para.

Auckland rock oysters (*Saccostrea glomerata*) are found in the tidal area along the rocky coastlines in the northern regions of the North Island and also at the Chatham Islands. They cement themselves to rocks in clusters.

Rock oysters are farmed. But one of the fastest growing shellfish farming industries is that of the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*). It is larger than the rock oyster, sometimes as large as the Bluff oyster but with softer flesh and less flavour.

PA

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Pa was the pre-European Maori word for a fortified village. It is usually used nowadays for any settlement or village, in place of kainga which refers to a house or home.

PAEKAKARIKI

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Paekakariki is a town 40 km north-east of Wellington, on the western side of the North Island. It is known for its odd-sounding name, more especially when it is anglicised. The name comes from the Maori pae meaning perch, and kakariki meaning the parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*). A popular song was once written around 'Paekakariki' with the first line, 'Paekakariki in the land of the tiki...'.

PAEROA

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Paeroa is a town with about 4,000 people at the southern end of the Coromandel Range, 30 km south-east of Thames. It is situated on the edge of the Hauraki Plains and the Thames Valley, and is a servicing centre for a substantial dairying industry and some sheep farming in the hills.

Paeroa was originally a river port with regular steamship services using the Ohinemuri/Waihou River system and the Hauraki Gulf to ply trade between the town and Auckland. In the 1880s and 1890s this was a well-worked route because of the gold mining in the Ohinemuri district. In the 1890s gold was found only a few kilometres from Paeroa at a place known as the Komata Reef which was a highly productive if short-lived mine.

Paeroa became a borough in 1915, and is now the headquarters of the Hauraki District Council which absorbed the borough in 1989. The district includes Waihi and Ngatea and has a total population of 17,000. Paeroa has a celebrated mineral spring which once provided a constituent part of a soft drink known as 'Lemon and Paeroa' (or L&P), but which is no longer manufactured in the town.

There is a Paeroa Range of mountains in the Bay of Plenty.

PAGE, Evelyn

Evelyn Page (1899–1988), a great personality among NZ artists, was born Evelyn Polson in Christchurch and from an early age showed an interest in both drawing and music. She attended the Canterbury College School of Art, studying under Richard Wallwork, Archibald Nicoll, Cecil Kelly and Leonard Booth. When she left the art school in 1922 she wanted a change from painting and took up music, studying under Ernest Empson during 1923–26. By the end of that period she was again painting and in 1927, when staying at Karamea, she painted her first nude.

That same year, back in Christchurch, as a reaction against the selection and hanging methods of the local art society, she joined with other artists to form their own show; an exhibition that was the first of ‘The Group’ shows.

In 1930 she joined the staff of the Canterbury College School of Art and this saw her through the depression years until she left in 1936 when she gathered as many of her paintings as she could for a solo exhibition. The funds raised helped towards her trip to Europe in 1937–38. In 1950 she returned to Britain, and while there painted Ralph Vaughan Williams’ portrait and for the first time was able to study works by the Impressionists. She later visited China and again went to Europe for a short period. She was by then living in Wellington.

In 1981, she received the Governor General’s Award for her lifelong achievement as a painter, and in 1985 the OBE. At the time of her death, a major retrospective exhibition of her work was touring the country.

PAGE, Frederick Joseph

Frederick Joseph Page (1905–83), a versatile and imaginative musician, was born in Lyttelton and educated in Christchurch and at the Royal College of Music, London. In 1946 he was appointed founding Head of the Music Department at Victoria University College, where he worked until his retirement in 1970.

He was a strong advocate for NZ and for contemporary composition, helping establish, amongst other activities, a NZ Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, in 1949. As a pianist and conductor, he premiered many new works, including a number of Douglas Lilburn's early compositions.

Page was a prolific writer on music, contributing articles to a variety of NZ and international journals. Throughout the 1970s he maintained a lively concert column in the *NZ Listener*.

PAHIATUA

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Pahiatua is a town with 2,600 people in northern Wairarapa, 65 km north-east of Masterton and 16 km south of Woodville. It is the centre of a dairying, sheep farming and market gardening district, notable for its wide, well laid-out main thoroughfare. Pahiatua began life in 1880 as a construction camp for the road through what was then known as the Forty-Mile Bush, which covered the northern Wairarapa and southern Hawke's Bay. It became a borough in 1892 and was incorporated within the Tararua District Council in 1989. The name is Maori, meaning 'resting place of the gods'.

PAI MARIRE

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Pai Marire was a Maori religious movement founded in Taranaki in 1862 by the prophet Te Ua Haumene, with a theology based on belief that Maori were one of the lost tribes of Israel. It prescribed the attainment of salvation from the Pakeha and his corrupt ways through complete faith in the power of prayer ('karakia'), adherence to the prophecies of Te Ua, the observance of Niu Pole ceremonies, and by the concentration of the collective Maori will on the expulsion of the Pakeha from NZ.

Te Ua had five disciples, two of whom were hanged after killing a missionary, Volkner. As a religious fighting organisation, the Hauhaus, as they were called, briefly caused havoc among settlers across the central strip of the North Island from Taranaki, through the Waikato and Bay of Plenty to Poverty Bay, but the movement faded after the death of the prophet in the mid-1860s. A Taranaki chief, Titikowaru, a Pai Marire follower, went to war with settlers in the Wanganui region in 1868.

Some of the central theological ideas of Pai Marire were adopted by Te Kooti Rikirangi, Te Whiti o Rongomai of Parihaka, and Rua Kenana, and there was some tendency among European settlers to lump them all under the 'Hauhau' name.

PAIHIA

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Paihia is a beach resort immediately opposite Russell, across the southern arm of the Bay of Islands, and immediately across the mouth of the Waitangi River from Waitangi itself, the site of the British residency and of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in February 1840. The distance by sea from Russell is only 4 km and there is a regular launch service. Also a bridge crosses the Waitangi River, linking Paihia with the historic Waitangi site. On the Paihia side of the bridge is the Waitangi Marae, the 'Tiriti-o-Waitangi' meeting house and a memorial which bears the text of the treaty.

A raupo church was built at Paihia in 1823 when the Rev Henry Williams established a mission station. It is believed to have been the first church built in NZ. Like many of the bays in the Bay of Islands, it was one of the cradles of NZ European settlement. In the 1830s the first book printed in NZ (a section of the Bible in the Maori language) was produced on the first printing press erected in the country at Paihia.

PAKEHA

Pakeha is the name adopted by Maori for Europeans early in the 19th century. Its origin is unknown.

Pakeha Col is a saddle placed between Mt Maori (2,507 m high) and Mt Wahine (2,434 m) in the Barrier Range, Central Otago.

PAKURANGA

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Pakuranga is a dormitory suburb between Auckland City and Howick. It contains some important historic buildings associated with the 'Fencibles', in a 'Howick colonial village' developed in Bells Road.

PALAEONTOLOGY

[Cambrian Period](#)

[Ordovician Period](#)

[Silurian Period](#)

[Devonian Period](#)

[Carboniferous Period](#)

[Permian Period](#)

[Mesozoic Life](#)

[Triassic and Jurassic](#)

[Jurassic Marine Fauna](#)

[Cretaceous Period](#)

[Miocene Period](#)

[Pliocene Period](#)

[Pleistocene and Holocene](#)

Palaeontology, or the study of fossils in NZ, mostly involves marine fossils because NZ formed part of the Gondwanaland sea floor for a large part of its geological history. The record of past land life is very sparse indeed. The vast thicknesses of marine sediments laid down in the region were fractured, folded and tilted during successive episodes of earth movements and raised to form the present day land mass. Because of this marine origin NZ is unlike most of the continents, for example Australia, in that it lacks a core of very ancient rocks.

However, north-west Nelson, Westland and Fiordland have rocks that may have originally been part of the old continental margin of eastern Gondwanaland, and were broken off and left isolated in NZ during the splitting movements leading up to the formation of the Tasman Sea. These fragments of older rocks have ages of about 680 million years.

The period of time before the Cambrian (57–500 million years ago), stretching back to the formation of the earth (probably about 4,600 million years ago), is called the Precambrian Era. During this time complex organic compounds evolved from simple inorganic substances. Simple animals and plants (bacteria and algae) appeared early in the period (between 3,500 and 2,500 million years ago). By the end of the Precambrian, soft-bodied marine and freshwater animals such as worms, jellyfish and sponges had evolved.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Cambrian Period

The NZ fossil story effectively begins in the Cambrian period — 570 to 500 million years ago. Although only a very small slice of Cambrian time is preserved in the fossil record, those present are a good cross-section of the faunas living at the time. They comprise sponges, brachiopods, mollusca, trilobites and conodonts. Cambrian fossils are known from Cobb Valley (north-west Nelson) and Springs Junction (west Nelson).

PALAEONTOLOGY - Ordovician Period

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Animal life flourished in Ordovician seas, 500 to 430 million years ago. Especially prolific were trilobites, brachiopods, and the three mollusc groups of bivalves, gastropods, and cephalopods. The first corals and colonies of moss-like bryozoa (often called 'lace coral') appeared during this period.

The Ordovician fossils preserved in NZ are fully representative of marine life of the time and include corals, brachiopods, trilobites, crustacea, conodonts, and very abundant graptolites. The Ordovician rocks present in NZ span virtually all of Ordovician time. The most important and most complete Ordovician localities are situated in north-west Nelson (notably Aorangi Mine, Cobb Valley, Mt Patriarch, Takaka Valley, Wangapeka Valley). Other localities are in the Baton River (west Nelson) and at Cape Providence and Preservation Inlet (Fiordland).

PALAEONTOLOGY - Silurian Period

Silurian Period — 430 to 400 million years ago — was a time of major expansion for many of the marine invertebrate groups that had first appeared in the Cambrian and Ordovician. Small fish and large arthropod water-scorpions (eurypterids) abounded in fresh water lakes, rivers, and streams.

Silurian fossils are known from two localities in north-west Nelson — Pikiiruna Range and Wangapeka Valley. The fossils include six types of brachiopods, representing a slice of Middle Silurian time, spanning about 14 million years.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Devonian Period

Devonian Period — 400 to 350 million years ago — often called the ‘Age of Fishes’, saw a great expansion of fish of all types in both the sea and freshwater. Sharks and spiny fish appeared and rapidly colonised many regions of the world. Large fish, some covered with massive armoured plates or thick scales populated fresh waters.

Although there is no record of land plants in the NZ Devonian, nor of freshwater life, there is a reasonably comprehensive sample of marine life, including bivalves, brachiopods, trilobites, coals, stomatoporoids, bryozoa, crinoids, primitive echinoderms, conodonts and tentaculites (small conical tube-like fossils, possibly related to bryozoa). Devonian fossils are known from three areas; near Reefton, Baton River (110 km north of Reefton), and near Lake Haupiri, north Westland.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Carboniferous Period

Carboniferous Period — 350–300 million years ago — left very little marine record and only one locality is known: Kakahu, South Canterbury. The only fossils from Kakahu are microscopic conodonts and fragments of fish scales.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Permian Period

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Because NZ was under the sea for most of Permian times (300–250 million years ago), rocks and fossils of Permian age are well represented in modern NZ. In the North Island, a small patch of middle Permian rocks occurs at Whangaroa Harbour. In the South Island, they occur in broad belts extending west from D'Urville Island and Stephens Island through Nelson to Tophouse and Matakītaki, and then curve in a double arc through Otago and Southland — one arc traversing the Eglinton Valley, Livingstone Mountains, Takitimu Mountains and Longwood Range and reaching the coast near Bluff.

The other arc traverses the Humboldt, Ailsa and Thomson Mountains, and the hills north of Mossburn, Lumsden, Gore and Clinton and reaches the coast at the mouth of the Clutha River. The NZ Permian marine faunas include representatives of all major invertebrate groups. Some of the mussel-like shells were locally so abundant that their shells accumulated as great shell banks (now preserved as limestone).

PALAEONTOLOGY - Mesozoic Life

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The end of the Permian was a turning point in the history of many animal and plant groups. A massive number of extinctions brought to a close the era of ancient life or 'Paleozoic' and ushered in the era of middle life or 'Mesozoic'. Many groups died out and others were drastically thinned.

The reptiles that survived into the Triassic period — 230 to 192 million years ago — expanded in numbers, varieties, and geographical ranges, to usher in 'The Age of Reptiles'. Two Triassic plant localities are known (Waitaki River, South Canterbury; Mt Potts, inland Canterbury), both intercalated into an otherwise entirely marine sequence. The plant fossils present are fully representative of the main Triassic groups in Gondwanaland and include ferns, confers, podocarps and ginkgos.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Triassic and Jurassic

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Triassic and Jurassic — 192–135 million years ago — saw the evolution of reptilian stocks proceed apace. Some reptiles, however, formed feathers from their reptilian scales and developed light, hollow bones and a large keel-like chest bone to provide attachment for powerful wing muscles. These feathered reptiles were the ancestors of modern birds. As evolutionary changes proceeded within these early birds other groups appeared, less like reptiles, but nonetheless with many primitive features, compared with more advanced birds. A notable early group of birds was the ratites, ancestors of the moas and kiwis (NZ), which include ostriches (Africa, and in the past Europe and Asia), rheas (southern South America), emus (Australia), cassowaries (New Guinea and Australia), and the extinct elephant birds (Madagascar).

PALAEONTOLOGY - Jurassic Marine Fauna

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NZ Jurassic marine faunas are fully representative of the various organisms populating the seas of the time. Bivalves are particularly common, including large ribbed clams and oyster-like shellfish. Gastropods were less common than bivalves. Plant immigrants probably included the ancestors of the kauri, the NZ native pines (or podocarps, like the totara, rimu, etc) and many of the native tree ferns and ferns of the forest floor.

Jurassic rocks occur in two main areas in NZ — the Waikato coast and inland Southland/Otago.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Cretaceous Period

Cretaceous Period ended some 65 million years ago with a dramatic die-out of many of the animal and plant groups that had dominated so many environments.

The dinosaurs — after completely dominating land life for some 175 million years — suddenly died out, never to be seen again. In the air the flying reptiles, or pterosaurs, disappeared, but birds and flying insects appear to have been largely unaffected.

Land routes extending south from NZ (traversing the Campbell Plateau and West Antarctica) enabled ancestors of the southern beech (*Nothofagus*) to enter NZ from this direction some time in the middle Cretaceous.

It is also believed that ancestors of the modern protea group of plants (Proteaceae) came to NZ from South America in the early Cretaceous and perhaps the middle Cretaceous in the company of *Nothofagus*, using a southern route via Western Antarctica. The protea group is today represented in NZ by only two rather inconspicuous plants: the rewarewa (NZ honeysuckle; *Knightia excelsa*) and toru (*Toronia toru*).

The late Cretaceous marine faunas of NZ, while generally comparable to those of the middle Cretaceous, are more diverse, better preserved, and often richer numerically. The faunas are fully representative of the marine life of the time. As in the remainder of the Cretaceous, large coarsely-ribbed clams, *Inoceramus*, remain important members of the sea-floor community.

Notable discoveries of large marine reptiles have been made in Hawke's Bay and northern Canterbury. These include long-necked plesiosaurs and the fearsome giant aquatic lizards called mosasaurs.

Hawke's Bay is also the site of the only known occurrence of a dinosaur in NZ. The single vertebra, from the latest Cretaceous, 70 to 65 million years ago, is from a terrestrial carnivorous dinosaur, about 4 m long and weighing about 0.4 tonnes. Such dinosaurs, known from all continents, except Antarctica, undoubtedly came to NZ at about the same time as the ancestors of the moas and kiwis.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Miocene Period

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Miocene Period — from 24 to five million years ago — is characterised by the appearance and continued development of animals and plants ancestral to modern forms. development of mammals reached a maximum. The steady northwards drift of NZ and Australia opened up trans-oceanic migration routes from the tropics. This came at a time (early and middle Miocene, from 24 to 12 million years ago) when there was also a world-wide improvement in climate. At this time tropical seas lapped around NZ and reef-building corals lived around the Northland, Auckland and Bay of Plenty coasts and extended as far south as East Cape.

On the land, palms were particularly abundant and widespread throughout NZ (including Southland and Otago). Coconut groves existed in Northland and at least as far south as southern Hawke's Bay.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Pliocene Period

Pliocene Period — from five to two million years ago — saw the culmination of a series of step-like events leading up to the great cold periods that affected many areas of the world in the Pleistocene (Ice Age). Although during the Pliocene there was a considerable area of land in the NZ region, records of land life are very sparse. As with virtually the entire NZ fossil record (except of the late Pleistocene), details of the history of Pliocene life are largely obtained from marine sediments preserved in areas that were flooded by Pliocene seas: the edges of the West Coast, Canterbury and Marlborough, Wairarapa, Taranaki, Wanganui, Hawke's Bay, lower Waikato and Auckland.

The marine fossils, as well as pollen and spores, provide evidence that in the Pliocene climate was generally becoming cooler in NZ, compared with that of the preceding Miocene, but that sea water temperatures were probably nowhere cooler than those now found around Northland.

PALAEONTOLOGY - Pleistocene and Holocene

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Pleistocene and Holocene periods have lasted from about two million years ago to present day. The Pleistocene record of NZ can be divided into two segments: an earlier largely marine phase and a later largely terrestrial phase. The earlier marine phase extended from about two million years ago to about 320,000 years ago. During this time, many of the areas that had been under the sea during the Pliocene remained submerged and were sites for deposition of a variety of marine sediments. In these areas Pliocene and early Pleistocene rocks were laid down as virtually continuous sequences, without major breaks.

Marine deposition took place in the Bay of Plenty region (near Whakatane and East Cape), Poverty Bay, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, Wanganui, Marlborough and northern Canterbury. In other low-lying areas deposits of early Pleistocene age were built up by rivers and streams as material was eroded from the steep bare slopes of rising mountains.

Volcanic activity in the Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Coromandel and Taranaki regions contributed material (pumice deposits, for example, and silt) to the adjacent lowland areas. Substantial amounts of rock debris also came from those areas affected by glaciation and intensified frost activity.

During the late Pleistocene, beginning about 320,000 years ago, continuing earth movements that were eventually to push up the mountain ranges to their present heights caused the sea to retreat from most regions. From this time onwards deposits preserved on the land are primarily related to glacial, frost and alluvial activity.

Steady deterioration of climate in late Miocene and Pliocene times thinned out many of the warmth-loving immigrants NZ had received in earlier ages. The *coup de grace* was delivered, however, by the severe climates of the Pleistocene glacials, occurring between two million and 10,000 years ago. During a number of these glacials, temperate organisms were restricted to northernmost NZ and to a few coastal refuges where the influence of the sea moderated the cold glacial climate. There was no escape northwards beyond latitude 35°S, beyond North Cape, so decimation was frequently the lot of warmth-loving organisms, and many disappeared completely, never to return. Plants such as *Casuarina*, *Acacia* and the brassi group of *Nothofagus*, were examples.

Northwards retreat of warm and temperate organisms was matched by northward advance of those with cold-temperate requirements. Thus *Chlamys delicatula*, a subantarctic scallop-like bivalve, now found south of Stewart Island (latitude 47°S), advanced north into Hawke's Bay, (latitude 39°S) in the early Pleistocene. The spider crab, *Jacquiniotia*, now found around Campbell and Auckland Islands, moved a comparable distance northwards at the same time. Other cold water organisms such as sea lions, seals and penguins showed similar northerly

extensions of their latitudinal ranges.

During the last glacial phase, extending from about 65,000 to 10,000 years ago, podocarp forests were pushed into areas roughly north of Hamilton and elsewhere into a few refuges at sea level.

As climate warmed after the last glacial phase, some 10,000 years ago, some of the gaps in the NZ flora and fauna resulting from Pleistocene extinctions were filled by temperate organisms riding the West Wind Drift. Forest gradually became re-established throughout NZ but its recovery from the repeated disruptions during the successive glacials was a long and slow process and it is believed that even within the span of human occupation of NZ, vegetation changes have occurred which are related to this long-term recovery process.

However, the arrival of Polynesian people about a thousand years ago initiated a long train of biological events that continued even more rapidly after the visits of Tasman and Cook, and the arrival of European settlers.

The hunting activities of humans and their introduction of fire, rats and dogs, coming on top of the effects of the ice age, sounded the death-knell for many of NZ's unique primaeval organisms, and deprived the NZ fauna of many of its older distinctive elements — including moas, and native NZ geese, swans, eagles, crows, etc, some dating back tens of millions of years, to when NZ was part of the now fragmented great southern continent of Gondwanaland.

PALMER, Geoffrey Winston Russell

Geoffrey Winston Russell Palmer (1942–) became the 50th Prime Minister of NZ in 1989 on the resignation of David Lange. He was born in Nelson, son of Leonard Palmer and Jessie Clark, was educated at Nelson College, Victoria University, and the University of Chicago. He married Margaret Hinchcliff in 1963. He was a solicitor in Wellington in 1964–66 and then became a teacher in the law faculties at Victoria University and the US universities of Iowa and Virginia. He became an expert on accident compensation schemes, acting as a consultant to the governments of Australia, Sri Lanka and Cyprus.

Palmer entered Parliament through a by-election in the Christchurch Central seat in 1979, became Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in the Labour administration from 1984, and was Prime Minister from August 1989 following the resignation of David Lange, until September 1990. He retired from Parliament that year. Palmer was a staunch deputy to Lange. He did not set out to take over the leadership but rather had it thrust upon him. Palmer later practised law in Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH

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Palmerston North was, at the last census, the sixth largest urban area in NZ, with only a few hundred more people than the Bay of Plenty city of Tauranga. By 1994, Palmerston's population was estimated at 73,500. It is situated alongside the Manawatu River at the western end of the Manawatu Gorge, 30 km from Woodville (at the other end of the Gorge), and 140 km north of Wellington. It is the major commercial centre for the south/central region of the North Island, servicing a large, highly productive farming area. This is reflected in the proximity of Massey University, which was originally an agricultural college, and of a number of associated primary industry research centres.

The site of the town was part of a block bought by the government from the Maori owners in 1864. The town was laid out two years later and settlement began immediately. At first it was isolated, with the Manawatu River the main thoroughfare to the port of Foxton on the west coast at the mouth of the river. A rail link with Foxton was opened in the 1870s and a line through to Wellington in the 1880s. Palmerston North became a borough in 1877 and a city in 1930.

The settlement was named Palmerston after the British Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, as was the town of Palmerston, midway between Dunedin and Oamaru in North Otago. The 'North' was added to the name of the Manawatu town in 1871 to avoid confusion with the southern settlement.

Palmerston North calls itself 'Knowledge City' with a number of educational and research centres located there. As well as Massey University, Manawatu Polytechnic offers a range of vocational courses to 2,000 fulltime and 8,000 part-time students; the International Pacific College which was the first private tertiary residential college in the country conducts degree and diploma courses in business studies, international relations, environmental studies and a number of languages for about 400 students from Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong and Singapore as well as NZ; and the College of Education specialises in training teachers.

PAMPAS GRASS

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Pampas Grass is the collective name in NZ for *Cortaderia selloana* and *C. jubata* which are both large tussock grasses (family Poaceae or Graminae) in the same genus (*Cortaderia*) as the four species of native toetoe. Introduced as fodder plants, both of the South American species have become naturalised and *C. jubata* (originally from Peru) is a serious weed in many northern areas. Pampas grass is of particular concern in newly planted pine forests and in coastal areas which naturally would have native vegetation of low stature.

The native species are generally smaller than the introduced ones except for the northern coastal species *C. splendens*. *C. richardii* is the only species native to the South Island. The other two, *C. fulvida* and *C. toetoe*, are restricted to the North Island. The native species can be distinguished by the presence of a white waxy bloom on the leaf bases and by the prominent secondary veins in the leaf blades.

All *Cortaderia* species are often called cutty grass because of their sharp-edged leaves.

PAPA

Papa is the Maori word for earth floor, or for anything flat and hard. It also represents the mother of the human race and wife of Rangi.

PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK

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Paparoa National Park (27,818 ha), established in 1987, is on the West Coast of the South Island between Westport and Greymouth. A rugged and lovely coastal area, it includes the Pancake Rocks at Punakaiki.

PAPAWAI MARAE

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Papawai Marae, 5 km south-east from Greytown, in the Wairarapa, is the site of a once powerful nation-wide Maori movement for self-government. In 1897 a large meeting house, Te Wai Pounamu ('the greenstone place') was named as a Maori Parliament. The marae is still a small Maori settlement, but few of the buildings of the great days of the 1890s remain.

PAPER NAUTILUS

Paper Nautilus (*Argonauta nodosa*) is closely allied to the octopus but as an oceanic species is very rarely seen. The female resembles the octopus except that two of its arms are expanded into wide lobes which secrete and hold a delicate 'shell' in which the eggs and developing young are protected. It is this paper-thin delicately sculptured spiral shell which is most often encountered along the drift line but is rarely found intact. Complete specimens are highly prized by shell collectors.

PARADISE

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Paradise exists on the shores of Diamond Lake at the northern end of Lake Wakatipu, Central Otago. According to *Wise's NZ Guide*, no one is sure whether it was named because of its beauty or after the paradise duck which once abounded in the district.

There is a Paradise Bay in Pelorus Sound, and Paradise Valley Springs in the Ngongotaha Valley, near Rotorua.

PARAPARAUMU

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Paraparaumu is, like nearby Paekakariki, best known for its name. It is commonly anglicised as 'Parapram', but the correct pronunciation is to say each syllable. The name is said to come from two Maori words: parapara, meaning scraps, and umu, an earth oven. The town is 50 km north-east of Wellington on the west coast.

PARIHAKA

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Parihaka in Taranaki, 42 km south-west of New Plymouth, was the site of the village which became the centre of a Maori pacifist movement last century, led by the prophets, Te Whiti and Tohu.

PARK, Sir Keith Rodney

Sir Keith Rodney Park (1892–1975) was in command of the RAF during the evacuation from Dunkirk, in France, early in World War Two, and was commander of Number 11 Fighter Group defending London and southern England during the Battle of Britain. He was born in Thames, educated at Otago Boys' High School and Oxford University (MA), and served with NZ forces in World War One. In 1917 he joined the Royal Flying Corps, rising to command 48 Squadron. He made his career with the RAF, and rose to the rank of Air Chief Marshal. He died in Auckland after returning to this country on his retirement.

PARLIAMENT

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Parliament and the NZ Constitution are deeply rooted in the British Westminster system.

British sovereignty began in 1840. In 1846 the first authority to establish representative institutions locally was contained in the Constitution Act but it was never fully implemented, and a Constitution Act of 1852 created a two-chamber legislature with power circumscribed by the British Colonial Office and the Governor in this country. Underneath the national Parliament was a kind of federal system with six one-chamber provincial councils which were, however, subject always to the jurisdiction of the national body. Provincial government was abolished in 1876.

From the passage of the 1852 Constitution Act until 1950, Parliament in NZ had consisted of the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council (an Upper House to which members were appointed, at one time for life). But the first National Party administration, which won office in 1949, decided to eliminate the Legislative Council because of the practice of packing it with party supporters when new administrations were elected to achieve the ready passage of administration. It helped vote itself out of existence as from the beginning of 1951. It was to be replaced by an elective upper chamber but no move was ever made.

A result is that, although important constitutional legislation is protected by conventions that have developed, the authority to make or change law in NZ is now entirely in the hands of any governing group which can move legislation through the House of Representatives with a majority of votes, no matter how slender that majority. Parliament now officially consists of the Governor-General and the House of Representatives, but in fact Parliament and the 95-member House of Representatives are synonymous.

The business of the House and the administration of Parliament are under the direct control of the Speaker of the House, who is elected from members, acting under Standing Orders, and with the executive assistance of the Clerk of the House. NZ had two-party government for such a long period that the Standing Orders and conventions of Parliament have had some difficulty in adjusting to the presence of third party MPs in recent years. Parliamentary salaries are fixed by a Higher Salaries Commission.

There is growing opinion among NZers that the executive, that is the Cabinet of government ministers, is becoming too powerful at the expense of a single-chamber Parliament, and that the government party caucus also has too much influence. There is also a body of opinion that supports delays in the progress of legislation for closer inspection and perusal; and this was a strong impulse in the public's electoral support of the MMP (Mixed Member Proportional representation) in 1993 (*see* separate entry).

The NZ Constitution is not a single written instrument but a collection of miscellaneous statutory and customary law held together and given cohesion through certain formal, unwritten rules known as conventions. A number of statutes, either incorporated in NZ law from British legal parentage or devised by the NZ Parliament, have significant constitutional importance. They are the Constitution Act 1852 which created Parliament here; the Habeas Corpus Act, 1679; the Bill of Rights, 1688; the Legislature Act, 1908, which stated the powers and privileges of Parliament; the Economic Stabilisation Act, 1948, which claimed for government wide-ranging powers to control socio-economic activity; Letters Patent and Instructions of 1917/1919 covering the exercise of prerogative powers by the Governor-General; the Public Safety Conservation Act, 1932; and the Electoral Act, 1956, covering the election of MPs.

The Constitution Amendment Act of 1947 (UK) and the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act (NZ) 1947, and an amendment to the 1852 Act passed in 1973, gave NZ undoubted plenary legislative power. There had been no intrusion of the sovereign's veto since last century.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

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[General Assembly Library](#)

[Legislation Chamber](#)

[The Beehive](#)

Parliament House has three distinctly different buildings situated on a rise above the lower end of Lambton Quay in [Wellington](#).

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - General Assembly Library

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The oldest is the neo-Gothic General Assembly Library at the Hill Street end, erected at the end of the 19th century. It survived a fire in 1907 which rased the adjacent wooden Parliament House. The roof of the building was renewed in 1953 because of earthquake risk, and a number of other modifications have been made since for the same reason. The General Assembly Library is now part of the National Library and as well as books, it holds historically valuable government and parliamentary documents and the country's most complete collection of newspapers. It is the NZ library of deposit, to which three copies of every book, newspaper and periodical published in the country have to be sent under the Copyright Act.

The library provides a service not only to members of Parliament and government departments, but to members of the general public who arrange access. The Speaker of the House is the chairman of the Library Committee, a Select Committee of the House, which assists the Chief Librarian with the management.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - Legislation Chamber

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The central building of the three was occupied between 1918 and 1922 as various sections were completed. The stone building has three main storeys and a basement, and has been subject to much modification over the years as administration accommodation has become short. The centre building houses the Legislation Chamber (20 m x 13 m) which was designed (with foresight) to accommodate 100 members. On either side are the voting lobbies — for the ‘Ayes’ on the right and the ‘Noes’ on the left. The structure of the chamber is in the British tradition, except that there is seating and desk accommodation in the NZ chamber for every MP, whereas there are only benches in the House of Commons for a proportion of their MPs. (The House of Commons chamber is only 1 m larger each way than the NZ chamber.)

On the level above the chamber, galleries are available for the public and the press; at one end of the chamber behind the bar of the house are two rows of raised seats for members of the public admitted with special tickets; and on the left of the Speaker’s chair are seats for distinguished visitors and former MPs.

Below the Speaker’s dais are three chairs at a large table. The one in the centre is used by the Clerk of the House, and the one on the left by the Clerk-Assistant. When the House is in committee, the Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker) occupies the centre chair and the chair on the right is taken by the Minister or the member.

At one end of the table are brackets which hold the mace, which is above the table when the Speaker is in the chair and below it when the House is in committee.

Also in the central building is the Old Legislative Council chamber which was completed in time for the formal opening of Parliament in 1919. It measures 18 m by 10.5 m and, like the main chamber, it is lined with rimu timber panelling and has public and press galleries. The chamber is now used for formal openings of Parliament and for international conferences such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and for government and parliamentary social functions. The Queen has formally opened Parliament from the chamber on three occasions, in January 1954, February 1963 and March 1970, and on each occasion the Royal Standard was flown from the central flagpole while she was in Parliament House.

During days when the House is in session, the NZ flag is flown, and at night three white lights shining on the flagpole indicate the House is sitting. When the Governor-General is present at Executive Council meetings, his or her standard is flown.

Parliament moved from the central building into buildings on The Terrace while it was refurbished during the 1990s.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE - The Beehive

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Only a part of the planned central building was ever completed, and by 1938 there was pressure on accommodation, despite the use of the old wooden Government House building adjacent, facing Lambton Quay, and despite the many additions and modifications to the group of buildings over the years.

In 1952 it was still contemplated that the central building would be completed, extending across the site of the Government House. But by 1961 it became obvious that the old type of office accommodation in the central building was inadequate for modern government both in terms of space and style so that year the plans for a new tower-type multi-storeyed building were released.

The public reaction was so unfavourable that it was decided a consultant architect of international standing should be called in to provide preliminary designs that would merge in with the design of the central building. Accordingly Sir Basil Spence, an eminent British architect, recommended in 1964 the construction of a circular building adjacent to but apart from the existing main parliamentary building.

In 1969 the then Prime Minister, Keith Holyoake, announced the letting of the contract for stage one of the Beehive and late that year the old Government House building was demolished. The new building was officially opened by the Queen in 1977 but it was not occupied by ministers as an executive wing until September 1980. It had cost \$18.8 million.

The Beehive is 72 m from the podium on which it stands to the top of its flagpole, with basement floors below the podium. It has two distinct functions: the housing of Ministerial officers and other administrative staff, with Cabinet room, a television studio and lecture theatre; and the housing of facilities for informal and formal social functions.

The podium of the building is faced with granite and the upper part in marble veneer where appropriate, similar materials to those on the exterior of the central building adjacent.

PARNELL, Samuel Duncan

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Samuel Duncan Parnell (1810–90) was a London-born carpenter. He emigrated to Wellington in 1840, and immediately began to agitate for an eight-hour working day. Because of the shortage of carpenters, he had his way and refused to work longer than eight hours in any day.

PARROTS AND PARAKEETS

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Parrots And Parakeets belonging to the very large Psittacidae family (over 300 species) are represented in the NZ faunal area by three parrots (*see* separate entries — Kaka, Kakapo, Kea), four native parakeets, and three Australian species.

- The red-crowned parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novae-zelandiae*), or kakariki, measures 28 cm (females slightly less). It is mainly green in colour (and therefore hard to see among the trees of its forest habitat) with a crimson crown and patch behind the eye, a blue patch on the wings and red on each side of the rump. This parakeet is now rare on the mainland and found only in the larger and more remote native forests. There are a number of subspecies on outlying islands, on many of which it is still reasonably plentiful. In flight, which is direct and rapid, the call is a rapid chattering, with a softer variety of notes when perching. The diet is vegetarian, and includes a large variety of fruits, seeds, leaves and other vegetables. As with most parrots, its nest is usually in a hollow tree or rock crevice. Breeding is from October to March, when five to nine white eggs are laid. Incubation, by the female, takes two and a half to three weeks after which the male will share in the task of feeding the chicks until they fledge in about five or six weeks.
- The yellow-crowned parakeet (*C. auriceps*), which Maori also call kakariki, is a little smaller (25 cm) than the red-crowned, has a crimson forehead and a yellow crown and lacks the red patch behind the eye. Although this species too has decreased greatly in numbers since the arrival of Europeans, it is now reasonably common in larger forests of both islands as well as on a number of off-shore islands.
- The orange-fronted parakeet (*C. malherbi*) is described as smaller (22 cm), with paler green colouring, bright orange forehead, pale yellow crown and orange rump. Although very rare and only known in the Nelson area, it has until now had a place on the NZ list. Recent studies, however, have convinced a number of ornithologists that the orange-fronted is in fact not separate, but a subspecies of the yellow-crowned.
- A larger (31 cm), though less colourful (being almost entirely green) species, the Antipodes Island parakeet (*C. unicolor*), is still found on that island.
- The most common parrot, which is found in the Auckland region and also Coromandel and the Wellington area, is the eastern rosella (*Platycercus eximius*), an Australian species. There is no indication that they crossed the Tasman naturally, and apparently the NZ population originated from escaped cage birds which found the Waitakeres to their liking. The name derives from the first European settlement at Parramatta, Australia, called Rose Hill, where there were large flocks of these handsome parrots, originally called 'rose hillers'. They are larger than the native parakeets (33 cm) and more brightly

coloured, with red head, neck and breast, white throat and cheeks, black and yellow back, pale green rump, green tail tipped with blue, and scarlet undertail. Females and juveniles are duller with less red on head and breast. They regularly feed on the ground, retreating noisily to the trees when disturbed.

- A close relative, the crimson rosella (*P. elegans*) is even larger (36 cm), mainly red in colour, with wings, tail and cheeks mainly blue. It is fairly well established in the wooded hills around Wellington. Near Dunedin there are a number of birds believed to be hybrids between eastern and crimson rosellas which were released from a ship off Otago Heads about 1910.
- The large (50 cm) white or sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Kakatoe galerita*) which is common in Australia, is to be found in a few places in NZ — in the Waikato near Raglan, between the Turakina and Rangitikei Rivers, and in the Wainuiomata Valley. These very distinctive birds, white with bright yellow crests, are believed to be derived from escaped cage birds, though some may have their origins in wind-blown stragglers from across the Tasman. Little is known of their breeding habits in NZ, but their Australian relatives, in typical parrot style, nest high in hollows in trees, where they lay two or three glossy white eggs.

PARTRIDGES

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Partridges, introduced from Europe, are members of the large family Phasianidae which includes many of the world's so-called game birds.

Partridges are heavily built birds with relatively short rounded wings and short thick bills in which the upper mandible overhangs the tip of the lower. The chukor (*Alectoris chukar*) — a rock partridge originating from Asia — has prospered in the South Island where it is to be found in high country mainly east of the South Island ranges from Nelson to Otago. It is moderately large (33 cm) and its plumage is attractively marked with grey upperparts, reddish head and back, a black band on the forehead and chest, a creamy white throat and bands of chestnut, black and buff on the flanks. The sexes are similar. The name, chukor, sometimes chukar, is a fair imitation of its clucking call. It nests on the ground, usually among sheltering rock and tussock. Between ten and 18 eggs are laid between September and February, and eight to ten chicks are usually reared, incubation is by the female and the newly hatched chicks walk and run as soon as they are dry.

The grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), by far the most widespread European partridge and the only one in central and northern Europe, has not fared so well in NZ. It was widely liberated in 1962, but is believed to have survived only in parts of Southland. A bird which spends most of its time on the ground, it needs thorough cover of hedges, heaths and weedy tracts rather than intensely farmed open country. Smaller than the chukor (30 cm) and less colourful, this species' plumage is mainly reddish brown, with grey underparts and chestnut barring on the flanks. Males have a distinctive chestnut-coloured 'horseshoe' on the lower breast. Their cry is a loud and grating double note — 'kerr-ic'. Nests are a scrape on the ground in thick cover. Up to 20 eggs may be laid and incubated by the female for 23 to 25 days. The chicks, which can run from the beginning, fledge in a little over two weeks.

Small numbers of the red-legged partridge have been liberated in various parts of the North Island since 1980. The red-legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa*) is a native of Mediterranean Europe and is also found in France and south-east England. One of the largest of the partridges at 34 cm, it is among the most colourful with a white stripe over the eye, a white bib with black border and black, white and chestnut stripes on lavender flanks. The upper parts are pale brown, the crown chestnut. The bill and legs are red.

PASSPORTS

Passports for NZ citizens, issued under the terms of the Passports Act 1980, are the responsibility within NZ of the Department of Internal Affairs. Overseas issue is the responsibility of NZ's official diplomatic representatives at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands and Niue Island whose residents are NZ citizens, and in other foreign cities where NZ is officially represented.

PATEA

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Patea is a town of 1,400 people near the mouth of the Patea River, in South Taranaki, 65 km north-west of Wanganui and 105 km south-east of New Plymouth. It is reputed to be the place in which the occupants of the Maori migration canoe, *Aotea*, settled after walking south from Aotea Harbour where the canoe first landed. There is an impressive monument to the *Aotea* canoe, Turi its captain, and other occupants, in the town. Patea was subdivided in 1870, became a borough in 1881 and was incorporated in the Hawera-based South Taranaki District Council in 1989. It was supported by fertile surrounding land, and a small port for coastal shipping at the river mouth which was, however, closed in the 1950s. Patea faced a crisis in the early 1980s with the closing of the freezing works, the major industrial installation, and its population declined throughout the decade.

The Patea River flows from the foothills on the eastern side of Mt Taranaki (Egmont) in a sweeping southerly curve to the Tasman Sea.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

Patents, Trade Marks And Designs are registered under three pieces of legislation passed in 1953: the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act and the Designs Act. They are all administered by the Patents Office (attached to the Ministry of Commerce) which examines patent, design and trade mark applications and accepts those that comply with the legislation. Full machinery exists in NZ for the granting of patents, and the registration of trade marks and designs in line with international agreements. An Industrial Property Advisory Committee was established in 1981 to advise the Minister of Justice on industrial property matters.

PATUONE, Eruera Maihi

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Eruera Maihi Patuone (c. 1770–1872) was a Ngapuhi warrior chief who claimed to have gone aboard James Cook's ship at the Bay of Islands as a young child. The tombstone marking his grave, however, in the Church of England cemetery at the foot of Flagstaff Hill, North Shore, where he was buried in 1872, put his age at 96. In 1814 Patuone, with his younger brother Nene, welcomed Samuel Marsden when he arrived from New South Wales. Although Patuone had a reputation as a warrior during his youth, he was one of the first chiefs to sign the Treaty of Waitangi and within a few weeks was baptised by Henry Williams. From then on he fought on the side of the Pakeha and Grey arranged for him to settle on the North Shore of the Waitemata Harbour, to act as a buffer against war parties from the north. Twice over the years Patuone's men garrisoned Auckland City in times of danger, and he was later awarded 80 ha in Takapuna and a pension of £100 a year. When he died he was buried with full military honours.

PAUA

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Paua (*Haliotis iris*) is an attractive shellfish with a shell of flashing greens and blues. It grows up to about 15 cm in length, and is found on rocks at the lowest tidal limits. A characteristic of the shell are holes around the perimeter which are used for the purpose of expelling water used in the aeration of the gills. There are three species of paua — *H. iris*, *H. australis* and *H. virginea*.

The shell is often cut and polished and used for ornamental work and inexpensive jewellery. The paua flesh has long been valued by Maori as a food, but it must be carefully prepared. Only the hard muscle of the animal is used, and it must be pounded vigorously for some minutes before cooking or it will be very rubbery in texture. The most favoured form among Pakeha is as deep-fried fritters.

Paua is closely related to the American abalone and the ormer of the Channel Islands, and similar species in other parts of the world. There is an export ban on the unprocessed flesh of the paua but in recent years some companies have been treating the flesh and canning it here, selling it overseas at good prices.

PEARSE, Richard William

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Richard William Pearse (1877–1953) was a Canterbury farmer, whose first flight in a homemade aircraft is claimed by some NZers to have pre-dated that of the Wright Brothers in the US. Pearse was born at Waitohi, about 30 km north-west of Timaru, the son of a local farmer. Before the turn of the century he had built his workshop, complete with lathe, and spent much of his time involved in pursuit of flight in a heavier-than-air machine. He was a mechanical genius, but he also became a dour, taciturn and reclusive man, partly because of the ridicule he faced from the locals who called him ‘Mad Pearse’.

There seems no doubt now that he managed to fly his home-made aircraft for one hundred yards (91 m) or more in the early years of this century, but there has long been uncertainty about whether he was immediately before or after the Wright Brothers, to whom history has accorded the honour of being the first to fly — on 17 December 1903, at Kittyhawk, in North Carolina. Research into the date of Pearse’s first flight began soon after his death, when there was a resurgence of interest in his career as a lonely designer and manufacturer of aircraft. For some years it was generally accepted that his first, witnessed flight was in March 1904, about three months after the Wright Brothers had flown. More recently, however, it has been claimed that Pearse’s first flight was on 31 March 1902, nearly two years before the Wright Brothers. A series of silver and gold medallions have been minted in honour of this date.

It is said that he began construction of his first aircraft in the late 19th century. It had a bamboo and aluminium frame, braced with wire, a high wing monoplane mounted on bicycle wheels with a span of about 8 m. It was powered by a two-cylinder engine, which Pearse had built himself. The confident claim of Pearse’s supporters is that after a series of taxiing tests and short jumps, he flew the aircraft for between half and three-quarters of a mile (about 1 km) on 31 March 1902, before crashing into the Opihi River. He had been seated under the wing, and controlled the aircraft from a column hung from the wing. The flight is said to have been witnessed by nine people, and it is claimed that he flew for a second time exactly 12 months later, still before the Wright Brothers took off.

Little is known of Pearse’s life after 1904, when he moved from Waitohi to Milton in Otago. It is understood, however, that he made three aircraft during his lifetime, the second of which was unsuccessful. The most complete evidence of Pearse’s genius as a mechanic is contained in an exhibition at Auckland’s Museum of Transport and Technology.

PEAT WAX

Peat Wax is abundantly available in the Chatham Islands, over thousands of hectares to a depth of more than 4 m. It is used for the production of carbon paper, polishes, varnishes, cosmetics and explosives as well as other commercial products. Peat wax has also been discovered in association with the lignites of Otago and Southland.

PELORUS JACK

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Pelorus Sound

Pelorus Jack was a dolphin who for 24 years regularly accompanied ships travelling between Nelson and Wellington, across Admiralty Bay, north of French Pass.

He was identified as a Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*), a species not common in NZ waters. He was first noticed in 1888 and, until he disappeared late in 1912, became world famous for cavorting around ships' bows or riding the 'pressure wave' just below the surface alongside the ship. He attracted many tourists who would take the ride from Wellington to Nelson just to see the famous animal. Some film clips of him have survived.

So famous and beloved did Pelorus Jack become that he became the first individual sea creature protected by government, on 26 September, 1904, by Order-in-Council under the Sea Fisheries Act. The relationship between the dolphin and people was remarkable, although not unique — a dolphin befriended the people of Hippo in AD 100 — and it was surpassed in intensity by the dolphin Opo at Opononi in Northland 43 years later.

He was named after Pelorous Sound from which he appeared.

PELORUS SOUND

The sound is a large drowned valley, the larger of the two main inlets of the Marlborough Sounds, running from Cook Strait to the town of Havelock at its head. The main inlets in the sound are Waiata Reach, Tawhitinui Reach, Hikapau Reach, Tennyson Inlet, Kenepuru Sound, Mahau Sound and Mahakipawa Arm.

The Pelorus River rises in the Richmond Range and runs into the head of the sound. Pelorus Bridge is the name of a district about 20 km south-west of Havelock.

The origin of all these names was HMS *Pelorus* which explored the sound in 1838.

PEN INTERNATIONAL

(see Society of Authors)

PENGUINS

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Penguins (Spheniscidae) of five of the six genera are found in the NZ region, the exception being *Spheniscus*, the Magellan penguin.

- Emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) at 115 cm tall, is the tallest and heaviest of the penguins, and seldom strays north of the Antarctic Circle.
- King penguin (*A. patagonicus*), at 92 cm tall, breeds in the NZ region only at Macquarie Island, in colonies, producing one pale, greenish white egg that is incubated between the feet in a fold of skin for seven and a half weeks.
- The world's rarest penguin, the yellow-eyed penguin (*Megadyptes antipodes*), at 76 cm tall, breeds from Banks Peninsula south to Campbell Island. Nesting begins in September in the shelter of scrub or low forest and continues until the young, normally two, are fully fledged about February. The incubation period is 40 to 50 days.
- Gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*), at 76 cm tall, is a sedentary resident of Macquarie Island, and nests in small groups of 20 to 100 on inland flats or low hillocks around the coast. Two eggs are usually laid and reared.
- Adelie penguin (*P. adeliae*), at 71 cm tall, breeds in large colonies in Antarctica and only occasionally reaches as far north as Macquarie Island.
- Chinstrap penguin (*P. antarctica*), at 66 cm tall, is the smallest of the brush-tailed penguins and seldom strays north of the Antarctic Circle.
- Little blue penguin (*Eudyptula minor*), at 40 cm tall, is found around the coasts of both the North and South Islands, and also Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands. A distinctive population of 'white-flipped penguins' breeds around Banks Peninsula and on Motunau Island. Nests are usually in cavities or burrows at varying distances from high-water mark and contain two eggs for an incubation period of around 39 days.
- Rockhopper penguin (*Eudyptes chrysocome*) is 63 cm tall, breeds mostly at Macquarie, Auckland, Campbell and Antipodes Islands, and forms nesting colonies along the coastline using caves and cavities or terraces and open areas, sometimes well above sea-level. Two eggs are laid but the first, being smaller, is often trodden into the nest and the rearing of two chicks is rather rare.
- Fiordland crested penguin (*E. pachyrhynchus*), 71 cm tall, breeds around the coast of Otago, Stewart Island, the Solander Islands and from western Southland through all the fiords to south Westland, including Jackson Bay. Nests are built in caves or deep cavities beneath the roots of trees in coastal forest. The nesting is done inconspicuously.

While the first of two eggs is smaller and usually hatched, two chicks are rarely reared.

- Snares crested penguin (*E. robustus*), 73 cm tall, is known to breed only at the Snares Islands.
- Erect-crested penguin (*E. sclateri*), 71 cm tall, breeds mostly on the Bounty Islands and Antipodes Island, and in smaller numbers associated with rockhopper penguins at Campbell and Auckland Islands.
- Royal penguin (*E. chrysolophus/schlegeli*), at 76 cm tall, breeds mostly at Macquarie Island and occasionally Campbell Island and Otago. Nesting is done in large colonies around the coast of Macquarie Island, and one chick is hatched after an incubation period of six weeks.

PENSIONS

Pensions for the aged and disadvantaged have been available in NZ for longer than any other country in the world. The modern welfare state could be said to have started with the Liberal Party government's Old Age Pensions Act of 1898 which provided small monthly pensions for the deserving aged and poor from general taxation income. It was means tested and there was some requirement for good character, or worthiness. Pensions were gradually spread through society's needy — the blind, orphans, widows, invalids, the sick, war veterans and, from 1926, even a family benefit to give support to the children of the very poor.

The Social Security Act of 1938 brought about a major expansion of welfare, including almost all aspects of health care, and also eliminating means testing. Pensions gradually spread to include almost any disability that affected a person's ability to earn a living. There was a golden age in the 1950s and 1960s when virtually all health care — from prescriptions for a cold to brain surgery — was free of any cost without the need for any insurance outside the government's welfare system.

As solo parents became more common with the break-up of families, a benefit also became available.

The Labour government of 1972–75 brought in a funded, portable superannuation scheme which would require contributions from employees and employers. This had a strong appeal to voters so, as the 1975 election approached, the National opposition came up with the scheme which required no funding from sources other than taxation — the most generous public scheme of any in the world at that time.

The scheme came into force in early 1977, giving every NZ a generous, indexed pension from the age of 60, without a means test and even if he or she chose to continue working.

The scheme quickly became difficult to finance and has contributed to a growing government accounts deficit. The pension is taxable, and a special tax surcharge was imposed by the Labour government of 1984–90 where a person's other taxable income exceeded \$100 a week — a move which generally outraged pensioners. The welfare state mechanisms without any means testing came under increasing pressure during the 1980s and 1990s as the cost of health care climbed, as the number of solo parents and other dependants increased, as the population aged, and as unemployment benefits became a major economic drain.

PENTECOSTAL

Pentecostal denominations in NZ have probably about 45,000 members, the greatest majority of them adherents of the Assemblies of God and the Indigenous Pentecostal Churches. The Pentecostals believe in and encourage the manifestations of charismatic phenomena as a normal part of life in a Christian congregation. The manifestations take the form of outpourings of spiritual feelings during church services. The origins of the movement have been traced back to a Scottish Presbyterian minister in London in the early 19th century.

The more direct origins of most Pentecostal groups in NZ were in the United States, although the Apostolic Church derives from the Welsh Revival of the early 20th century.

Membership of sects calling themselves 'pentecostal' at the 1991 census numbered 18,700, an increase of 3,000 over the 1986 census; and charismatic or neo-Pentecostal groups expanded within Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The Assemblies of God have about 100 congregations in NZ with 18,000 adherents. The sect is strongly evangelistic. In some areas their churches are known as the 'Christian Life Centre' or the 'Community Church'. Baptism is by immersion and celebration of the Holy Eucharist is weekly.

The Indigenous Pentecostal Congregations also have about 100 groups, mostly known in their various areas as the 'Christian Life Centre', the 'New Christian Life Centre' or the 'Christian Fellowship Centre'. The members are strongly evangelical and in almost all identifiable doctrinal areas they are identical to the Assemblies of God.

The Apostolic Church has 50 congregations in five areas of NZ with a membership of about 5,000. Each area is governed by a chairman who is one of the apostles.

The Elim Pentecostal Church has Welsh origins and started in Wellington, in 1952. There are 20 congregations with a membership of less than 2,000. Elim is strongly evangelistic, practises baptism by immersion and celebrates the Holy Eucharist weekly. The Elim sect is more centralist than the other Pentecostal groups. It is a member of the Associated Pentecostal Churches.

The Christian Revival Crusade Church has eight congregations with about 2,000 members, is strongly evangelical and believes in baptism by immersion and weekly celebration of the Eucharist.

PERANO HEAD

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Perano Head at the tip of the Marlborough Sounds is the nearest point of the South Island to the North, 22 km across to Cape Terawhiti. It is also the site of the last whaling station in NZ. The Perano family began whaling from Tory Channel in the early years of the 20th century and the second generation, headed by Gilbert Perano, closed down the station at Perano Head in 1964.

PERCH

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Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) is a fairly deep-bodied freshwater fish with a comparatively large head. It is generally olive-green on the back, silvery-green on the flanks and white on the belly. There are six or more vertical dark bands on the side. The dorsal and caudal fins are greenish-grey except that the caudal has an orange-red lower margin. The anal and pelvic fins are also orange-red. The whole combination makes the perch the most colourful of freshwater fishes. It grows to at least 60 cm long and can weigh as much as 3 kg. It was introduced from Europe via Tasmania in the late 1860s and in the 1870s to South Island waters and quickly became established both there and subsequently in the North Island.

Despite the early interest, it is now very much neglected as a sporting fish.

PERENDALE SHEEP

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Perendale Sheep have been described as ‘NZ’s classic, hardy, hill country foragers’, with equal emphasis on meat and wool, an easy-care breed with minimal lambing problems and easy to muster. The Perendale, registered in 1960, was developed by Sir Geoffrey Peren of Massey University, using Cheviot and Romney genes.

More than 11 million Perendales graze NZ’s hill country, and many more stock farms in Australia. It is a small-to-medium, active animal (weighing between 40 and 50 kg) with prick ears, white face and legs clear of wool. The fleece falls into the finer crossbred range (fibre diameter between 31 and 35 microns) with exceptional spring, which gives good shape retention to knitted garments, and adds extra bulk and stand-up quality to carpet pile. It has a high insulation factor in blankets.

PERKINS, Christopher

Christopher Perkins (1891–1968) was born in Peterborough in England, studied at the Slade School under Professor Tonks, and came to NZ in 1929 to take up an appointment as instructor at the Wellington Technical College Art School. Perkins propounded a theory on NZ art which has been revived again in recent times: ‘There is a need for a national art, based on a popular appreciation of art, which must have some stimulation either by Government propaganda or some other equally powerful body.’ He is quoted as saying some motive force was needed, and he hoped in time to find that motive force and help in its development. He was quick to point out that NZ had a guaranteed future as a country of painters because of its marvellous light. Perkins’ best-known painting, ‘Taranaki’, depicts Mt Taranaki (Egmont) which Perkins thought the most striking natural object in the country. His breakaway from traditional forms of art was just beginning to be felt at a time when the arts were starting to establish their own NZ identity. However, Perkins returned to England.

PETONE

(see Hutt Valley)

PETRELS

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Petrels belong to the family Procellariidae, which also includes shearwaters and fulmars. The family Procellariidae, along with the families Diomedidae (albatrosses and mollyhawks), Pelecanoididae (diving petrels) and Hydrobatidae (storm petrels) form the order Procellariiformes, and are sometimes collectively known as the Tubinares (Tubenoses). They all possess distinctive external nostrils and composite bills.

Although most of the species of petrel breed only on the off-shore islands from the Kermadecs south, three species are known to breed on mainland NZ.

The grey-faced petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*), 41 cm from head to tail, also called the North Island Muttonbird, is found north of a line between Taranaki and East Cape.

The black petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*), 43 cm from head to tail, breeds in Taranaki, Nelson, Westland and Fiordland. The Westland black petrel (*P. westlandica*), 51 cm from head to tail, breeds on the west coast of the South Island.

Among those found breeding on offshore islands are the giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*), white-headed petrel (*Pterodroma lessoni*), Kermadec petrel (*P. neglecta*), mottled petrel (*P. inexpectata*), Pycroft's petrel (*P. pycrofti*), Cook's petrel (*P. cooki*) and Chatham Island petrel (*P. axillaris*).

Storm petrels breed on many sub-antarctic islands and diving petrels breed on off-shore islands.

PETROLEUM

(see Oil)

PHAR LAP

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Phar Lap was a legendary galloper, bred by A F Roberts near Timaru, and sold to an Australian, D J Davis, for 160 guineas at Trentham as a yearling in 1928. A former NZer, then training horses in Australia, persuaded Davis to buy the horse because of its breeding, and arranged to lease it for three years to race across the Tasman. Phar Lap never raced in NZ.

He was a late developer, winning only one race at the end of his two-year-old season. As a three-year-old he was beaten in the Melbourne Cup by two other NZ horses, the great galloper Nightmarch and Paquito, but outclassed the opposition during the rest of the season. The following year, as a four-year-old carrying 9st 12lbs (62.6 kg), Phar Lap won the Melbourne Cup after a string of wins that made him the shortest-priced favourite in the event to that time. A sequence of 14 wins was interrupted by a loss by a neck to another NZ horse, Waterline. As a five-year-old, Phar Lap scored five successive wins before failing in the Melbourne Cup with 10st 10lbs (68 kb). He was by the end of that season the highest stake-winner in Australasian history, with £28,220 and 36 wins.

Phar Lap then returned to NZ for a brief rest before travelling to Mexico for the Agua Caliente Handicap, then the richest race in America. He won in a new track record for a mile and a quarter. Less than three weeks later, in April 1932, he died of some illness described as a severe colic. Although there were strong rumours at the time that he was poisoned, it is now generally accepted that he picked up some exotic illness in Mexico. Phar Lap (the name is Sinhalese, meaning lightning flash) was variously nicknamed 'Big Red' and 'The Red Terror' by his fans, and the 'big' was not without reason. He stood 17.1 hands tall, one of the biggest thoroughbreds on record. Many racing followers believe that if champions are measured against their contemporaries, Phar Lap was certainly the best racehorse this country has produced and one of the finest anywhere.

PHARAZYN, Charles Johnson

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Charles Johnson Pharazyn (1802–1903) was born in London, emigrated to NZ in 1841 and set up as a merchant in Wellington. He made a long expedition of exploration through the South Island, and during this expedition in 1851 he and a companion, C J Nairn, discovered gold in small quantities in Otago. He became a runholder in Palliser Bay with a 2,025-ha property in partnership with a man called Fitzherbert. After a few years Pharazyn returned to business in Wellington, and became a wealthy and influential merchant, retiring in 1871 to devote time to local politics. A son, **Robert Pharazyn** (1833–96), became a successful runholder in Hawke's Bay, and later in the Rangitikei.

PHEASANTS

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Pheasants appear to thrive best in the coastal scrubland of the north. At least two species of this colourful game-bird have been introduced, the so-called English pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) and the Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*P. torquatus*). The male plumage is the more colourful with dark green head and neck, red wattles around eyes and short ear tufts, while the female is a sober mottled brown, chestnut and black. Seven to 15 olive-brown eggs are laid from September to January in a hollow scratched out by the female, scantily lined and usually in thick cover. Incubation period is around 23 days, and the young can fly after 14 days.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILISER

Phosphatic Fertiliser has been an important component of NZ pastoral farming since the 1890s, but especially since aerial topdressing made application economically feasible on high country and hill country with steep slopes. It stimulates plant growth, particularly among clovers.

Guano is a fertiliser derived from bird droppings and decayed skeletons, containing phosphorus and nitrogen, and was used by the Incas from deposits in Peru and on low-rainfall offshore islands. After its value was recognised in Europe during the first half of the 19th century, the Peruvian deposits were mined out.

A process using sulphuric acid, by which the fertilising value of guano is enhanced (super-phosphate), was developed into an industrial process by John B Lawes and patented in 1842, and basic slag (a by-product of the steel industry) began to be used as a phosphatic fertiliser in the 1880s. Modern developments have led to double superphosphate and other concentrates.

The only phosphate deposit mined in NZ was at Clarendon in Otago where work ceased in 1944. There are known deposits on the sea floor of the Chatham Rise, a source which is still being investigated.

The first importation of phosphates came in 1867 with 450 tonnes of guano, but interest started to grow strongly after a consignment of basic slag was brought in during 1892 and used in the Waikato. By 1914 more than 30,000 tonnes of basic slag were imported annually, and topdressing was a regular feature of farming on accessible land.

In 1920 the governments of Britain, Australia and NZ formed the British Phosphate Commission to mine phosphate deposits in the Pacific islands of Nauru and Ocean, and originally production was apportioned on the basis of 42 per cent each to Australia and Britain and the remainder to NZ. However, as Britain obtained supplies from elsewhere, NZ and Australia basically shared production between them. In 1948 the commission became an agent for the newly formed Christmas Island Phosphate Commission to distribute supplies from Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. Ocean Island supplies have been expended, and Nauru became independent in 1967.

The Nauruans were later recompensed from Australia, Britain and NZ for what they regarded as the plundering of their islands.

PICKERING, William Haywood

William Haywood Pickering (1910–), was a key figure as director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California, in the launching of the first successful US earth satellite, Explorer 1, and in subsequent US space exploration. He was born in Wellington, educated at Wellington College and the Californian Institute of Technology, and began his association with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in 1944. He retired from JPL in 1976 and began his own private business.

PICTON

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Picton is a seaport town in the Marlborough Sounds with 4,000 people, 30 km north of Blenheim and 145 km east of Nelson.

The town site was bought in 1848 and a town called Newton was established. In 1859 the name was changed to Picton in honour of one of the Duke of Wellington's Generals, Sir Thomas Picton, and the town was made capital of the new province of Marlborough. The capital was transferred to Blenheim in 1865. Picton became a borough in 1876, and has been administered by the Blenheim-based Marlborough District Council since 1989.

At the time in the late 1850s when a new, more central capital than Auckland was obviously required, the then Premier, Edward William Stafford, a Marlborough runholder, was a persuasive advocate of Picton as the capital site. The nod went to Wellington, however.

PIGEONS AND DOVES

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Pigeons and doves, of which 280 species have been recorded in the family Columbidae, are found in most parts of the world except for polar and subpolar regions and some oceanic islands. Only four species, however, live in NZ — the largest (51 cm) of which is kereru, the native pigeon *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae* (see New Zealand Pigeon).

The other three species are introduced. The familiar birds of public parks and city squares are all descendants of the European rock dove (*Columba livia*), 33 cm long, from which more than 200 breeds of dovecote and racing pigeons have been derived, producing the wide variety of colouring to be seen in these semi-domesticated birds. The blue-grey plumage of the original type tends to dominate. They nest on the ledges of city buildings, though in some areas such as Auckland's west coast, Hawke's Bay and Banks Peninsula they nest, like the original rock doves, on cliffs.

The spotted or laceneck dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), 30 cm, was introduced from Asia as a cage bird, escaped and now breeds wild in the Auckland area. It derives its name from the marking on the hindneck and upper back which is black with white spots. The back is pinkish brown with darker marking; the underparts greyish pink. Sexes are alike.

The double call — ‘croo-croo’ — is heard most frequently in spring and autumn and may be continued monotonously from a high perch on wires or trees for quite long periods. It flies strongly and swiftly but often feeds on the ground where it searches for grain and seeds. The flimsy twig nests are usually well concealed in trees. Two eggs are laid, and occasionally two broods are reared.

The barbary dove (*S. risoria*), 28 cm, is a domesticated breed. In recent years at least two feral populations have been known in the North Island. This dove is almost entirely creamy buff in colour with a narrow black band at the back of the neck.

The so-called cape pigeon is not a pigeon, but a sea bird of the petrel family (see Sea Birds).

PIGMY PINE

Pigmy Pine (*Lepidothamnus laxifolius*, previously *Dacrydium laxifolium*) is the smallest of the native podocarps (family Podocarpaceae); and, as with all gymnosperms, it is a woody rather than a herbaceous plant. Pigmy pine is reputed to be the smallest gymnosperm in the world. Though large plants may have branches up to 1 m or more in length, most are much smaller and the branches are often prostrate so that even larger individuals are rarely 50 cm tall. The leaves are small, narrow and stand out somewhat from the stems. The fruit, as with most podocarps, has a dark seed supported on a red fleshy stalk. This is most like that of the only other native member of the genus, *L. intermedius*, the yellow silver pine with which it occasionally forms hybrids.

The pigmy pine is found mostly in montane areas in the North Island but descends to lower levels in the South and Stewart Islands.

PIGS

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Pigs were first introduced to NZ by Jean de Surville in 1769 when he presented Maori at Doubtless Bay with a pair. It is considered unlikely they survived, so the true progenitor of the NZ wild pig is almost certainly the stock landed four years later by James Cook.

The wild pig now varies widely in colour and size but can stand up to 80 cm at the shoulder, and weigh as much as 140 kg. It ranges throughout the country, living on ferns, roots, fruits and berries and animal carcasses, and occasionally will kill to eat — for example, new-born lambs. It causes economic damage in some areas by rooting around on steep slopes and triggering off erosion.

Pig Farming Farming pigs for bacon and pork began very early in NZ because of the animal's known efficiency in converting waste food to meat. The farms around the first small settlements used surplus grain and vegetable scraps and sometimes dairy wastes to feed the pigs. Pork was included in the first frozen meat exports in 1882.

The major pigmeat producing districts were originally the grain-growing provinces of the South Island but, as the grain acreages contracted during the last 15 years of the 19th century, pig production expanded round the dairy industry in the North Island. The industry evolved economically round separated milk and whey surpluses on the dairy farms, supplemented by grains and meals and often root crops in the winter.

The heyday of pig-farming was 1937 when for the only time in the history of NZ pig farming the annual pig kill exceeded one million; it had almost doubled from 525,286 in 1931. Production peaked again in 1964 at just below one million. It was then a significant export industry, but pig numbers fell dramatically in the late 1960s as farmers increasingly supplied wholemilk by tanker to dairy companies instead of separating on the farm. Dairy farmers moved out of pigs and the pork and bacon industry took a similar shape to that in most other countries, living off grain surpluses and waste food products, often close to the population centres. The number of breeding sows which for many years veered between 80,000 and 100,000 has not exceeded 50,000 since 1980.

When the industry was at its peak, the main pig breeds were Berkshire, Tamworth, Large Black (Devon) and Large White, with the Berkshire predominant.

PILCHARD

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Pilchard (*Sardinops neopilchardus*) belongs to the herring family and like its relatives is a slender silvery pelagic species which feeds on minute planktonic organisms. The species is restricted to NZ and schools in large numbers in inshore waters around the North Island and northern South Island. It is no longer exploited commercially but during the 1940s it was taken for canning from Tasman Bay. It can grow to 25 cm long and is now of most interest as a bait fish.

PINK AND WHITE TERRACES

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Pink and White Terraces were a tourist attraction last century on the shores of Lake Rotomahana about 30 km from Rotorua. They were already world famous by 1886, when the eruption of nearby Mt Tarawera completely obliterated them. The terraces had been formed over thousands of years by a geyser, which had played over the mountain slope leaving deposits of silica and creating a fanlike staircase covering about 3 ha, in delicate shades of pink and white. The only records of these scenic phenomena are paintings and photographs taken by some of the thousands of people who went there as tourists, most of them held by the Alexander Turnbull Library.

The night Tarawera blew up, 10 June 1886, an estimated 153 people were killed in the sparsely populated area, and three Maori villages were destroyed — Te Wairoa, Te Ariki and Moura. Ash was flung over thousands of square kilometres of forest and farmland, three craters on the mountain were completely destroyed and the topography of the surrounding countryside altered beyond recognition — so much so that no one has ever been able to identify for sure just where the pink and white terraces were.

Lake Rotomahana actually emptied during the eruption but, with its basin enlarged, it later refilled, a bigger lake, with hot springs bubbling up from its edges and steam issuing from its banks.

PIPI

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Pipi (*Paphies australe*) is a shellfish with a white, classically shaped shell. It is abundant throughout NZ on sandy beaches and in muddy estuaries. A favourite food of the Maori, it has been taken up by many Pakeha, although it does not have the highly distinctive flavour of other shellfish.

PIPITS

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Pipits belong, with wagtails, to the family Motacillidae. They are all insectivorous, and are slender with comparatively long tails. There are no wagtails in NZ and only one pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*). The Maori name is pihoihoi.

The NZ pipit closely resembles the introduced skylark. They are similar in size (the pipit 19 cm and the skylark 18 cm) and colouring. The back is brown streaked with darker brown, the upper breast streaked brown and the underparts white. There is a white eyebrow stripe and white outer tail feathers which are conspicuous in flight. Both birds walk and run, rarely hopping. The most obvious differences are the longer tail of the pipit and the raised head feathers (crest) on the skylark. The skylark favours pasture land; the pipit is more common in rougher open country and on roadsides.

Buller wrote in his classic work: ‘They love to resort to the roads and beaten paths, where they amuse the traveller by their playfulness, running before him as he advances, then rising in the air with a sharp but pleasant chirp, settling down again and running forward as before, and continually flirting the tail upwards.’

The NZ pipit is fairly common throughout the country and is also found on many of the outlying islands of the region where there are a number of subspecies.

Nesting is on the ground and a deep cup well-lined with grass is usually concealed in tussock. Breeding is from August to March and up to three broods may be reared. Three or four brown blotched eggs are laid and incubated for two weeks. Both parents feed the chicks, landing on the ground a short distance from the nest to deceive predators although they usually leave directly from the nest afterwards. (See also Skylark.)

PIRONGIA

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Pirongia is a township of 1,000 people at the eastern foot of Pirongia Mountain (962 m), 13 km north-west of Te Awamutu and 32 km south-west from Hamilton. It is administered by the Waipa District Council. The mountain is a beautiful and historic focal point of the landscape. In July 1881 the second Maori King, Te Wherowhero, accompanied by 600 warriors, came down from his base on the southern slopes of the mountain and laid his gun down at the feet of the government agent and resident magistrate, Major Gilbert Mair, a gesture of peace which effectively ended the land wars. Just north of the town is a battlefield, marked by a plaque, where Ngapuhi chief Hongi Hika led his musket-wielding tribesmen into battle against the Waikato armed with traditional weapons. About 2,000 of the local defenders were slain.

PIRONGIA FOREST PARK

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Pirongia Forest Park includes Pirongia Mountain, its twin peak The Cone (945 m), and Mt Karioi (756 m) 30 km to the north-west. The forest park, covering 17,000 ha, was established in 1971. The plant life is particularly interesting because the park is on a transitional zone for native species — that is, an area where some typically northern species grow alongside some typically southern species, and beyond which plants common in one zone or the other are no longer found. For example, the northern species mangeao and lacebark can be seen with the typically southern species kamahi but kauri, typical of the north, and beech from the south are not seen. Rainbow and brown trout are found in most streams. The only game animals present are wild goats.

PITINI-MORERA, Hariata

Hariata Pitini-Morera (1872–1938) was a grand-daughter of Kaikoura Whakatau of Kaikoura and inherited his leadership of the Ngati Kuri hapu of Ngai Tahu. She was raised in traditional fashion by her grandfather at Oaro, near Kaikoura, and became deeply versed in the traditional history of Ngai Tahu and Te Waipounamu. At 18 years of age she married Hoani Pitini-Morera (Beaton-Morell) at Wairewa (Little River). Although he was of mixed French-Maori descent from Mahia, he shared Hariata's deep interest in whakapapa and traditional history of Te Waipounamu, specialising in the rich connections between his own Kahungunu descent and his wife's Ngai Tahu interests. Hariata and her husband settled on a Crown Ballot farm at Oaro and integrated the land with her own Maori land there. They had six children.

Hariata took a very prominent role in Maori Land claims and was a frequent attendee at Maori Land Court sittings in the South Island where her expertise was widely respected. Together with her husband she played a leading role in the prosecution of the Ngai Tahu claim before royal commissions and committees of inquiry. She was a highly skilled weaver and exponent of the Maori women's arts but her primary interest was the recording of tribal history. She left many notable manuscripts of traditional history and innumerable whakapapa. Together with her equally enthusiastic husband she is a source of some of today's major deposits of South Island Maori history.

PITT ISLAND

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Pitt Island is the second largest of the Chathams group. It is 23 km across Pitt Strait from the main Chatham Island.

PITTOSPORUM

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Pittosporum plants in NZ range over 20 species from small epiphytes which live in other trees to quite substantial shrubs pushing up to 8 or 9 m tall. There are two common species:

- Kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), which is abundant in the coastal areas of both islands except on the West Coast.
- Karo (*P. crassifolium*), which is most prevalent on the east coast of the North Island, between Poverty Bay and North Cape, and which is also found in the Kermadec Islands.

PLIMMER, John

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John Plimmer (1812–1905) was a very successful businessman in the early days of Wellington, and the founder of an influential family. He was born in England, trained as a builder and plasterer and arrived in Wellington as a NZ Company settler in 1841. Among his early business coups was the purchase of the wreck of a ship called the *Inconstant*, which he towed from Pencarrow Head to the Wellington foreshore and converted into a wharf and business premises. It ran as a successful venture for 20 years, and was popularly known as ‘Noah’s Ark’. His home was on what are known today as Plimmer Steps.

A son, **Isaac Plimmer**, continued the family business; a grandson, **William Harcus Plimmer**, was an influential music and drama critic for many years in Wellington; and a great-grandson, **Clifford Ulric Plimmer** was one of NZ’s most successful professional directors.

PLOVERS

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Plovers (Charadriidae) are represented by several species in NZ.

- Spur-winged plover (*Lobibyx novaehollandiae*) is the most common. It is an Australian species, which has been breeding in NZ since 1940, and is now firmly established in the South Island and the southern regions of the North Island. Quite unlike any other plover found in NZ, it is strikingly patterned with brown above, white below, black crown and shoulders and yellow bill and wattles. It nests early in open country, usually near a swamp on dry stony ground.
- Eastern golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), a summer visitor from Northern Asia and perhaps Alaska, is found on coastal stretches from Parengarenga to Bluff and on the Kermadecs and Norfolk Island. It is mottled brown and buff above and white below. By April, when it leaves, the winter, nuptial plumage consisting of black underparts is almost complete.
- Grey plover (*P. squatarola*), the most cosmopolitan of the true plovers, is large and lighter in colour than the Eastern golden plover. It is not widely seen in NZ, but there are some reported sightings of single birds from most northern harbours.
- Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) and shore plover (*Thinornis novaeseelandiae*) are rarely seen in NZ.

PLUNKET, William Lee

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William Lee Plunket, the Fifth Baron (1864– 1920), was the sixteenth Governor of NZ, from June 1904 until June 1910. He was born in Dublin, the son of the fourth Baron, who was Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, and Annie Guinness. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Dublin, served in the diplomatic service and became private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland before he was appointed Governor of NZ. Politically, he was a conservative, and fulfilled his constitutional role and no more in NZ. He is remembered for giving his name to the Plunket Society, and for donating the Plunket Shield, for many years premier provincial cricket trophy.

PLUNKET SOCIETY

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Plunket Society was established as the Royal NZ Society for the Health of Women and Children by Sir Truby King (see Karitane).

PODOCARPS

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Podocarps compromise a group of 17 native conifers, including many of NZ's most important and widespread trees. The podocarp family was prominent on the ancient continent of Gondwanaland from which NZ split and drifted away millions of years ago, and the members of the family which remain here have done better in indigenous forests than relatives have in other countries. They remain largely unmodified after a history of at least 190 million years. According to J T Salmon's *The Native Trees of NZ*, pollen grains of an ancestor of the rimu can be identified from fossils 37 million years old. At the time of the European discovery of NZ, podocarp species dominated the North Island rain forests and those on the west coast of the South Island.

The family Podocarpaceae is predominantly a southern hemisphere group of plants, with eight genera covering 100 known species. The 17 NZ species belong to eight genera: *Dacrycarpus*, *Dacrydium*, *Halocarpus*, *Lagarostrobos*, *Lepidothamnus*, *Phyllocladus*, *Podocarpus*, *Promnopytis*. This family is well represented in NZ and the Pacific region.

The 17 species of Podocarpaceae in NZ are:

- Kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*, syn *Podocarpus dacrydioides*)
- Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)
- Bog pine (*Halocarpus bidwillii*, syn *Dacrydium bidwillii*)
- Pink pine (*H. biformis*, syn *Dacrydium biformis*)
- Manoa (*H. kirkii*, syn *Dacrydium kirkii*)
- Silver pine (*Lagarostrobos colensoi*, syn *Dacrydium colensoi*)
- Yellow silver pine (*Lepidothamnus intermedius*, syn *Dacrydium intermedius*)
- Pigmy pine (*L. laxifolius*, syn *Dacrydium laxifolius*)
- Mountain toatoa (*Phyllocladus alpinus*)
- Toatoa (*P. glaucus*)
- Tanekaha (*P. trichomanoides*)
- Sharp-leaved totara (*Podocarpus acutifolius*)
- Hall's totara (*P. hallii*)
- Snow totara (*P. nivalis*)
- Totara (*P. totara*)

- Miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*, syn *Podocarpus ferruginea*)
- Matai (*P. taxifolia*, syn *Podocarpus spicatus*)

(*See also* separate entries.)

Salmon's description of the podocarps is: 'Belonging to the Gymnospermae, they do not bear flowers in the normally accepted sense but produce cones, also called strobili, which may be quite small. Podocarps are evergreen trees, mostly with linear or awl-shaped leaves which may be replaced with phyllocads (as in *Phyllocladus*).'

POHUTUKAWA

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Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) is a beautiful, coastal tree. It is also known as the NZ Christmas tree, because it flares into crimson display from late October until the end of November and into the Christmas holiday period.

Its native habitat is the coastal areas of the North Island, north from Poverty Bay on the eastern side and from near New Plymouth on the west, and it was also prevalent along the shores of lakes in the Rotorua district. Since the time of European settlement it has been cultivated over a much wider area. It grows best close to the sea in the north, often spreading massive canopies over gnarled roots that sprawl along cliffs and enable the tree to hang onto cliff-faces. The most spectacular displays are along the long, serrated coastline of the Coromandel Peninsula. The broad canopy of the tree can grow as high as 20 m with a short, thick trunk about 2 m in diameter.

The most famous pohutukawa grows from a promontory on the tip of Cape Reinga. It is reputed to be 800 years old, at least twice the generally accepted mature age of the tree, and it is sacred to the Maori who believed it to be the last stepping-off place of spirits from this world.

The red flower heads are conspicuous with their long red stamens, lightly tipped with golden pollen sacks. The petals are inconspicuous. As a young tree, until it is about 6 m high, it bushes and is an attractive garden shrub, and it is often many years before its trunk thickens and the branches spread widely as in the mature tree. *Metrosideros* translates as 'heartwood of iron', which is not surprising when it is remembered that pohutukawa timber is extremely hard and durable and was used in early years of European settlement, in boatbuilding, for making angled sterns, knees and keels.

A close relation is the Kermadec pohutukawa (*Metrosideros kermadecensis*) which is a native of Sunday Island in the Kermadec Islands, 800 km north-east of NZ. It is a smaller tree with smaller flowers, and is more closely related than the NZ tree to the *M. collina* found in Hawaii.

A yellow-flowering pohutukawa was first noticed about 1940 on Motiti Island in the Bay of Plenty. A range of cultivars has been developed, and a variegated form has also been available for some time. (See also Myrtaceae and Rata.)

POLACK, Joel Samuel

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Joel Samuel Polack (1807–82) was the son of well-to-do London Jewish parents, who spent two years in NZ at Kororareka during the first sustained association between Maori and Pakeha. He had travelled widely through Europe, California, South Africa and Australia before he arrived in the Hokianga in 1831.

After two years there he set up a store at Kororareka, learnt to speak Maori fluently and was a tough, colourful and controversial figure in the turbulent settlement. He fought two duels and finally left the colony in 1841, three years after his store had been blown up following its being commandeered for the storage of military explosives. He tried over several years to get compensation but was turned down by the British government. Polack returned to NZ in the early 1840s for a prolonged period.

He published two books about his experiences: *NZ: Being a Narrative of Travels and Adventures in the Country Between 1831 and 1837* (1838) and *Manners and Customs of NZers* (1840). The books are wordy and in places difficult to read, but they are an account of a period in NZ history which is not well recorded.

POLAR RANGE

Polar Range in South Canterbury honours four of the five men who died during the South Pole expedition of Captain Robert Falcon Scott in 1912. The peaks are Mt Oates (2,009 m), Mt Wilson (1,984 m), Mt Scott (1,929 m) and Mt Bowers (1,844 m). Mt Oates is actually not quite part of the Polar Range. The commemorative naming was done in 1930 by the Canterbury Mountaineering Club. No peak was named after Evans, the fifth member of the party.

POLICE

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Police were first appointed from selected citizens under powers conferred on magistrates in 1840, but the first force, or constabulary, was established by an ordinance in 1846, 'for preserving the peace and preventing robberies and other felonies and apprehending offenders against the peace'. It was mainly military in character. The Armed Constabulary was formed in 1867 and was also mainly military in character, but it developed a Field Force and a Police Force. In 1853, when Provincial Councils were formed, Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago set up their own police forces, but these were absorbed by the Armed Constabulary in 1877.

The first national civil police system was established in 1886 by the Police Force Act. A Criminal Investigation Branch was formed at the same time. This establishing legislation stayed in force until 1958 when the Police Act was passed, deleting the word 'force' and setting up the NZ Police.

The service today is largely unarmed and has an enviable reputation for honesty and restraint, although a breach between the community and the service became apparent during the civil disobedience at the time of the Springbok rugby tour in 1981.

The Royal NZ Police College at Porirua trains new recruits and conducts a number of refresher training programmes for all levels of staff. The first training school was set up in the Wellington suburb of Mt Cook in 1898, and in the post-war period the school was at Trentham in the Hutt Valley.

Twenty-eight police districts (including the college) report to the appropriate regional headquarters at Auckland, Rotorua, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, which in turn report to national headquarters in Wellington. Each region has detectives and uniformed officers. The police took over traffic regulation in 1993 with the addition of the 1,700 men and women. Many city and borough councils had traditionally conducted their own traffic regulation until that time.

The first women police were recruited in 1941 and the first woman appeared in uniform in 1949. Numbers by the mid-1990s were around 850. The total force was around 6,000, not including 1,700 civilian employees of the department.

POLWARTH SHEEP

Polwarth Sheep were developed in Victoria, Australia, in the 1880s by using Lincoln-Merino cross ewes and breeding back to Merino rams. Polwarth does much better than the Merino in wet, cold conditions and is dual-purpose, although the emphasis remains on fine-wool production.

The first Polwarths arrived in NZ in 1932 and are farmed in Otago, Canterbury, Marlborough, Wairarapa and Hawke's Bay but their numbers are small. They are medium-sized sheep, weighing between 45 and 50 kg, with clear white faces, wool on the poll and pink noses. The polled variety is now more common.

The wool, with a fibre diameter between 23 and 26 microns, is prized for worsted fabrics, knitting yarns and apparels.

POLYNESIANS

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Elaborate Theories

A Kind of Nationalism

Compelling Evidence

The Move Eastwards

Broad Pattern of Migration

Polynesians, or their direct ancestors, moved into the Pacific Ocean about 3,500 years ago, sailing their double-hulled canoes, discovering and settling in the islands of the Fiji group, Samoa and Tonga. That is according to the prevailing opinion among ethnologists who have considered evidence based on language, art, the shape and style of artifacts, and religious and social beliefs and behaviour. The Polynesians are, however, so distinctive and homogeneous as a race that their origin beyond the western perimeter of the Pacific is obscure. One theory is they developed spontaneously from a small population source somewhere in the Malaysian archipelago or one of the islands on the western edge of the Pacific, or perhaps in Samoa or Tonga. From the west they spread to either Tahiti or the Marquesas, and it is from Eastern Polynesia that Hawaii, Easter Island, the Cook Islands and NZ were settled.

This outline is a modern one because over the years many extraordinary claims have been made about the origins of the Polynesians. One reason for the early speculation was the awe with which 18th century navigators contemplated the spread through the Pacific by these intrepid navigators. The distances Polynesians sailed in the first 1000 years AD would have been considered impossible by the European and Asian navigators of that time.

In their arrogance, Europeans assumed that the vigour, pragmatic intelligence and adaptability of the Polynesians was at such a level that the roots of the race must lie somewhere close to those of Europeans. Samuel Marsden claimed the Maori were one of the dispersed tribes of the Jews, and he and others used the quick and determined trading acumen of the Maori as evidence. One academic pursued this theory into the 1970s.

POLYNESIANS - Elaborate Theories

Then there were the elaborate theories of Aryan origins expressed in a book, *The Aryan Maori*, written by Edward Tregear and published in 1885. Tregear was a man of great influence in NZ. He was a free thinker and a socialist, an engineer and a surveyor who became head of the Department of Labour and, with William Pember Reeves as his Minister of Labour, helped push through much of the enlightened industrial legislation in the 1890s and the first decade of the 20th century — legislation that gave NZ a worldwide reputation as a socially and politically advanced nation.

Most of the proponents of an Aryan origin claimed the Polynesians lived for a long period in India before moving into the Pacific, although there were some suggestions that they came originally from the Middle East. An even more formidable advocate of the theory that the Maori were of Aryan origin was Professor John Macmillan Brown, the Oxford educated Professor of English, History and Political Economy at Christchurch University College before his retirement in 1895. Macmillan Brown wrote *Maori and Polynesian* which was published in 1907. Stephenson Percy Smith (founder of the Polynesian Society) and others supported the claim.

POLYNESIANS - A Kind of Nationalism

A Kind of Nationalism Why? M P K Sorrenson, in his book *Maori Origins and Migrations*, suggests it was a form of patronage born of nationalism once the Maori were regarded as no longer a military threat, and he quotes Smith's reference to '...their intelligence, their charming personality and — one likes to think — their common source with ourselves from the Caucasian branch of humanity which induce in us a feeling of sympathy and affection above that felt towards any other coloured race'. It was Smith who, more than anyone else, constructed the theory of Polynesian colonisation which had Kupe discovering NZ in the tenth century, followed by a series of voyages to NZ and back to Hawaiki before the arrival of the Great Fleet in AD 1350. The theories that were propounded over the years were mostly based on language, or supported by philological claims — a difficult route along which to trace the history of a people with an oral tradition.

POLYNESIANS - Compelling Evidence

Some ethnologists over the years have made a case that the Polynesians came into the Pacific from the east, that is from South America. One of the most recent and certainly the most publicised of these was the Norwegian, Thor Heyerdahl, who claimed to have demonstrated the migration route with his *Kon Tiki* expedition. One compelling piece of evidence in favour of some contact between eastern Polynesia and South America is the presence of the sweet potato — what the Maori call the kumara. Botanists seem to agree that it is a South American plant. But there is little scientific doubt now that the Polynesians were in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga around 1500 BC, and had with them at least chickens, pigs and dogs, breadfruit, yam and taro.

They were also what are known by some ethnologists as ‘Lapita People’ after the special pottery they made, known as Lapita Ware, which was also made in some Melanesian societies. The Polynesians sailed the double-hulled canoes and from the earliest times seemed unintimidated by long voyages around the regions of eastern Melanesia and western Polynesia.

POLYNESIANS - The Move Eastwards

Because the physiological, language and social distinctions of Polynesians seem to have originated in western Polynesia, many ethnologists suggest the race developed spontaneously in the region from a small population group. The next move was eastwards to the Marquesas and Tahiti, probably in the first 200 or 300 years ad, certainly 1,000 years or more after Polynesians had become a settled racial group in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. Once the islands of Eastern Polynesia were settled, a recognisably different culture developed, and it is from this cultural source that NZ, the southern Cook Islands, Hawaii and Easter Island were settled, with perhaps some incursions into the southern Cooks from Western Polynesia. What order and precisely when is still in doubt. There is a tradition that NZ was settled mainly from the main Cook Islands of Rarotonga and Aitutaki. There is also evidence from archaeological discoveries that Pitcairn Island may have had a close link with NZ.

POLYNESIANS - Broad Pattern of Migration

But the broad pattern of migration seems fairly clearly established. It is probable that the first Polynesian settlers arrived in NZ in either the eighth or ninth century. How many groups ultimately landed and became established here over the centuries before the arrival of the first Europeans is unknown. The fact that the dog, and such plants as taro and kumara arrived here makes it clear that at least one group arrived on a serious colonising expedition, even if they did not know precisely where they were going. The fact that chickens and pigs — both basic to the eastern Polynesian economy — were not brought or did not survive the voyage or the adaptation to the new country suggests that very few deliberate expeditions came here.

Just how freely and accurately the Polynesians sailed round the ‘Polynesian Triangle’ of the Pacific Ocean has long been the subject of argument. They navigated by the stars and obviously had a profound knowledge of the winds and currents of their regions. A number of navigators in modern times have sailed from point to point using what they claim are Polynesian sailing traditions and they have made their journeys with some success. However, it is impossible to simulate exactly the conditions of hundreds of years ago.

At one time it was accepted that at some stage of their history, the Polynesian navigators had been able to make journeys to the islands within the triangle and return to their home islands. This is not now accepted by many historians. Most of the major migratory journeys were probably made because of over-population or internal strife, and most of them would have been to some degree blind. It is likely that thousands of Polynesians lost their lives in the wide Pacific Ocean over the centuries — either blown off course on a planned journey or just lost in an expedition to find some new home.

But what is known is that the Polynesian navigators in the early centuries of this millennium were navigating distances out of sight of land that would not have been dared by their contemporaries in Europe. Canoes travelled regularly around the Society Islands, among Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, and between relatively distant islands in the Cook Group. What is not accepted is that the whole region, including NZ, Hawaii and Easter Island, was linked by navigators on regular return journeys.

The Polynesians who settled in NZ underwent a sharp cultural change after their arrival. The main islands of this country were much larger than any they had known before and the climate and topography were different. They came from tropical islands where people were gardeners and fishermen. In NZ, the plants, climate and soil were different from anything in their experience.

The migratory movements of the early Polynesians will never be precisely known, but archaeological investigations through the whole of the region have been limited and it is possible that major discoveries in the future will answer some questions that puzzle archeologists and historians.

POLYTECHNICS

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Polytechnics number 25, including the Open Polytechnic based in Lower Hutt which is the largest education provider in NZ with more than 30,000 students (75 per cent in paid employment studying part time, many extramurally) helped through more than 700 courses by 350 tutors and 120 support staff. Courses available range from business papers (for a bachelor's degree) to aviation licences and trades such as plumbing and hairdressing. The polytechnics are basically for vocational education with standards set and certification approved by the NZ Qualifications Authority. The polytechnics are a development from the 1970s, replacing the technical high schools for trade training and also making available a huge and growing range of subjects.

The polytechnics are: the Aoraki in Timaru; the Auckland Institute of Technology in central Auckland; the Bay of Plenty in Tauranga; the Carrington in Mt Albert, Auckland; the Central Institute of Technology in Heretaunga, Lower Hutt; the Christchurch in central Christchurch; the Hawke's Bay in Taradale, Napier; the Hutt Valley in Petone; the Manawatu in Palmerston North; the Manukau in Otaru, Manukau City, south Auckland; the Nelson in Nelson; the Northland in Whangarei; the Otago in Dunedin; the Southland in Invercargill; Tai Poutini in Greymouth; the Tairāwhiti in Gisborne; the Taranaki in New Plymouth; the Telford Rural in Balclutha, Otago; the Waikato in Hamilton; the Wairariki in Rotorua; the Wairarapa Community in Masterton; the Wanganui Regional; the Wellington in central Wellington; and the Whitiāreia Community in Porirua.

POMARE, Sir Maui Wiremu Pita Naera

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Sir Maui Wiremu Pita Naera Pomare (1876– 1930) was a Tainui, and a descendant of one of the few women to sign the Treaty of Waitangi. He was born at Pahou Pa, north of New Plymouth, and educated at Christchurch Boys' High School, Te Aute College and the Seventh Day Adventist Church College in Michigan in the US, where he graduated as an MD in 1899. His conversion to the Seventh Day Adventist Church occurred about the time he left Te Aute. He became a health officer in one of the districts created by the Maori Act of 1900.

Pomare was elected to the House of Representatives for Western Maori in 1911 and was an MP for the next 19 years. He was Minister without portfolio in Massey's first administration, and then became successively Minister for the Cook Islands, Minister of Health and Minister of Internal Affairs. During World War One Pomare was instrumental in having Maori conscripted, and in enabling the Maori unit to keep its identity following heavy losses at Gallipoli.

POMARE I, Whetoi

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Whetoi Pomare I (*c.* 1760–1826) was a Ngapuhi chief, who took the name Pomare after the Tahitian royal house. He was a successful member of many of the Ngapuhi raids made down through the North Island during the 1820s, but was killed and eaten by the Waikato Maori when they caught him by surprise on his way to a battle in their territory. After his death he was known as Pomare-Nui, Pomare the Great. His nephew, Pomare II (*c.* 1775–1850), the son of his sister, assumed his name to remind his Ngapuhi hapu of the duty to avenge his uncle's death. Although he signed the Treaty of Waitangi, Pomare II was a violent man. After Heke's war, however, he became more subdued.

POMPALLIER, Jean Baptiste Francis

Jean Baptiste Francis Pompallier (1801–71) was the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the south-west Pacific, and an influential settler in northern NZ from 1838 until 1868. He was born at Lyons in France, into a wealthy silk manufacturing family, worked in the silk trade, then became a dragoon officer and was ordained a priest in 1829 after four years in the Lyons Seminaries.

He was chosen by Pope Gregory XVI to head a mission in Western Oceania and arrived in the Hokianga Harbour, where there were known to be Catholic families, in January 1838, after having placed priests on islands en route across the South Pacific from Chile.

There was some immediate opposition to Pompallier in NZ because of the fear of French annexation, which had been a public issue with the arrival of the so-called Baron de Thierry, but Pompallier's courage and dignity impressed many of the Maori leaders and helped him ultimately overcome the suspicions of Europeans.

In the middle of 1839 Pompallier moved his headquarters to Kororareka, where the house he later built still stands. Pompallier was present at the meetings before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, at the invitation of Captain Hobson. He deliberately absented himself as the chiefs were about to sign, and although he made no public comment on the issue between the British administration and the Maori, he did gain from Hobson an assurance of religious freedom in the colony. Pompallier expanded his mission by placing priests in other centres of the North Island and walked long distances overland to visit his men. There were allegations during the governorship of FitzRoy that French missionaries were whipping up insurrection among Maori chiefs in Northland, but George Grey investigated these claims on his arrival as successor to FitzRoy and completely cleared Pompallier and his men of any blame.

Pompallier made several visits to Rome and in 1860 was made Bishop of Auckland. After applying for naturalisation, he had been declared a British subject in 1850. He resigned his responsibilities in NZ in 1868 and died near Paris in 1871. He was a man of courage who could not achieve as much as he wanted because of the lack of resources available to him.

PONEKE

Poneke, the Maori name for Wellington, is said to be a corruption of 'Port Nick', an early nickname for Port Nicholson.

PONGA

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Ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*) is a common tree fern, known also as the silver fern. Its name (pronounced punga) is used by many people as a kind of generic name, covering all the ten species of tree fern in this country. The distinctive silver fern leaf is a national emblem, most notably carried on the uniforms of sports teams including the All Blacks.

POOR KNIGHTS ISLANDS

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Poor Knights Islands, are a group of islands about 25 km off the east coast of the Northland peninsula. They are a habitat of the tuatara and other rare fauna. The islands were named by James Cook after a savoury dumpling dish.

POOR KNIGHTS LILY

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Poor Knights Lily (*Xeronema callistemon*), raupo-taranga, also known as island lily, is a spectacular plant in the family Liliaceae, forming large tussocks a metre or more in height. In spring the flower spikes are produced from among the tough sword-shaped leaves. The flowers are deep scarlet and are produced on a long, one-sided toothbrush-like head with the stamens the most conspicuous part.

The result is one of our most colourful native plants and it is now quite widely available in cultivation, though plants take several years to reach maturity and flower. In nature, the plants are restricted to a couple of island groups east of the Northland coast, growing on exposed rocky cliffs.

The only other species in the genus is native to New Caledonia.

POPULATION

Population of NZ before the European rediscovery has been variously estimated at 100,000 and 200,000 with most educated guesses favouring the upper end of that range. Maori numbers declined during the 19th century because of internecine fighting, the land wars with Europeans and because of diseases brought by the newcomers against which the indigenous people had built up no defence. By the end of last century, some experts had written them off and predicted their demise. However, numbers have been increasing steadily throughout the 20th century and are now growing more vigorously than those of European extraction.

The total population of NZ was 115,000 in 1858, 345,000 in 1874 and reached 500,000 in 1880, just before government-assisted immigration gave it a boost to 669,000 by 1891. The first million was achieved in 1910, the second in 1952, the third in 1973. The population now is comfortably over 3.5 million. In the years immediately after the arrival of Europeans, the population of both races was predominantly in the north of the North Island but as settlement increased, the weight of people moved south, with Otago and Canterbury attracting large numbers of settlers.

It wasn't until early in the 20th century that the population mean began to move north again. More than one-third of the population lived in the greater Auckland urban area by the middle of the 1990s, more than in the whole of the South Island.

PORINA CATERPILLAR

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Porina Caterpillar is a common name for the larvae of several species of swift moths, one of which (*Wiseana cervinata*) is a major pasture pest in NZ. The caterpillars tunnel into the soil during the day, and emerge at night to feed on the grass foliage. They live off grass for an extended period, from December until September, and the moths, which are not pests, appear from October to January. The porina caterpillar is second only to the grass grub in its depredations as a persistent and long-term pasture pest. The name 'porina' covers five genera and several species of moths, of which only one, *Wiseana cervinata*, is of economic importance.

PORIRUA

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Porirua is a city 20 km north of Wellington, designed in the early 1950s specifically as a dormitory suburb for Wellington. It now has substantial manufacturing which has followed the residential population. It became a city from 1965 and has a population of nearly 50,000. It takes its name from Porirua Harbour, along which the city is built. The harbour is suitable only for small pleasure craft.

PORRITT, Lord Arthur Espie

Lord Arthur Espie Porritt (1900–94) was the 11th Governor-General of NZ, and the first NZ-born, serving from December 1967 to September 1972. He was born in Wanganui and educated at Wanganui Collegiate and Otago University, where he qualified in medicine before selection as a Rhodes Scholar in 1923.

Porritt was a brilliant athlete. While at Oxford University he captained the NZ team to the Olympics at Paris in 1924, where he earned a bronze medal for third place in the 100 m final. This was the Olympiad on which the hugely successful film, *Chariots of Fire*, focused but Porritt's real name was not used, unlike those of the other 1924 athletes who were represented. He captained the NZ team at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics and managed the NZ Olympic team to Berlin in 1936. He later became chairman of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation, and a member of the International Olympics Committee.

He served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in World War Two, became an eminent surgeon in London and was appointed Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen. He lived in England from his arrival as a Rhodes Scholar until his death.

PORT ALBERT

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Port Albert, a locality on the eastern side of Kaipara Harbour, is historically interesting because it was the site of a planned settlement organised among non-conformists in the 1850s by an English journalist, William Brame, but abandoned because the land and the tidal harbour were unable to sustain even the first of the 3,000 Albertlanders attracted by the proposal. Port Albert is 9 km west of Wellsford, and in the district are the Albertland Museum and a tiny chapel built for the settlement in 1867. The planned settlement was named after the Prince Consort of Queen Victoria, Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

PORT CHALMERS

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Port Chalmers, a town with about 3,000 people, is the site of Otago's deep-water container port, 14 km north-east of Dunedin. It is also a base for commercial fishing, some ship building, marine engineering and other light industry.

PORT NICHOLSON

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Port Nicholson was named in 1826 by Captain James Herd, commander of the first European vessel to enter the harbour, in honour of Captain John Nicholson, at that time harbour-master at Port Jackson, New South Wales. Common usage mostly ignores the name in favour of Wellington Harbour.

PORTUGUESE MAN-O'-WAR

Portuguese Man-O'-War (*Physalia*) is a vibrant blue jellyfish which is occasionally washed up in quite large numbers on northern NZ beaches, but it is predominantly a tropical creature. It is actually a colony of creatures, together making up a flotation chamber which moves along the surface of the sea. It drags a number of tentacles which paralyse fish with their sting, and which can also give humans a very painful jolt. It can grow up to 15 cm in length, with the tentacles beneath very much longer.

POSSUM

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Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) were first released in Southland in 1858, with the aim of starting a skin trade. The animal is an Australian species and dozens of them were brought in last century. They are now widespread throughout the country, including Stewart Island and the Chathams. Astonishing as it seems now, they were actually a protected species until 1947. At that time, the deer was seen as the species most damaging to the NZ bush and was hunted out by government cullers. The possum has now taken over that role and one estimate is that the country is host to more than 70 million possums, about two thirds of them in the North Island. It is classified as a noxious animal. Although a skin trade has been going on for many years, the depredations by the animal — killing trees and shrubs by eating foliage — have been so devastating that the country has lost heavily on the balance from their presence.

Possums are carriers of bovine tuberculosis and their presence is now so pervasive that it is having severe effects on the beef, dairy and deer industries. Apart from the indirect cost of tuberculosis and the costs of damage to plantation and forest trees and commercial crops, about \$18 million a year is spent on eradication projects and on research into ways of controlling the pest.

Because it is nocturnal and blinded by strong light, there is a heavy toll of them on the roads. They are both hunted and farmed in captivity for their skins but it is a small industry and there is increasing anxiety at their escalating numbers and the likelihood they spread tuberculosis among the national cattle herd.

POST OFFICE

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Post Office services in NZ began in 1831 when the New South Wales government gave a Bay of Islands shop-keeper, William Powditch, the authority to handle mail, and later another merchant, J R Clendon, was also able to establish a mail depot. When William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in 1840, among the officials he brought with him was William Hayes to act as clerk of the Magistrate's Court and Postmaster at Kororareka. Hayes was dismissed for drunkenness and dishonesty in a matter of a few months and then the first 'Postmaster of NZ' was appointed, S E Grimstone, on the basis of a commission of 20 per cent of postal receipts.

Hobson tried to establish his own post office system when he moved the capital of NZ to Auckland, but was advised by the Colonial Office that the British Postmaster-General would retain ultimate authority over the NZ service. The important legislation came in 1856, two years after new constitutional legislation had given the colony more self-government. The Local Posts Act of that year authorised Provincial Councils to establish post office services. The Post Office Act of 1858 put the services on a co-ordinated national basis, and provided the authority to appoint a Postmaster-General.

As it developed over the years, the NZ Post Office undertook the provision of banking services through the Post Office Savings Bank, telephone, telegraph and telex services, both domestic and international, and radio services such as radio contact with shipping.

The first telegraph service in NZ was inaugurated in 1862 by the Canterbury Provincial Council which opened a line between Lyttelton and Christchurch. Within four years the telegraph network had spread through the main population centres of the South Island and across Cook Strait to Wellington. A Wellington-Auckland line was not completed until 1872. The first international telegraph line was opened in 1876, between Nelson and Sydney.

The first telephone exchanges were opened in Auckland and Christchurch in 1881, each with fewer than 30 subscribers, and in Dunedin in 1882 and Wellington in 1883. By the turn of the century there were 7,150 subscribers throughout NZ. The first automatic exchange equipment came into operation in 1913 in Auckland and Wellington, as a supplement to the manual exchange in each centre. The first town to have an all-automatic telephone system was Masterton in 1919.

In 1987 the Post Office was split into three corporations under the Labour Government's corporatisation policy — NZ Post, Postbank and Telecom (*see* separate entry). Postbank was later sold to the ANZ Bank and, at the end of the 1980s, Telecom was sold to a consortium of American telephone companies who gave an undertaking to offer a proportion of shares to NZ subscribers. Telecom is now a listed company on NZ, Australia and US stock exchanges.

NZ Post caused public outcry in the early 1990s by closing many post offices in small towns and city suburbs.

POTATOES

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Potatoes are a major crop in NZ and part of the nation's staple diet. Yields have increased and the same area which provided supplies for 1.75 million people over 30 years ago now provides for 3.6 million (about 10,000 ha). Potatoes make up a quarter of the area planted in vegetables and the main growing areas are Manawatu, Auckland and Canterbury. Until 1988, the NZ Potato Board (set up in 1977) was responsible for ensuring an adequate supply of good-quality potatoes was available for the home market. The nine-member board was also charged with research and development back-up and with disposing of any surplus or sub-standard products. It was abolished from April 1988 and its assets and some of its functions transferred to the Vegetable and Potato Growers' Association.

POVERTY BAY

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Poverty Bay sweeps in a semi-circle north-west from Young Nick's Head to Tuahine Point, and is also the region extending north from Mahia Peninsula back to the western hills and north to Tolaga Bay. The main centre is the city of Gisborne. Young Nick's Head was the first part of NZ seen by James Cook's first expedition of rediscovery in October 1769. He named the bay itself after a most unpromising encounter with local Maori when he was attempting to replenish his ship. Six Maori were killed by Cook's men during his stay.

PRAYING MANTIS

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Praying Mantis (*Orthodera ministralis*), the most common mantid in NZ, gets its name from its devotional attitude with its forelegs folded up under its chin.

The insect grows to about 40 mm in length and becomes a predator on blowflies, cockroaches and even wasps. When small, the praying mantis will feed on aphids and so is a valued friend of the gardener. It stalks its pray with great stealth or remains absolutely still, its green colour merging in with foliage, before striking with its long, reaching forelegs.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Pre-School Education has become the prime responsibility of the NZ Free Kindergarten Association, the Kindergarten Federation and the NZ Playcentre Federation. Historically, the rearing of the children has been the responsibility of women. Pakeha rural women on isolated farms have always had to juggle child care with farm work, such as milking and feeding animals. In both urban and rural working households, older daughters assisted with housework and the care of younger brothers and sisters.

In rural Maori society, where women had the support of the extended family (whanau) and work was communal, child care was a group responsibility.

In Dunedin, the outspoken Rev Rutherford Waddell, who denounced ‘sweating’, called a public meeting in 1889 after being appalled at the grubby, unsupervised children he saw wandering the city streets.

Lavinia Kelsey developed the Free Kindergarten Association with teaching methods taken from the ideas of pre-school educationalist Friedrich Froebel. Free kindergartens were established in the four main centres by 1908 and proliferated in provinces and suburbs in the 1940s and 1950s. The association was recognised by the Education Department in 1909 and a subsidy paid for each child — but teachers’ salaries were not paid until 1948. Buildings were largely the responsibility of the local community.

The Playcentre movement, begun in 1941 to relieve mothers coping alone with husbands away on war service, is primarily concerned with child development and expects active mother involvement.

In 1964, Sonja Davies instigated the NZ Association of Child Care Centres to provide a united voice for child care providers in their efforts to win support and government assistance. The association created an on-the-job training scheme for workers which by 1985 involved 25 trainees. This scheme received some government funding. Davies also urged child care workers to form a union to fight for better pay and conditions. The government paid kindergarten teachers’ salaries but did not pay those of child care workers who, in 1981, were paid as little as \$2.20 a hour if untrained, and only \$3.28 for a supervisor of a 50-place care centre.

Part of the platform of the feminist movement of the 1970s was the establishment of free 24-hour child care for mothers working in and out of the home. They argued that fathers should take more responsibility for child rearing and that lack of child care prevented women taking an equal place in society.

In 1982, urban and rural Maori communities created Te Kohanga Reo, Maori language

nurseries, providing education in Maori language and culture in addition to child care. By 1985, over 500 Kohanga Reo were operating, largely funded by parents.

In 1985, the Department of Education took over supervision of pre-school facilities as recommended in the 1981 report. In 1988, it commissioned a further report on day care. *Education to be More*, usually called the Meade Report after its author Anne Meade, recommended that all day cares, private or public, be controlled by boards of trustees and that the method of funding be changed. A further report called *Before Five* outlined what the government would do. The idea of boards of trustees was rejected in favour of a charter to be drawn up by centre owners with parent involvement.

The method of funding has been changed to focus on funding the child rather than the worker.

PREECE, George Augustus

George Augustus Preece (1845–1925) won the NZ Cross for valour when serving with Major Ropata at Ngatapa in January 1869, during the campaign against Te Kooti and the Hauhaus. Preece was born in Coromandel, the son of a Church Missionary Society missionary, became fluent in Maori and was appointed clerk and interpreter to the Magistrate's Court at Wairoa in Hawke's Bay. During the land wars and the campaign against Te Kooti, he rose to the rank of captain in the Armed Constabulary, commanded the native contingent in the Urewera from 1870 to 1872 and was mentioned in dispatches three times. He was later a magistrate in Napier and Christchurch, and went into business in Palmerston North in 1892. He tried to enlist for World War One when in his seventies.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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Presbyterian Church membership in NZ began with the arrival in Wellington in 1840 of the Rev John Macfarlane of the Established Church of Scotland. He officiated at the opening of the first Scots Church in NZ (now St Andrew's) in 1844.

The schism affecting the Presbyterian church in Scotland was soon exported to NZ. An ordained minister of the Free Church of Scotland arrived in Wellington in 1853 to establish a rival Presbyterian group, and Scottish Free Church settlers arrived in Otago in 1848. Other groups of Scots settled in other areas of the country, and an attempt was made during the 1860s to unify the two groups into a Presbyterian Church of NZ. The Presbyterians of Otago and Southland stayed outside the new group, however, until 1901 when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of NZ was formed with Dr James Gibb as Moderator.

The Presbyterian Church has had a powerful influence on NZ life, especially following an era of expansion through the North Island during the last quarter of the 19th century. Since the beginning of the 1960s this influence has declined. It is still the second largest church in NZ (but only marginally ahead of the Catholic Church) with a membership just below 540,000, about 16 per cent of the population.

PRESERVATION INLET

Preservation Inlet, one of the longest fiords on the south-western corner of NZ, was the site of some of the earliest operations by sealers and whalers. An attempt was made to create a settlement there in the last years of the 19th century, but it was doomed to failure because of the remoteness of the area and the extremely high rainfall.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Primary Schools, located in districts throughout NZ, have reduced in number in recent years for two reasons: the decline in the natural increase in population since the post-war baby boom, and the consolidation of larger schools within rural areas as roads have made them more accessible. But a shift of population has led to a shortage in the larger urban areas, particularly Auckland.

Immediately after World War One there were nearly 1,500 one-teacher schools, whereas now there are only 2,350 primary and intermediate schools and secondary schools with intermediate departments. Pupils now number about 420,000 at any given time. A free place is available to all children from the age of five, although school is not compulsory until the age of six. Primary school covers the 'primers' and standards one to four or six, depending on whether there is an intermediate school available for standard five and six (or forms one and two) students.

State schools take both boys and girls but some private schools segregate the sexes, even at the primary or intermediate level.

PRIME MINISTER

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Prime Minister officially became the term for leader of the government during the term of Richard John Seddon, in 1893, with previous leaders being entitled to be called 'Premier'. However, there is still some confusion and it is difficult to be adamant about the correctness of the titles at certain periods. The term Prime Minister was used last century occasionally in the House of Representatives, as well as Premier, and under the Schedule of the Civil List Act of 1873, a salary was allocated to the 'Prime Minister'.

There has been some argument over whether J E FitzGerald or T S Forsaith were in fact the first two Premiers, but it is now accepted that they were members of the Executive Council presided over by the Administrator, Lieutenant-Colonel R H Wynyard. This means that the first Premier was Henry Sewell in 1856. Premiers and Prime Ministers of NZ since the establishment of responsible government in 1856 are listed below.

PRIME MINISTERS OF NEW ZEALAND

<i>Name of Ministry</i>	<i>Name of Prime Minister</i>	<i>Assumed Office</i>	<i>Retired</i>
1. Sewell	<u>Henry Sewell</u>	7 May 1856	20 May 1856
2. Fox	<u>William Fox</u>	20 May 1856	2 Jun 1856
3. Stafford	<u>Edward William Stafford</u>	2 Jun 1856	12 Jul 1861
4. Fox	<u>William Fox</u>	12 Jul 1861	6 Aug 1862
5. Domett	<u>Alfred Domett</u>	6 Aug 1862	30 Oct 1863
6. Whitaker-Fox	<u>Frederick Whitaker</u> , M.L.C.	30 Oct 1863	24 Nov 1864
7. Weld	<u>Frederick Aloysius Weld</u>	24 Nov 1864	16 Oct 1865
8. Stafford	<u>Edward William Stafford</u>	16 Oct 1865	28 Jun 1869
9. Fox	<u>William Fox</u>	28 Jun 1869	10 Sep 1872
10. Stafford	<u>Edward William Stafford</u>	10 Sep 1872	11 Oct 1872
11. Waterhouse	<u>George Marsden Waterhouse</u> M.L.C.	11 Oct 1872	3 Mar 1873
12. Fox	<u>William Fox</u>	3 Mar 1873	8 Apr 1873
13. Vogel	<u>Julius Vogel</u> , C.M.G.	8 Apr 1873	6 Jul 1875
14. Pollen	Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	6 July 1875	15 Feb 1876
15. Vogel	<u>Sir Julius Vogel</u> , K.C.M.G.	15 Feb 1876	1 Sep 1876
16. Atkinson	<u>Harry Albert Atkinson</u>	1 Sep 1876	13 Sep 1876
17. Atkinson [reconstituted]	<u>Harry Albert Atkinson</u>	13 Sep 1876	13 Oct 1877
18. Grey	<u>Sir George Grey</u> , K.C.B.	15 Oct 1877	8 Oct 1879
19. Hall	<u>John Hall</u>	8 Oct 1879	21 Apr 1882
20. Whitaker	<u>Frederick Whitaker</u> , M.L.C.	21 Apr 1882	25 Sep 1883
21. Atkinson	<u>Harry Albert Atkinson</u>	25 Sep 1883	16 Aug 1884

22.	Stout-Vogel	<u>Robert Stout</u>	16 Aug 1884	28 Aug 1884
23.	Atkinson	<u>Harry Albert Atkinson</u>	28 Aug 1884	3 Sep 1884
24.	Stout-Vogel	<u>Sir Robert Stout</u> , K.C.M.G.	3 Sept 1884	8 Oct 1887
25.	Atkinson	<u>Sir Harry Albert Atkinson</u> , K.C.M.G.	8 Oct 1887	24 Jan 1891
26.	Ballance	<u>John Ballance</u>	24 Jan 1891	27 Apr 1893
27.	Seddon	<u>Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon</u>	1 May 1893	10 Jun 1906
28.	Hall-Jones	<u>William Hall-Jones</u>	21 Jun 1906	6 Aug 1906
29.	Ward	<u>Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward</u> , Bt. K.C.M.G.	6 Aug 1906	28 Mar 1912
30.	Mackenzie	<u>Thomas Mackenzie</u>	28 Mar 1912	10 Jul 1912
31.	Massey	<u>Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey</u>	10 Jul 1912	12 Aug 1915
32.	Massey (National)	<u>Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey</u>	12 Aug 1915	25 Aug 1919
33.	Massey	<u>Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey</u>	25 Aug 1919	10 May 1925
34.	Bell	<u>Hon. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell</u> , G.C.M.G., K.C., M.L.C.	14 May 1925	30 May 1925
35.	Coates	<u>Rt. Hon. Joseph Gordon Coates</u> , M.C.	30 May 1925	10 Dec 1928
36.	Ward	<u>Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward</u> , Bt. G.C.M.G.	10 Dec 1928	28 May 1930
37.	Forbes	<u>Rt. Hon. George William Forbes</u>	28 May 1930	22 Sep 1931
38.	Forbes (Coalition)	<u>Rt. Hon. George William Forbes</u>	22 Sep 1931	6 Dec 1935
39.	Savage	<u>Rt. Hon. Michael Joseph Savage</u>	6 Dec 1935	1 Apr 1940
40.	Fraser	<u>Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser</u> , C.H.	1 Apr 1940	13 Dec 1949
41.	Holland	<u>Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney George Holland</u> , G.C.B., C.H.	13 Dec 1949	20 Sep 1957
42.	Holyoake	<u>Rt. Hon. Keith Jacka Holyoake</u>	20 Sep 1957	12 Dec 1957
43.	Nash	<u>Rt. Hon. Walter Nash</u> , C.H.	12 Dec 1957	12 Dec 1960
44.	Holyoake	<u>Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Jacka Holyoake</u> , G.C.M.G., C.H.	12 Dec 1960	7 Feb 1972
45.	Marshall	<u>Rt. Hon. John Ross Marshall</u> , C.H.	7 Feb 1972	8 Dec 1972
46.	Kirk	<u>Rt. Hon. Norman Eric Kirk</u>	8 Dec 1972	31 Aug 1974
47.	Rowling	<u>Rt. Hon Wallace Edward Rowling</u>	6 Sep 1974	12 Dec 1975
48.	Muldoon	<u>Rt. Hon. Sir Robert David Muldoon</u> , C.H.	12 Dec 1975	14 July 1984
49.	Lange	<u>Rt. Hon. David Russell Lange</u>	14 Jul 1984	8 Aug 1989
50.	Palmer	<u>Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Palmer</u>	8 Aug 1989	4 Sep 1990
51.	Moore	<u>Rt. Hon. Michael Moore</u>	4 Sep 1990	2 Nov 1990
52.	Bolger	<u>Rt. Hon. James Bolger</u>	2 Nov 1990	

PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS FERN

Prince Of Wales Feathers Fern (*Leptopteris* or *Todea superba*), also known as heruheru and the crepe fern, is one of three native ferns in the ancient fern family Osmundaceae, the royal fern family.

Often thought of as the most beautiful fern in NZ, heruheru has dark green lance-shaped fronds that may be more than 1 m long. These are of a soft delicate texture as fine as a filmy fern and deeply dissected. The last segments on part of the lamina lie at an angle to the general plane of the frond and give the frond its usual bulk. The pinnules are close packed and often overlapping, producing the feathery appearance on which its fame is based. Older plants form a substantial trunk and come to resemble miniature tree ferns. This species is characteristically a plant of cool, damp forests and, though found in forests from Te Aroha south, is at its best in constantly wet areas such as Fiordland.

The closely related *L. hymenophylloides* (also known as heruheru) has smaller, more

triangular fronds that are flat with all the segments lying in the same plane. It ranges throughout the country tolerating rather drier sites.

PRISONS

Prisons in NZ in the early days of European settlement were primitive and inadequate and as a result many prisoners were kept in irons during the course of their detention. The community at Kororareka is reported to have had a large, old sea chest with holes bored in it for air as a place into which offenders needing restraint were placed by the local vigilante group; but from the beginning of the British colonisation in 1840 until 1854, long-term prisoners were sent to Tasmania which was then a prison colony.

The establishment of a reasonably efficient prison system began in the 1880s under a former deputy governor of England's Dartmoor and Wormwood Scrubs, Arthur Hume. Gradually, more civilised means of handling first offenders and juvenile criminals were developed, until 1954 when the present system was basically instituted.

There are now 18 prison institutions in NZ for men, women and young offenders, providing varying degrees of security. The placement of inmates is a matter for the Secretary for Justice to decide with advice from the prison classification committee. Inmates start their sentences at medium security institutions while their needs are assessed. Inmates then appear before classification committees at regular intervals and are moved to institutions of a degree of security appropriate to their individual needs and those of public safety. Some prisons have various levels of security and remand centres within the same buildings.

The one maximum security prison is the East Division of the Auckland prison at Paremoremo. The nine prisons with medium security are Auckland (Paremoremo and Mt Eden), Christchurch, Invercargill, Mangaroa, Rimutaka, Waikeria, Wanganui and Wellington. Minimum security prisons are in Dunedin, Manawatu, New Plymouth, Ohura, Rangipo, Rolleston and Tongariro. There are ten remand centres within the prisons listed above. Arohata prison for women is near Wellington and another prison for women is sited at Christchurch

As well as holding all women under 20 years of age sentenced to imprisonment, Arohata, with a capacity of 110, provides the national female facility for corrective training. This sentence, which may be imposed on offenders from 16 through 20 years of age, provides a rigorous way of life and work for a maximum of three months. Trainees are subjected to an exacting regime with the emphasis on fast tempo and alertness.

The Auckland Maximum Security Prison — situated at Paremoremo, near Albany, 29 km from Auckland on the North Shore — with a capacity for 210, was opened in 1969. It houses male prisoners who, it is considered, would pose a danger to the community if they escaped; who are a disruptive influence in less heavily staffed institutions; or who are being classified after being sentenced to life imprisonment or preventive detention. The security of the building is controlled by a central observation unit and there is a system of electronically controlled grille sallyports, scanned by closed circuit television. Although there are exercise yards and a large gymnasium there are no outdoor activities and all inmates remain within the confines of the institution or yards at all times.

The Auckland Medium Security Prison, with a nominal capacity of 319 was opened in 1981 to relieve overcrowding at other institutions. The prison principally houses long and medium term adult sentenced inmates from the Auckland area who require medium security.

Christchurch Prison is a medium security institution with a nominal capacity of 525.

Paparua, opened in 1924, is the major medium security institution in the South Island.

The regimes of regional prisons are designed to facilitate as much contact with the community as practicable to assist offenders' re-integration.

PRIVACY LAWS

Privacy Laws were first established comprehensively by the Privacy Act of 1993 as a response to concerns that technology, which in many ways has improved civil rights, created some threat by reducing people's right to limit use of their personal information. The commissioner, who was appointed under the Privacy Commissioner Act of 1991 (since repealed), is empowered to investigate and report on compliance by government departments with statutory obligations where they match information among themselves (although he has no actual jurisdiction once the report is made). He advises parliament on privacy implications of proposed legislation, and also acts as a general watchdog. He is charged with administering privacy principles concerning the collection, storage and security, use and disclosure of personal information; and with imposing limits on the availability of public register information.

The commissioner has jurisdiction to deal with many complaints concerning breaches of the principles. He also formulates codes of practice which may involve exemptions from the principles or which may impose higher standards. Although the commissioner investigates complaints which may be referred to a Complaints Review Tribunal, mediation between parties involved in a dispute has mostly achieved results satisfactory to both parties. The first Privacy Commissioner is Auckland lawyer Bruce Slane. He is *ex officio* a member of the Human Rights Commission. A freephone inquiries service is available to the public.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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Private Schools have gained increasing aid from the state since World War Two. Whether this aid should be given at all caused rousing public debate and was consequently a delicate political issue in the post-war period. It was partially settled in 1970, when the government moved to start paying a percentage of the salaries of teachers at private schools — at first 20 per cent, rising in five years to 50 per cent. Then, with the Private Schools Conditional Integration Act of 1975, provision was made for the schools, which so chose, to become integrated into the state system. Integration began slowly but has accelerated rapidly as the biggest single group of private schools, those run by the Roman Catholic Church, signalled an intention to integrate completely. Since that legislation, the number of private schools has proliferated.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Privy Council is a body of advisers in the United Kingdom, including members of the Cabinet and the judiciary, and others appointed by the Head of State, and including politicians and members of the judiciary from Commonwealth countries. The council has been the last court of appeal for NZers but pressure has increased during the 1990s for NZ to make the constitutional change away from the court.

PROHIBITION

(see Liquor Licensing)

PROSTITUTION

Prostitution, or the performance of sexual favours for money, arrived in NZ with the first Pakeha explorers and traders. In traditional Maori society pre-marital sexual intercourse was not frowned upon and the concept of exchanging sex for goods was unknown. Tribes interested in procuring European textiles, arms and other goods, realised they could obtain them by offering women as prostitutes to sailors who had often been without female company for months. Chiefs in some places organised prostitution to provide an income for the tribe and sometimes undertook raids of neighbouring tribes to obtain slaves for prostitution.

The cost was high, for the women contracted venereal diseases previously unknown in NZ, leading to widespread illness, sterility and death. Traditional herbal methods were powerless to deal with the virulent diseases.

Once towns and cities became established it was Pakeha women who made up the hordes of casual streetwalkers and workers in back-street brothels. Prostitution has never been illegal in NZ. Laws have been aimed at brothel-keeping and procuring, but not at the contract between the individual prostitute and her client. The Vagrancy Act was used to harass and suppress prostitutes in the 1870s but on the whole the police turned a blind eye.

The Contagious Diseases Act of 1869, passed ostensibly to control venereal disease, allowed for the compulsory detention and treatment of prostitutes suffering from disease.

The Contagious Diseases Act was repealed in 1910 and by 1922 the police said they only knew of 104 professional prostitutes in the whole of the country. Since the 1970s prostitution has taken different forms. Massage parlours, rap parlours and escort agencies are sometimes a cover.

The Crimes Act of 1961 provides penalties up to five years in gaol for brothel-keeping, soliciting or living off the earnings of prostitution.

PROVINCES

Provinces in NZ began with the division by Royal Charter of the country in 1840 into New Ulster (North Island), New Munster (South Island) and New Leinster (Stewart Island), but these were never given political effect.

In 1846 another Royal Charter divided the colony into two provinces — New Ulster, that part of the North Island north of a line across from the Patea River mouth, and New Munster, that part of NZ south of the line across from the Patea River mouth. New Leinster was dispensed with as a name. Each province had a Governor and an Executive Council, to administrate below the overall control of the Colonial Governor-in-Chief and legislative and Executive Council.

The full political apparatus for these provinces was never completed because the NZ Constitution Act of 1852 altered the basis of provincial government before a promised partially elective council could be established in each Province. The 1852 Act set up a partial federal system with six Provinces: Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury and Otago, each with elected Superintendents and Councils to be responsible for the local government. New Plymouth was changed to Taranaki in 1858.

The General Assembly passed a New Provinces Act in 1858, modifying the conditions for the establishment of a province. It required a population of not less than 1,000 within a district bigger than 500,000 acres (212,343 ha) but not larger than three million acres (1,214,058 ha), following a petition by at least 150 registered electors. This led to the formation of Hawke's Bay Province in 1858, Marlborough in 1859 and Southland in 1861. The County of Westland was separated from the Canterbury Province into a separate administrative identity in 1868 and gained full provincial status in 1873. Southland, experiencing financial difficulties, was reabsorbed by Otago Province in 1870. During these years, central government received petitions seeking the creation of separate provinces or at least separate administrative entities from groups in Northland, North Otago, Buller, South Canterbury, and Gisborne. There were also petitions urging the revision of boundaries.

Provinces were abolished in 1876 and local administration placed in the hands of counties and boroughs.

The former provinces were given the legal status of provincial districts, but in recent years provincial regions have tended by common usage to become smaller, loosely defined districts such as Northland, Auckland, South Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Poverty Bay, East Coast and so on through the country.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Public Holidays in NZ are: New Year's Day and the following day, January 1 and 2; Waitangi Day or NZ Day, February 6; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Anzac Day, April 25; Queen's Birthday Observance, the first Monday in June; Labour Day, Mondayised in October; Christmas Day, December 25; Boxing Day, December 26. Each provincial area has an anniversary day holiday. (*See separate entry for provincial anniversary days.*)

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE

Public Trust Office was set up by the government in 1872, because people in a sparsely and recently settled country were having difficulty finding close friends or relatives able and qualified to act as trustees for their estates. The aim was to make available to the public a trustworthy administrator of the estates of deceased people at a reasonable cost. The integrity of the officers of the Public Trust was guaranteed by the state.

The legislation now governing the Public Trust is the Public Trust Office Act of 1957. The Office now fulfils a much wider range of obligations than when it started, including the preparation of wills or codicils; the administration of unclaimed property; the management of the estates of people unable for a variety of reasons to act responsibly; and as agents or attorneys for people unable for some practical reason to attend to their immediate business problems.

PUHA

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Puha (*Sonchus oleraceus*), also known as the sow thistle, is a Maori vegetable delicacy cooked by boiling with meat, usually pork; thus pork-and-puha.

PUHOI

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Puhoi is a district 55 km north of Auckland City. It was settled in 1863 by a party of 83 immigrants from Bohemia. The German-speaking settlers were from the district of Staab, about 100 km from Prague and now part of Czechoslovakia. The district is most famous among Aucklanders for its two-storey, colonial-style hotel, the 'Puhoi Pub'. The pub houses a collection of historical photographs and documents, including the original liquor licence issued in the area in 1879 for the German Hotel.

PUKEKO

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Pukeko (*Porphyrio melanotus*), also known as the swamp hen, is very distinctive with purplish-blue throat, neck, breast and thighs, and a black, glossy green head and upper body. The undertail is white, and the massive beak and frontal plate are scarlet. A colony with some albino specimens has been reported in the Wairarapa.

Only locally common in some areas before 1850, numbers have increased greatly since and they are now widely distributed in swamps, pasturelands and some urban areas (often seen on motorway verges), and more recently on some in-shore islands like Waiheke and Great Mercury.

A tough and insistent coloniser, the pukeko is an indiscriminate eater of seeds, worms, insects, eggs and a wide variety of other food. It feeds throughout the day, and is sometimes active and vocal in the evenings. Bulky nests of rushes and grasses are built in marshy areas and four to seven eggs, buff or reddish stone with dark reddish-brown or grey specks are laid between August and March. The incubation period of 25 days is mostly done by the male, at least during the day.

PUNAKAIKI ROCKS

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Punakaiki Rocks are sited on the West Coast, at the mouth of the Punakaiki River, 40 km north of Greymouth. In this area, the coastline and adjacent hinterland are composed of limestones of Oligocene age, 37 to 24 million years ago. Some were composed of almost pure lime; others had various mixtures of lime and mud, while still others were largely made up of calcareous organisms such as bryozoa (lace coral), foraminifera and algae.

The limestone at Punakaiki (the Potikohua Limestone) was, however, formed in a rather unusual way. Lime-rich muds were deposited in thin layers on the sea bed. The lime was chiefly of organic origin, having been derived from fragmented pieces of lace coral. At intervals however, the lime content of the material being deposited decreased markedly for a short while, so that thin layers of almost pure mud were laid down.

Thus, the individual layers of lime muds became separated by thin clay layers. Later, the lime muds became consolidated into hard muddy limestone. With the passage of time, thicknesses of 35 to 60 m of Potikohua Limestone were built up. Starting about 12 million years ago, earth movements tilted and raised the beds to form land.

Inland, the Potikohua Limestone and other Oligocene limestones form rugged terrain, with many jagged rock outcrops and steep-sided limestone bluffs. Solution of the limestone by acid-bearing water derived from rainfall and the vegetative cover has hollowed out many sink holes and subterranean caverns. On the coastline, the hardness of the Potikohua Limestone tends to make it relatively resistant to marine erosion. The incessant wave action has, however, etched out the thin clay layers between the individual limestone layers, so that they stand out in sharp relief. This process of etching of the limestone by marine erosion, has produced the unusual layered 'pancake' effect.

PUREORA FOREST PARK

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Pureora Forest Park covers 72,335 ha, and was established in 1978 following a major review, with public participation, of the future management of state forests in the central North Island region. The park takes its name from nearby Mt Pureora (1,130 m). The dense podocarps — rimu, matai, totara, miro and taneha — to the east of the park began to develop after volcanic eruptions spread pumice over the land some 2,000 years ago, destroying the existing forest. To the west, where there is little or no pumice soil, older rata, tawa and rimu predominate. Between the two is a broad band of matai, rimu and tawa.

Logging and sawmilling have provided work in the area since the early part of the 20th century. To ensure continued employment, faster-growing exotic species were planted in cut-over forest in 1950, and research into management of native forest started in 1957.

PURIRI

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Puriri (*Vitex lucens*) is one of two native NZ representatives of the Verbenaceae family, which has thousands of tropical and sub-tropical species in other parts of the world, including teak. Puriri's dark red-brown timber is equal in hardness to teak, but it has an irregular grain which makes it hard to work. The timber is also often spoiled by the puriri moth (*Aenetus virescens*), a large green moth whose larvae drive holes into the growing wood. It was used for railway sleepers, posts and house piles by early European settlers, and is still favoured as firewood because it burns at a fierce heat.

The puriri is a sub-tropical tree and its habitat is the northern half of the North Island. It is a hardy and determined grower, even in city streets, and can stand drastic pruning. It reaches about 20 m in height in good conditions, with a stout trunk bearing a large, spreading canopy. The flowers are produced through most of the year and the fruit — a red drupe about 2 cm across — is favoured by native birds.

PURIRI MOTH

Puriri Moth (*Aenetus virescens*) is NZ's largest native moth reaching a maximum wingspan of 150 mm in the female. Males, however, are more often seen and are green with white markings and a wingspan of 100 mm. In spite of its impressive size and strong blundering flight, the moth cannot take any form of food so it lives only a day or two. This is in marked contrast to the caterpillar which begins life feeding on fungi on the forest floor, then climbs trees, tunnelling into the trunk where it fashions a home in which it will live for one to four years.

Many different trees may be attacked, including kanuka, marbleleaf and beech as well as puriri. The tunnel is '7' shaped with the caterpillar living in the vertical part within the trunk, but coming out to feed on cambial tissue just under the bark. It chews off this tissue, leaving a raw patch which the tree repairs, only to have it eaten again. The entire feeding patch is about 100 mm in diameter and is protected with a tough silken cover spun by the caterpillar. The cover incorporates fragments of bark and effectively camouflages the feeding patch and tunnel. (See also Moths.)

PYKE, Vincent

Vincent Pyke (1827–94) was an administrator, a politician and a chronicler of the events of Central Otago during the second half of the 19th century. He was born in England, emigrated to Australia, spent two years as a goldminer in Victoria, became a storekeeper, and then a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1855.

He held several senior administrative posts in the Victorian Government before he paid a visit to Otago in 1862, and was persuaded by the Provincial Government there to accept appointment as Commissioner of the Goldfields, an office he held for five years.

He became Warden and Magistrate at Dunstan, and in 1873 was elected to Parliament for the Wakatipu seat which he held until 1890. He then represented the Tuapeka seat from 1893 until his death.

Pyke wrote two novels which proved good sellers; *Wild Will Enderby* (1873), and *The Adventures of George Washington Pratt* (1874), published in both Dunedin and in Australia. He edited a newspaper, *Southern Mercury*, in Dunedin in 1874, and later the *Guardian*, and was a regular contributor to *Dunedin Punch*. He was the inaugural Chairman of Vincent County in Central Otago which, according to the historian D O W Hall, was named after him following an ironic suggestion by an opponent which was actually taken seriously. Pyke was tough, talkative and a colourful, well-known figure in Otago from the 1860s until his death.

PETERS, Winston Raymond

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Winston Raymond Peters (1946-) had a meteor-like rise in the New Zealand political scene during 1996 when his New Zealand First party became the only party since World War Two to gain consistently higher ratings in public opinion polls than the NZ Labour Party. His personal popularity also eclipsed that of other party leaders. He was born at Whananaki in Northland and educated at Whangarei Boys High School, Dargaville High School, Auckland Training College and the University of Auckland. He worked at a number of labouring jobs before joining the Auckland law firm, Russell McVeagh. He stood for the National Party for the Northern Maori seat in 1975, won the Hunua seat for the government in 1979 after a court decision on a disputed election outcome. He was defeated at the 1981 election and won the Tauranga seat in 1984. He was Minister of Maori Affairs in the National government formed after its win in 1990 but in October the following year was removed from Cabinet after disputes over economic policy. he left the National Party in 1993, regained Tauranga as an independent and later formed New Zealand First.

PANTING, John

John Panting (1940-74) was born in NZ, studied art at Canterbury University School of Art from 1959 to 1962, and then moved to London where he studied at the Royal College of Art until 1967. Ending his course at the college he became a tutor at the Royal College and a number of other art schools, until his appointment in 1972 as head of the Sculpture School at the Central School of Art and Design. 'One of the main aspects of his work was its emphasis on linear drawing as an active generator of shape,' said R J Rees in his tribute to Panting at a memorial exhibition in London in 1975. Panting's brief period as head of the Sculpture School, before his tragic death, did much for the development of the school.

PAWELKA, Joseph John Thomas

Joseph John Thomas Pawelka (b. 1887-?) was a celebrated NZ convict whom NZ jails could not hold. Pawelka was born in Canterbury and the family moved to Kimbolton in the Manawatu where he went to school. He became a butcher at the Palmerston North abattoirs and married a woman six years older than himself, Harriet Elizabeth Wilson.

Pawelka's wife left him two months after their marriage. He attempted suicide, and was charged in court for the offence and ordered to come up for sentence. He persisted in trying to see his wife, and following a complaint his home was searched and the loot from recent Palmerston North burglaries discovered inside. He was sentenced to prison but twice escaped from jail, the second time from guarded police cells in Wellington. He was traced back to the Manawatu along a trail of thefts, and during the period he was at large the area around Palmerston North was gripped by panic. There were three major fires in one day, an armed robbery, a police sergeant fatally shot while struggling with an intruder, and a civilian volunteer shot dead because he failed to stop when challenged by other civilian volunteers.

Pawelka was captured at Ashhurst in April, a month after he had escaped from Wellington, was cleared of murder and armed robbery charges, but sentenced to a total of twenty-one years in prison for arson and theft. There was suddenly a wave of sympathy for him because of the severity of the sentence, and campaigns were mounted to have the case investigated. But in August 1911, Pawelka solved the problem by escaping from Wellington's Terrace Jail. He was never seen again.

PITT, Major-General George Dean

Major-General George Dean Pitt (1781-1851) was Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster from January 1848 until his death in January 1851. He was born in Ireland, commissioned in the 42nd Regiment in 1805, and was a serving officer in the British Army until his appointment to command the British forces in NZ in 1847. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1849. New Ulster was defined by Royal Charter as that part of NZ north of a line running eastwards from Patea, in the North Island. The Governor-in-Chief, George Grey resided in the national capital, which was in Auckland at the time. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, therefore, was little more than a figurehead.

QUAIL

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Quail is a common gamebird in NZ, although the only known native species (*Coturnix novaezealandiae*), became extinct about 1875. It was a close relation of the Australian stubble quail (*C. pectoralis*) which is still common in Australia. Another that did not survive was the bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), which was introduced between Auckland and Southland from North America in the late 1800s. Only in northern Hawke's Bay were they known to survive till the 1950s. There are two remaining species of quail, the brown quail and the California quail.

- Brown quail (*Synoicus ypsilophorus*), sometimes called rat or swamp quail, is the smaller of the two quails at 18 cm. It is widespread in swamps and on the edge of salt marshes in the northern half of the North Island, and on several offshore islands from Mayor and Aldermen Islands to the Three Kings. *S. ypsilophorus*, another species and *S. australis*, were introduced from Australia in the mid 1800s but it is possible that natural colonisation has also occurred. Nesting, in a slight depression lined with grass and leaves, is between October and January.
- California quail (*Lophortyx californicus*), 25 cm from head to tail, is a larger, plump bird with grey forehead, breast and tail, dark brown crown and black/brown top knot. The rest of the body is speckled black, browns, chestnut, greys and white. It is widespread in farmland and scrub in both North and South Islands, and on some settled offshore islands, mostly where rainfall is not excessive. Flocks split up in late winter and nest in long grass under cover of brambles, gorse or fern, laying nine to 16 creamy white spotted eggs. The incubation period is 22 to 23 days.

QUAKERS

Quakers, or members of the Society of Friends, trace their origins back to founder George Fox at the time of the English Civil War in the 17th century.

They believe in an 'inner light' providing the guidance of God to individuals which tends to make them egalitarian in outlook and put little worth in rank or sex in their estimate of human worth. They have also tended to be pacifist and to pioneer political and social reforms — such as religious tolerance, the abolition of slavery and education for women. In NZ this drive for involvement in social issues in the community is still a characteristic of the Quakers.

Quakers also settled in NZ in the earliest days, establishing their first 'meeting', or congregation, in Nelson in 1843. There are probably fewer than 1,000 Quakers, most meeting regularly and deciding their business by consensus after prayer, meditation and discussion. The meetings are autonomous. They have no clergy, do not practise baptism or celebrate the Eucharist, regard the Bible as an inspirational book only and will belong to no Christian organisation which has a written doctrine or statement of faith; but they are members and supporters of the National Council of Churches.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND

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Queen Charlotte Sound, the smaller of the two main inlets that make the Marlborough Sounds, is a favourite holiday resort. The sound runs 45 km from Cook Strait to Okiwa Bay. Subsidiary inlets are Tory Channel, which has its own entrance to Cook Strait, and Picton Harbour. The sound was named by Cook after George III's wife, Queen Charlotte Sophia. Cook called there five times during his three visits to NZ. He named his favourite stopping place near the entrance to the sound, Ship Cove.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II ARMY MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum at Waiouru aims to be a centre of relics and records of NZ military history; to show how that history has contributed to the development of the nation and the moulding of the national character; and to promote public recognition of that contribution. After an attempt had been made to create a museum at Trentham Camp in 1920, many of the historical artifacts which had been used for instructional purposes were given to public museums in Auckland and Wellington in 1946. The remaining material was moved to Waiouru Camp in 1963.

In 1968 these items were stored and displayed in a converted World War Two mess-hall within the camp. By the early 1970s, however, it had become obvious that the building was totally inadequate for its task; a more suitable home was required for the preservation and display of the nation's military heritage. The army considers that military mementoes should be preserved — 'not as a glorification of war but simply as an accurate record of how it was. Observers can reach their own conclusions as to whether or not it was right, wrong, avoidable or necessary.'

A fund-raising campaign was launched with a target figure of \$570,000. A feature of the museum is that no public money has been spent on materials for its construction or development. A site was chosen at Waiouru next to State Highway One, south of the township. The museum's castle-like design was created by Miles Warren, architect of the Christchurch Town Hall. Site preparation started in October 1977 and the museum building was constructed in nine months by army engineers who, along with volunteers from throughout the army, worked on the site for up to 20 hours a day, seven days a week in the extremes of climate for which Waiouru is renowned. On 15 October 1978, it was formally opened by the Governor-General, Sir Keith Holyoake.

In March 1982, the Museum Trust Board commissioned Warren to design an extension which has nearly doubled the exhibition area and has provided much needed workshop, storage and administration facilities. The extension cost \$536,000 which again was funded privately. It was formally opened on 23 July 1983.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II NATIONAL TRUST

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust was set up by the government in 1977, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Queen's reign, as an advisory body on the retention and acquisition of open space as reserves and recreation areas. The trust's first major project was to protect privately owned land by buying it, by preparing open space covenants and by accepting as trustee bequests, and donations and gifts of land. Covenants covering lakes, wetlands, as well as areas of coastal land, forests and tussock land have been negotiated. The trust also has an educational role and acts as an adviser to government.

QUEEN'S SERVICE ORDER (QSO)

Queen's Service Order (QSO), instituted by the Queen in March 1975, is an honour exclusive to NZ but an integral part of the Royal Honours System. The order has two sub-divisions — 'For Community Service' and 'For Public Services', and no more than 30 ordinary appointments may be made in any one year.

Members of the order, styled 'companions', rank next to Officers of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) but the insignia is worn before that of the OBE.

Associated with the order is a 'medal' designated the Queen's Service Medal (QSM), similarly subdivided into 'For Community Service' and 'For Public Services'. The medal is worn immediately after the Queen's Gallantry Medal (QGM). The Queen is 'Sovereign', the Governor-General is 'Principal Companion' and the Clerk of the Executive Council is secretary and registrar of the order. The ribbon of the order and medal are identical — 39 mm wide with narrow ochre edges and, in the centre, alternating diagonal steps in ochre, white and black descending from left to right.

The badge of the order and medal were designed by NZ Herald of Arms Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen Phillip O'Shea, who was also the compiler and editor of *Honours, Titles, Styles and Precedence in New Zealand*, (1977).

QUEENSTOWN

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Queenstown is a town on the shore of Lake Wakatipu, the tourism resort centre for the scenery-rich southern region of the South Island, 194 km north-east from Invercargill and 295 km west from Dunedin. The permanent population of the town is about 7,500 and of the Queenstown Lakes District Council region (including Wanaka and Arrowtown) more than 15,500. In the peak tourism seasons, the daily population figure usually doubles that and sometimes trebles. The Queenstown-Lakes District, headquartered in Queenstown, one of the fastest growing regions in the country, is a main focal point for overseas tourists, is accessible by air from Christchurch or Dunedin, and is the base for many walks, climbs and launch or aircraft trips through some superb scenery dominated by lakes and mountains. Among the attractions is bungee-jumping, which has spread around the world since it was begun as a commercial operation from a bridge over the Kawarau River, near Queenstown, in the mid-1980s by entrepreneur A J Hackett.

The first settler at Queenstown was William Gilbert Rees who moved in with his sheep in 1860, but two years later miners arrived by the thousands following the discovery of gold on the banks of the nearby Shotover River. As the gold boom fell away so did the population until at the turn of the century there were fewer than 200 residents. Queenstown became a borough in 1866 and an administrative district in 1989.

RABBITS

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Rabbits have been the most persistently damaging economic pests among all the many animals deliberately brought into NZ in the 19th century. As with possums and deer, they were imported as game animals for sportsmen, as a food source and because they were a familiar and positive reminder of rural and village life in Britain. There is some doubt about precisely when the first rabbits arrived in NZ. The three-volume *An Encyclopedia of NZ* (1965) claims it was 'about 1838', but K A Wodzicki in *Introduced Mammals of NZ* (1950) and Joan Druett in *Exotic Intruders* (1983) quote G M Thomson's *The Naturalisation of Animals and Plants in NZ* (1922) as saying rabbits were introduced 'before 1838'.

The animals were almost certainly present, probably brought in from New South Wales, well before 1838. They were present in several parts of the country, including Southland, by the very early 1840s, were being sold in breeding pairs in the Hutt Valley in 1842, and were offered as a prize at a ploughing competition in Nelson in 1843 (a breeding pair). But they did not run wild and breed prolifically at first and were not recognised as a potential threat to the ecology until the 1870s. Miners took them to the goldfields as a food source and repeated importations were still being made through the 1860s, even by the Otago Acclimatisation Society in 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Ten years later Otago and Southland farmers realised what they had done. By the 1880s, rabbits were swarming across the Canterbury Plains — north from Otago and south from Marlborough. The spread was rapid and devastating.

Rabbits like short, dry, fine grass growing in light, sandy soils, basically conditions that apply through huge areas of Otago, most notably Central Otago, and South Canterbury.

North Island infestations were not at first as serious nor as widespread as in the south, but they were present in the Wairarapa in sufficient numbers to be called 'a nuisance' in the 1860s, and by the 1890s were a plague in that region. Then they began spreading through the North Island in earnest at the turn of this century, spreading north gradually, thriving most in the dry, east coast areas from the Wairarapa to the tip of East Cape.

Their numbers became so great nationally that an export industry in rabbit skins was quickly built up, mainly based in the South Island. In 1873, 33,000 skins were exported; in 1877 nearly a million; by 1882 more than nine million; and by 1894 more than 17 million. Later a significant trade developed in canned and frozen rabbit meat. Full-time professional rabbiters worked the land in Otago and Canterbury for many years. Even by the late 1940s, rabbit skins and carcasses were being exported by the millions.

While the industry based on rabbits made money for some, the effect on the landscape and on the economics of sheep farming was disastrous. After the rabbits stripped the hillsides clear

of grass in the summer, the soil slipped away in the autumn and winter rain, badly scarring hillsides, particularly in the country's hilly, low rainfall areas. Wodzicki showed in his book that ten rabbits would eat as much pasture as one ewe which meant that the 20 million plus rabbits killed in 1945 would have eaten about the same amount as two million sheep. The combination of farmland ruined by erosion and the competition with sheep for the remaining grass was economically very serious.

An indication of the catastrophic effect on sheep farming in the South Island during the last quarter of the 19th century can be inferred from the fact that many farmers who had overstocked their land with sheep saw thousands of their animals lose condition and even die of starvation as the rabbits spread. The number of sheep the land could carry slumped by hundreds of thousands across the main South Island provinces. Some farmers walked off their land and a number of stations were taken over by the government after they became uneconomic.

Sheep numbers were forced down during the 1870s and 1880s — on Moa Flat Station, Otago, for example, from 120,000 to 45,000. This sort of change was common in Otago, Canterbury and Marlborough. Even during the first half of this century, night shooters in Otago would sometimes suddenly snap a hunting spotlight on and watch a hillside paddock seem to move as hundreds of rabbits fled for their burrows. The damage was so great that in some of the worst affected areas the land has never fully recovered. A legislative attempt to control the population growth and spread of rabbits was first made in 1876 at the instigation of the powerful landholding interests of the South Island who were the first and most spectacularly affected by the plague.

One theory for the success of the rabbit over its environment here, as opposed to the position in Britain, was that it did not have natural enemies here, so over a period of many years a number of animals were imported to prey on them — most notably the mustelids: ferrets, stoats and weasels. These animals did more harm to the environment themselves than they did to the rabbit population; although on the positive side, the mustelids are credited with curbing costly rat plagues in some parts of the country. Cats were released in the back country in the belief that in their wild state they would eat the young rabbits.

But all these moves were ineffective and not until 1938 was a concerted national campaign mounted to kill rabbits for other than commercial gain with what was known as 'a killer policy' — that is, the destruction of the animals all the year round under the direction of district rabbit boards. The first truly effective control began in 1947 with the decommercialisation of the rabbit industry. The Rabbit Destruction Council set up that year devalued both skins and carcasses and, with the spread of hydatids among wild rabbits, a campaign to reduce the popularity of the meat among locals was successful. The cost of the combined decommercialisation and killer campaign was more than a £1 million a year but it was more than covered by the increase in sheep production.

The rabbit is too prolific a breeder ever to be completely eradicated from a sparsely populated country like NZ; but nationwide its numbers have declined to a manageable level since the early 1970s. Occasionally local conditions encourage a sudden build up of populations in some of the more susceptible districts and there has been some agitation in recent years for the importation of the disease myxomatosis, using fleas as carriers. The disease causes the death in agony of infected rabbits after a fortnight of illness, so there is major opposition to such a

move, and it is likely to take a more serious outbreak than exists today to force any such drastic measure.

RACISM

Chinese

Dalmatians

Race Relations Act 1971

Racism has been generally unobtrusive in NZ compared with situations which have existed in other New World countries settled from Europe in the last three centuries. Although early European settlers admired Maori culture and, as a minority presence, often learnt the language, aggressive racism became common, when the Maori, understanding the inexorability of the Pakeha's desire to expand land holdings, began to resist. The Europeans' rationale was that they were morally entitled to occupy land which was not being used in a European way — that is, fenced and grassed for livestock, or cropped. This kind of racism tended to be confined to the North Island, where most Maori lived, although South Islanders were not untouched by it.

Another factor was the early success of Maori in the Waikato in farming under a tribal system that was economically more efficient than small-style European farming. By the 1850s, Maori farms were not only feeding European town dwellers but were exporting produce to Sydney. After the land wars, Maori had relatively little high quality land left and their numbers had been reduced and their vitality temporarily debilitated by war and disease.

Outbreaks of violence, involving Maori and Europeans and usually relating to movements led by Maori leaders such as Te Whiti, Te Kooti, and Rua Kenana, occurred intermittently into the 20th century, mostly because Maori had decided to yield no more land. By 1900 the Maori tended to live in rural areas until World War Two.

The resurgence of confidence among Maori and their shift to the cities since World War Two has brought about a confrontation of cultures which is still unresolved. However, both Maori and Pakeha continue with great tolerance and understanding to pursue a resolution of their problems.

RACISM - Chinese

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There have been two other major situations in NZ when overt racism among Europeans has surfaced. On the goldfields of the South Island during the second half of the 19th century, the Chinese were ostracised and often the victims of physical attack; and comments by politicians in Parliament reveal that the Chinese were regarded as culturally, morally and racially inferior to Europeans. This was crystallised in the insane obsession of Edward Lionel Terry who in 1905 murdered an inoffensive, aged Chinese in Wellington's Haining Street, a small Chinese ghetto.

RACISM - Dalmatians

The other easily recognisable manifestation of European racism occurred when Commissions of Enquiry were held on two occasions into the morality and general behaviour of Dalmatians, that is Yugoslavs, on the gumfields in North Auckland around the turn of the century. Both the commissions found the Dalmatians hard-working and honest, and the racist paranoia which prompted the establishment of the enquiries has dissipated during the 20th century.

RACISM - Race Relations Act 1971

Race Relations Act 1971 established a Race Relations Conciliation Office to investigate any discrimination on grounds of colour, race or ethnic background, and the Act has made it unlawful to publish any advertisement or notice which indicates an intention to commit a breach of its provisions. It also makes it an offence to incite racial disharmony. The Race Relations Conciliator is also a member of the Human Rights Commission. Offices for receiving complaints under either the Human Rights Commission Act or the Race Relations Act have been set up in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. (See Ethnic Minorities.)

RADIATA PINE

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Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*), a native of the Monterey Peninsula in California, has become NZ's most widely-grown, commercial forest tree. A huge export industry has been built on radiata which produces timber suitable for building when it has been processed and long-fibred pulp which has become the basis of the pulp and paper industry. Plantations were once confined mainly to the huge Kaingaroa Forest and other forests in the centre of the North Island, but are now well-established in most regions of NZ.

Radiata pine is a softwood, and for many years was regarded as unsatisfactory for use as a building timber. However, techniques of preservation have been developed to the stage where it is the country's most widely used material for building houses and a range of smaller commercial buildings. Because of its rapid growth, it is now regarded as the top multi-purpose tree.

Its natural habitat was a fairly confined area in California and it was not identified botanically until the 1830s. Two botanists collected it and named it at about the same time — one called it *Pinus radiata* and the other *Pinus insignis* — and the use of the two names caused confusion for many years.

Radiata pine was introduced to NZ around the middle of the 19th century, and it attracted attention among young farmers as a suitable shelterbelt because of its hardiness and speed of growth. The first large-scale plantings were between 1925 and 1935 on the central North Island plateau, but its versatility could not really have been fully understood at that time. *Pinus radiata* reaches saw-log size in NZ in about 25 years.

RADIO BROADCASTING

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Radio Broadcasting began in NZ at the end of 1921, when a permit was issued to Professor Robert Jack of Otago University to undertake research into the transmission of sounds by radio. The early 1920s was a busy period of experimentation among broadcasting organisations which followed quickly on Professor Jack's research. The first organisation was in Dunedin, and then others were formed in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. The Otago Radio Association operated 4XD Dunedin, a station which survived the take-over by the state, and all other administrative changes, over more than 60 years.

The Radio Broadcasting Company of NZ Ltd was given permission by the Postmaster-General in 1925 to establish and operate radio stations in the four main centres. The first two were opened in Auckland and Christchurch towards the end of 1926, and then immediately afterwards in Wellington. The company's Dunedin station opened in 1929. The new medium was given enormous public support with the number of licence-holders growing from 5,000 early in 1925 to 70,000 by the end of 1931. By the time of World War Two, virtually every home in NZ had a radio receiver.

In 1931 the NZ Broadcasting Board was established on the expiration of the agreement with the Radio Broadcasting Company, and it was charged with extending the radio broadcasting system for NZ. There were at that time 30 privately owned radio stations in the country, in the four main centres and a number of provincial centres as well. The board established high-powered transmitters in order to achieve as widespread a coverage as possible. However, after about three years there was a change of government and the new Labour administration in 1936 passed the Broadcasting Act which ended private radio and turned broadcasting into an almost entirely government exercise. The legislation established the NZ Broadcasting Service under a Minister of Broadcasting (Prime Minister, M J Savage). Parliamentary broadcasts began in 1936.

The Broadcasting Corporation Act of 1961 changed the Broadcasting Service to the NZ Broadcasting Corporation, and assigned it the responsibility for the transmission of television programmes just becoming established in this country. The Broadcasting Corporation Act also provided for the establishment of privately owned stations, but there were bureaucratic obstacles which ensured that large sums of capital would be required just to gamble on the possibility of gaining a licence from the corporation — an organisation with which a new private station would have to compete.

In the early 1960s a young Wellington journalist, David Gapes, gathered around him people interested in the establishment of a pirate radio station in the mould of those being set up off the coast of Britain. After the government and the broadcasting corporation had imposed every bureaucratic restriction they could think of, the vessel, *Tiri*, took to sea in 1966 and

began broadcasting outside the three-mile limit to avid young Auckland fans of their modern rock music. Four years later, in 1970, after a long stand-off between government and the radio pirates, Radio Hauraki and Radio i were both given licences to operate private radio stations in Auckland. A number of other private stations were later established also, through legal applications to an organisation established to allocate them — the Broadcasting Tribunal.

Broadcasting was deregulated by the Broadcasting Act 1989, making it possible for virtually any applicant to obtain a radio broadcasting licence. Since then dozens of new stations have been set up, some of questionable commercial viability. The Act also established the Broadcasting Commission and the Broadcasting Standards Authority to ensure compliance with the government's policy of increasing economic efficiency, consumer choice and the promotion of NZ identity and culture.

RAETIHI

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Raetihi is a town with 1,200 people in the interior of the North Island, 12 km west of Ohakune and 90 km north-east of Wanganui. It is a saw-milling and market-gardening town, with some sheep and cattle farming in the hinterland. It was a difficult town to get to in the early days, and although it was subdivided for sale in the early 1890s settlement was slow. It became a borough in 1921.

RAGLAN

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Raglan is a town with 2,700 people and a district associated with Raglan Harbour which is 25 km north along the west coast of the North Island from the entrance to Aotea Harbour and 50 km south of the mouth of the Waikato River.

The harbour runs about 12 km inland from the entrance and is seldom more than 2 km across. The town is on the southern side of the harbour entrance, 48 km west of Hamilton, and is administered as a ward of the Waikato District Council. It is a fairly isolated holiday resort with commercial fishing and pastoral farming. To the south are the Bridal Veil Falls which fall 60 m.

The first settlers at Raglan were missionaries, who settled on the north side of the harbour entrance at Te Horea, in 1835. The town of Raglan on the other side developed in the early 1850s. Raglan is named after Baron Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimean War at the time the township was first settled.

A Raglan Range of mountains in Marlborough County was also named after the Baron.

RAILS

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Rails (Rallidae) are related to coots, crakes, wekas and pukekos, all of which bear some resemblance to the domestic fowl in appearance. Rails have short wings, heavy bodies and long legs. The bill is long and slender, in contrast to most other members of the family which have shorter and thicker bills. The banded rail (*Rallus philippensis*) measures 30 cm. It is elusive and usually only glimpsed fleetingly as it hurries across a country road, or in mangrove swamps at low tide. There are many similar species in South-East Asia and the Pacific area. The banded rail was once fairly widespread in NZ but today it is seldom seen except in north-west Nelson and near the coast north of Raglan and the Bay of Plenty. It appears to be mainly brown, though the upperparts are attractively spotted with black and white. The breast has a chestnut band and the underparts are black barred with white. The sexes are alike.

Nests are made of vegetation and well hidden in thick grass or rushes. Between four and seven eggs are laid, September to February, and both parents take turns to incubate which takes 19 to 25 days. The chicks are covered with black down and able to leave the nest with the parents soon after hatching.

A smaller species (21 cm) the Auckland Island rail (*R. muelleri*) survives on the smaller islands of the Auckland Island group.

RAILWAYS

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Railways have been operating in NZ since 1863 when a 6.5 km-long track was opened between Christchurch and Ferrymead — the first section of a planned line through to the settlement at the deep-water port at Lyttelton. This required a 2.5 km tunnel under the Port Hills and, amazingly, the full line from Christchurch to Lyttelton was in operation by December 1867. Earlier in 1867, a railway line had been pushed through from Invercargill to Bluff, a distance of just over 27 km. The same kind of demand between main settlement and a port saw the railway line from Dunedin to Port Chalmers completed about the same time. But the Bluff-Invercargill line helped send the Southland Provincial Council into bankruptcy, and an attempt to build a line in the early 1860s from the port of Auckland to Drury, about 33 km away, came to a halt after only a few kilometres had been completed at a cost of £100,000. The Dunedin-Port Chalmers line was completed by a private enterprise company. Financially the provincial attempts had been so disastrous that central government forbade the councils from raising their own loans from 1867.

The railway age began in NZ in the 1870s when the Colonial Treasurer, Julius Vogel, embarked on a borrow-for-development campaign which was spectacularly successful. Although there were fewer than 300,000 people in the country at the beginning of the 1870s and less than 100 km of completed railways, by 1879 there were 1,820 km — 1,282.5 km in the South Island and 535.5 km in the North Island. Part of the South Island railway was a main trunk line from Lyttelton to Bluff. By the turn of the century, 20 years later, about 3,250 km of railways had been completed and the national network was starting to take on the shape which it still has.

The North Island Main Trunk line was completed in November 1908. This had been the most arduous line of them all, much of it through a heavily bushed, crumpled landscape from Palmerston North to the southern Waikato. A number of provincial lines linking Whangarei, Tauranga, New Plymouth, Gisborne, Dargaville, Westport and Picton made up the national railways network by the end of World War Two. Since then new lines have involved linking timber and pulp and paper industrial plants in the North Island with one another and with the deep-water port at Tauranga through a new tunnel beneath the Kaimai Range. And a major realignment of the Wellington line into the Wairarapa saw the construction of a tunnel under the Rimutaka Range.

Most of the government railways were constructed by the Ministry of Works and Development, then the Public Works Department and, when the Provincial Councils were abolished in 1876, all railways came under the control of the Minister for Public Works. In 1876 two Railway Commissioners were appointed, one in each island, and two years later an administrative department was set up especially for the railways. It did not become a separate department with its own Minister until 1895. Except for two brief experimental administrative

periods, NZ railways stayed under the control of a Minister and his Department until 1982. In that year, after heavy financial losses, administration was vested in a NZ Railways Corporation, still inevitably linked to a minister. It was in 1982 also that many years of protection against road transport by a system of licensing began to be phased out by the government. The competition has resulted in the length of track coming down over the past decade from 4,500 km — about 2,500 km in the North Island and approaching 2,000 km in the South — to 3,973 — 2,481 in the North Island and 1,492 in the South. The track is on a gauge of 1,067 mm. It runs over more than 2,300 bridges and viaducts, the longest of which is that over the Rakaia River (1,743 m long) and through 150 railway tunnels, the longest of which is the Kaimai Tunnel (8.9 km long). The Kaimai Tunnel was completed in 1978 to give access to the deep-water port at Tauranga for the Waikato and Bay of Plenty.

In 1986, the **Railways Corporation** was formed by the government as a state-owned enterprise. In 1992, the government formed **NZ Rail Ltd**, a limited liability, and sold it to a consortium dominated by the Wisconsin Central Transportation Corporation of the US. The others involved were Berkshire Partners, an investment company based in Boston (US) and NZ merchant bank Fay Richwhite and Co with an undertaking to offer shares to other NZ shareholders.

NZ Rail Ltd also operates a ferry service across Cook Strait between Wellington and Picton.

RAINBOW TROUT

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Rainbow Trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*) is native to the western rivers of North America and was introduced to NZ in 1883 and 1884. It thrives mainly in the lakes of the central North Island. The fish is variegated in colour as its name suggests, and the colours vary between individuals and at different life stages. The average length is around 500 mm, and the average weight is 2.5 kg, although it does grow up to between 5 and 6 kg. It spawns in the tributaries running into the lakes but, so far as is known, there are no sea-run stocks in NZ rivers.

The rainbow trout was brought into NZ for the same reason other members of the Salmonidae family were introduced — to stock the rivers and lakes with a strong, fighting game fish. Trout are a focus for the tourist industry. (*See also* Trout.)

RAINBOW WARRIOR

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Rainbow Warrior was the name of the vessel owned by the international Greenpeace movement which was sunk by French government agents in the port of Auckland at 11.30 pm 10 July 1985. A crew member, Portuguese-born Fernando Pereira, was killed.

The unfolding scandal, which revealed state terrorism activities by the French government in this country, seriously strained relations between NZ and France.

The matter was officially resolved almost exactly a year later when the NZ government agreed to release to the custody of the French two captured agents, Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart, who had been sentenced to ten years' jail in NZ after pleading guilty of the manslaughter of Pereira. According to the NZ/French deal, Prieur and Mafart were to spend three years confined to the island of Hao in French Polynesia. The French government also agreed to pay NZ\$13 million in damages to the NZ government.

The 417-tonne *Rainbow Warrior* was built at Aberdeen and served as a research vessel for the British Ministry of Agriculture before becoming a fishing boat in the North Sea.

Greenpeace bought her for about \$70,000 in 1978 and she was engaged in campaigns against the Icelandic whaling fleet, against French transportation of nuclear waste, against the Spanish whaling fleet, against the Canadian harvesting of seal pups, against nuclear dumping by the British, and against the activities of Russian whalers before the decision was taken for yet another demonstration against French nuclear testing in the Pacific. The *Rainbow Warrior* was refurbished, fitted with new engines and with masts which would make her able to sail in the event of engine trouble or to conserve fuel, and then despatched to Auckland.

The French General Directorate for External Security (DGSE) decided to sink the vessel in port and prepared a complex plan. The vessel — tied up at Marsden Wharf in Auckland's Waitemata Harbour — was sunk by two explosive devices attached to her hull by frogmen. Over the following few days, the police began to look hard at a number of suspicious events which had occurred as several groups of French agents arrived in the country and travelled round setting false trails or surreptitiously making preparations. The only pair arrested were known as Alain and Sophie Turenge, who were in fact Mafart and Prieur.

Over the following weeks, the plot was traced back to the DGSE and therefore became the responsibility of the French government. Mafart and Prieur were charged with the murder of Pereira but because the evidence was regarded as insufficient, a deal was done in which the charge was reduced to manslaughter and the two accused pleaded guilty obviously to save the French government the embarrassment of a trial in which their involvement would be clearly spelt out for the media of the world. The two French agents were shocked by the sentence of ten years they each received. The major effect in France was the resignation of the Defence Minister, Charles Hernu, but his fall was regarded as temporary as there was little sympathy

for Greenpeace in France and a widespread feeling, as polls later revealed, that the agents' only sin was in getting caught. For NZers, the lesson was that traditional allies such as Britain and the US could not be relied upon for support against international terrorism when their friendly nations were concerned.

Despite heavily emphasised claims by the NZ Prime Minister, David Lange, that the two French agents would serve out their terms of imprisonment, the government capitulated a year later after the French government had applied unofficial trade sanctions against NZ and threatened to campaign against NZ trade access to the European Economic Community, and again NZ faced the heavy threats without support. Neither of the French agents served their full three years on Hao, despite the original undertaking.

RAINFALL

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Rainfall in NZ is, on average, high for a temperate-zone country, but is also remarkably evenly spread throughout the year. This is a desirable pattern for agriculture, especially for the production of grass, which is why the country has so successful a pastoral industry.

There are extremes in the average annual rainfall — below 350 mm at Alexandra in Central Otago, and over 6,200 mm at Milford Sound — but in most regions it ranges between 700 and 1,500 mm. The driest regions are on the eastern coasts — Poverty Bay, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu and Wairarapa in the North Island, and Canterbury in the South Island and in Central Otago, in the centre of the South Island. The greatest variance in monthly distribution is in the north where rain peaks from the beginning of May to the end of August.

In some areas on the east and north of the North Island, heavy subtropical downpours are not unknown, and sustained heavy rain is common in Westland and round the south-west corner of the South Island. The highest daily rainfall recorded was at Rapid Creek, in the Hokitika catchment, with 582 mm in one 24-hour period.

Rainfall is fairly consistent from year to year with a dominating westerly wind governing the national weather pattern most years, often bringing floods to western districts and droughts to the east.

RAKAIA RIVER

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Rakaia River is one of the rivers that sweep across the Canterbury Plains into the Pacific Ocean. It rises in the eastern foothills of the Southern Alps, plunges through the Rakaia Gorge, flows across the plains of Central Canterbury along the boundary between Ashburton and Malvern Counties, and debouches into the Canterbury Bight at a point about 68 km south-east of Christchurch.

The district called Rakaia Huts is on the northern bank of the river mouth, and Rakaia River Mouth is the name of a holiday resort on the south side. In its lower reaches, the Rakaia has a wide shingle bed.

RANFURLY, The Fifth Earl of

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The Fifth Earl Of Ranfurly (1856–1933), was the 15th Governor of NZ, from August 1897 to June 1904. He was born in Ireland, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the time of his appointment to the NZ post was acting as Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. During his first three-year term in office in NZ his salary for the position was inadequate and he was forced to subsidise it from his personal resources, but on his threat to resign the remuneration was increased. He is best remembered in NZ for the Ranfurly Shield, the inter-provincial rugby challenge trophy. The small town of Ranfurly in Central Otago, 140 km north-west of Dunedin, was named after him.

RANGI

Rangi is father of the eight major gods in the Maori pantheon. He represents the sky and, in Maori mythology, is the founding father of mankind. Rangi is heaven, the residence of the supreme being, Io. Rangi and Papa (the earth) were husband and wife, locked in an embrace. Their sons tried to separate them, and this was achieved by Tanemahuta, god of the forest, revealing the children of sky and earth and giving them light.

RANGIHOA BAY

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Rangihoua Bay, 12 km north of Paihia in the Bay of Islands, is where the first wheat crop in NZ was grown by the Ngapuhi chief, Ruatara. He was befriended by Samuel Marsden during a return trip from London in the early years of the 19th century, and remained in Sydney with the missionary for some time learning about European agriculture. When he returned to his pa at Rangihoua Bay in 1812, he immediately began growing wheat. Oihi Bay is a small bay within Rangihoua Bay.

RANGIPO POWER PROJECT

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Rangipo Power Project belongs to the fourth and final stage of the Tongariro Power Development Scheme, which draws water from rivers around the volcanic mountains in the central North Island. The Tongariro scheme was planned in four stages, and the Rangipo station was the last one completed. It is the second underground station, after Manapouri, to be constructed by the Electricity Division. Its peak power output is 120 MW.

RANGIRIRI

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Rangiriri, a farming area about 20 km south-east of Mercer, in the Waikato, was the scene of a battle between General Duncan Cameron and his British and colonial troops on the one side, and forces of the Maori King Movement on the other side, in November 1863.

The Maori had fallen back from Meremere and built formidable fortifications on an isthmus between the Waikato River and Lake Waikare. Cameron decided to send some of his troops by boat to the other side of the redoubt and attack from both sides at once. The Maori were forced to surrender. They lost 36 killed and 183 prisoners, and the British losses were 38 killed and 92 wounded.

RANGITAIKI RIVER

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Rangitaiki River is the fourth longest river in the North Island, after the Waikato, Wanganui and Rangitikei Rivers. It rises in the Ahimanawa Range, flows across the Kaingaroa plateau and out into the Bay of Plenty, about 12 km north-west of Whakatane. Near the sea the river flows through a broad fertile plain, once a swampy delta area, which was reclaimed by the government in the early years of the 20th century at a cost of \$1.5 million.

RANGITATA RIVER

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Rangitata River is one of the substantial rivers which rise in the foothills of the Southern Alps, wind across the Canterbury Plains and drain into the Pacific Ocean. It cuts through the Rangitata Gorge in Central Canterbury. (See Highbank.)

RANGITIKEI

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Rangitikei is the region in the south-west of the North Island, which occupies the lower basin of the Rangitikei River and is centred on Marton. The river, the third longest in the North Island, rises in the Kaimanawa Range and flows southwards into the Tasman Sea on the south-west coast between the mouths of the Wanganui and Manawatu Rivers.

RANGITOTO ISLAND

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Rangitoto Island in the Hauraki Gulf, Auckland, soars out of the Waitemata Harbour providing a spectacle for many business residents of the city's downtown district and for thousands of people living in the inner suburbs or on the North Shore. It is the most recently formed of the many volcanic cones on the Auckland isthmus, and is still covered with the scoria spewed up in the last eruption, possibly only 750 or 800 years ago. The scoria supports a blanket of scrub and native trees. The island is separated from the mainland at Takapuna and Devonport by the Rangitoto Channel. It was used for defence installations during World War Two, but it is now administered by the Department of Conservation.

Rangitoto is a common place name in NZ. There is a group of islands in Marlborough Sounds called the Rangitoto Islands; a Mt Rangitoto (1,126 m high) in South Westland; a Rangitoto Peninsula, tipped by Rangitoto Point, running out from Doubtless Bay in Northland; and a small farming settlement 10 km east of Te Kuiti.

RAOUL ISLAND

Raoul Island is the largest and northern-most island in the Kermadec group.

RAOULIA

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Raoulia is a genus of unusual shrubby daisy plants in the family Asteraceae (or Compositae). About 20 endemic species are confined to NZ and a few others described from New Guinea. They commonly form low-growing cushion or mat plants and many are known as scabweeds. Others, such as *Raoulia eximia* with closely packed branches and white woolly leaves, are (along with species of the related genus *Haastia*) known as vegetable sheep. Their white humped forms look like sheep from a distance. Though they are essentially woody some have become modified to form flat mats a metre or more across in open areas such as river beds. The flowers are typical daisy flowers and the seeds have hairy parachutes which aid wind dispersal.

RATA

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{ewc
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Rata trees of two main species, one known simply as rata or northern rata and the other as southern rata, are large and spectacular. They are members of the myrtle family (Myrtaceae), and belong to the genus *Metrosideros*, as does pohutukawa.

Both the rata and the southern rata have profuse crops of brilliant red flowers about Christmas time.

- Northern rata (*M. robusta*) begins life as an epiphyte, that is by germinating on a host tree but not living off it as a true parasite would. It sends down aerial roots, round and round the host tree to the ground, gradually enclosing the host tree; the roots fuse into a trunk with a hollow centre after the host tree has rotted away. According to J T Salmon in *The Native Trees of NZ*, the claim that the rata kills its host tree is questionable and it is probable that the rata can germinate only on an aging host. Vigorous trees, he claims, can probably resist.

A rata can grow 25 m high with a trunk 2.5 m in diameter. It grows throughout the North Island and the northern half of the South Island, but is seen at its best nowadays in the Urewera country. It has a durable, close-grained wood, once used for ship-building.

- The southern rata (*M. umbellata*) grows from the ground, is much smaller, reaching about 15 m in height with a trunk about 1 m in diameter. It grows in places from Whangarei south, but is rare in the North Island. It thrives best on the west coast of the South Island where the rainfall is high, and on Stewart Island.
- The north-west Nelson rata (*M. parkinsonii*), sometimes called the shrubby rata, is a rare plant found mainly in Nelson and down the west coast of the South Island to Greymouth. It also occurs on Little and Great Barrier Islands. It is a straggling, semi-prostrate plant.

All the other six rata species are climbers.

RATANA CHURCH

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Ratana Church, a powerful influence in Maori religion and politics since the early 1920s, was founded by Tahupotiki Wiremu Ratana (1873–1939), a farmer in the Wanganui district and one-time hard drinker. In 1918, a time of despair following World War One and the influenza epidemic, Bill Ratana, as he was known, began having visions. After what appeared to be miraculous cures during the long sessions of sustained prayer, Ratana's fame spread among Maori throughout NZ.

Gradually, Ratana, known also as Te Mangai — that is, a mouthpiece of God — became the focal point of a new religion, basically Christian but with its own evolving credo and ritual. In the 1920s the new sect built a temple at Ratana Pa, 20 km south-east of Wanganui, and 3,000 Maori from many parts of NZ attended the opening. The frontispiece of the new church carried a dedication to faith healing. Spiritual nurses cared for the sick with faith and prayer but with little interest in scientific medicine.

Ratana and his church faced strong opposition over many years but the opposition was highest during the latter part of the 1920s, when newspapers and others claimed that unnecessary suffering and even death had resulted from their avoidance of adequate medical care. The Anglican Church (at that time the denomination with the most Maori adherents) threatened to excommunicate any Anglican who joined the Ratana Church. However, Ratana's influence amongst the Maori people of all religious persuasions increased.

In 1922 he backed his son as a candidate for the Western Maori seat in Parliament. He failed the first time, but in 1931, in a loose alliance with the Labour Party and identifying with its policies, the church won its first Maori seat in parliament. From the 1943 election, the four Maori seats were held by Ratana for many years, and the Ratana-Labour alignment endured as the most powerful, single influence in Maori national politics.

Ratana Pa is still the spiritual headquarters of the church, and the temple with its twin towers still dominates the township. There is also a museum which contains crutches and wheelchairs discarded by the sick who were healed by Ratana. It remains the seventh most populous church in NZ, with nearly 50,000 adherents, increasing by close to 20 per cent during recent intercensal periods.

RATS

Rats belonging to two introduced species are well-established in NZ today — the black or ship rat, and the brown or Norway rat. They both arrived in the earliest days of European settlement. (*See also Kiore.*)

- The black rat (*Rattus rattus*) is a large, aggressive animal, found widely in urban areas, most notably warehouses, but also extensively in rural areas and forests. In ideal conditions it can grow to 33 cm from nose to tip of tail, and breeds six to eight young every month. It is omnivorous and is a carrier of dangerous human and animal diseases. It is adaptable to a formidably wide range of environments.
- The brown rat (*R. norvegicus*) is a few centimetres shorter overall than the black rat, but weighs over twice as much, about 453 g to 680 g. It lives almost always in built up areas, but does occur in remote places and along creeks. It will also eat almost anything, although it is less inclined to prey upon small creatures. It is also a carrier of diseases.

RAUKUMARA FOREST PARK

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Raukumara Forest Park is on the Raukumara Range which runs roughly north-east from the Gisborne-Opotiki highway to Hicks Bay. The park was established in 1979, and covers 115,000 ha. It includes Mt Hikurangi (1,754 m), the most northern high mountain in the country and the first point in NZ to be touched each day by the rising sun.

Almost the whole park is virgin forest. At lower altitudes kamahi, tawa, pukatea, hinau and rewarewa predominate. As altitude increases these species give way to rimu, miro, tawari, and hard beech, and this combination merges into pure beech on the ridge tops. Throughout the park there are several unusual complex mixtures of forest plants — mixtures which are seen nowhere else. The vegetation of Mt Hikurangi — leatherwood, mountain beech, mountain toatoa and snow grass — is an interesting example. A rare feature in the park is the Haparapara River, which contains no introduced fish and is therefore an example of a pristine river.

There is little development in this forest park, though some track-making has been done.

RAUPO

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Raupo (*Typha orientalis*), the NZ bulrush, is a common swamp plant which often grows in association with flax. These two plants were the most used by the pre-European Maori. The leaves were taken for the walls, and sometimes the thatching, of whares. The starchy rhizomes were eaten, as was the pollen which is given off in large quantities. Raupo was, and still is, used for making pois. In many parts of NZ, the raupo hut was the first dwelling put up by newly-arrived European settlers.

Raupo has creeping rhizomes from which protrude leaves 1 to 3 m high. The flowers are crowded together with sterile hairs to form a cylindrical inflorescence at the top of tall, rounded stems. The flowers on the upper part of the plant are male, and on the lower part female.

RAURIMU

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Raurimu is a farming locality just north of the north-western boundary of Tongariro National Park, 6 km north of the settlement at National Park, and 34 km south-east of Taumarunui.

The settlement has lent its name to the world-famous engineering masterpiece, the Raurimu Spiral. Between Raurimu and National Park there is an abrupt increase of altitude of more than 215 m. Surveyors in 1886–87 decided it was impossible for the North Island Main Trunk railway to cross this area with a gradient of less than one in 70, which was the acceptable maximum; so they surveyed an alternative route with a grade of one in 50 which, however, required an extra 20 km and nine viaducts.

A senior engineer of the Public Works Department, R W Holmes, surveyed the broken, bush-covered terrain personally, and in 1898 produced a design. It provided for an ascending spiral, incorporating a complete circle, three horseshoe curves and two short tunnels, artificially increasing the distance between Raurimu and National Park from 5.5 km in a direct line to 11.5 km, and reducing the average gradient to one in 52.

RAWENE

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Rawene is a small town on the southern side of Hokianga Harbour, 43 km west of Kaikohe. The first NZ Company bought land in the area from the local chief, Muriwai, and the first immigrants arrived under Captain James Herd in 1826 to take up their land and settle. The Englishmen were intimidated, however, by the attitude of the local Maori and sailed on with Herd to Sydney.

RAYS AND SKATES

Rays and skates, like sharks, have a skeleton composed of cartilage.

With the exception of the manta rays they are bottom dwelling, and flattened and have a disc-like or diamond-shaped body which incorporates the very much thickened and expanded pectoral fins as 'wings'. Rays are found from tropical to polar seas but the skates are more confined to cold or temperate waters. Some with well-developed tails swim in the normal fish manner by lateral undulations of the hind body and tail, others by passing waves along the pectoral fins from front to rear, and the eagle and manta rays by rhythmic flapping of both wings.

At least 26 species have been recorded in NZ waters. They breathe by drawing water through the large spiracles situated immediately behind the eyes and expelling it through the gills which are situated on the underside of the body.

- Eagle ray (*Mylobatis tenuicaudatus*) grows to about 1 m across the wings and has a total length including the thin whip-like tail, of about 2 m. It is distinguished from the stingrays by its forward projecting head and the wings which are curved backward. The barbed spine or 'sting' is much smaller than on stingrays of similar size. The upper surface is usually yellow-brown or olive green with some blue patterning, particularly in younger individuals. The undersurface is creamy white. It is common in shallow water around the North Island and extends as far south as the northern South Island. It has no commercial value.
- Electric ray (*Torpedo fairchildi*) is the commonest of the electric rays found in NZ waters. The disc is almost circular and is very thickened while the tail is rounded and possesses two small dorsal fins as well as a pronounced caudal fin. This fish is capable of stunning its prey by emitting a powerful electric shock which can also be transmitted to the unwary fisherman even through the hull of his boat or via the net. It grows to about 1 m in length and is grey or dark brown above and a lighter cream colour below. It is a predator on other fish and has no commercial value.
- Manta ray (*Mobula* sp.) is an occasional visitor to our waters and has been sighted off the north-east coast and in the Bay of Plenty. Also known as the devil fish, this ray, with a wing span of up to 3 m, is harmless. It swims near the surface and feeds on plankton and small fish. It is characterised by its size, its broadly diamond-shaped outline and the projecting flaps or horns on either side of the very large mouth.
- Long-tailed stingray (*Dasyatis thetidis*) can grow to over 2 m across and weigh in excess of 200 kg. The body is diamond-shaped and the tail, which is thin and whip-like is longer than the body and bears at least one large barb which is deeply serrated and can be over 30 cm long. This barb can inflict a substantial wound when flailed by the powerful tail and the wound can be made more painful because of the toxins secreted on the barb. It is found around the North Island and is particularly common in summer in shallow water where it rests on the bottom and can be trodden on by the unwary swimmer. The fish has no commercial value but is a nuisance when it becomes entangled in nets.
- Short-tailed stingray (*D. brevicaudatus*) is similar in body size and shape to the long-tailed species but its overall length is less because of its shorter tail which is much thicker and more muscular. The barb or barbs are similar in size. It has a greater range than the

long-tailed ray being found around the north and east coasts of the South Island. It is also similar in colour — dark grey or brown above and white or yellowish-white below.

- Rough skate (*Raja nasuta*) averages 60 to 80 cm in length but can reach 1 m. The body is diamond-shaped and the tail is fairly broad with three rows of conical spines. As the name implies this species has a rough skin dotted with small prickly scales. The upper surface is brown with scattered white spots and the underside is white. It is found all around NZ in fairly shallow water and is caught in trawls. Although related species are popular in other parts of the world as food fish the local demand is limited.
- Smooth skate (*R. innominata*) grows to a much larger size than *R. nasuta* — up to 1.6 m long. The skin is smooth and the upper body colour is grey with scattered dark spots. The tail is narrower than that of the rough skate but also has one to three rows of conical spines. It also occurs all around NZ but in deeper waters down to 200 m. Caught in trawls it has a limited market despite its delicate flesh and good flavour.

READ, Gabriel

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Gabriel Read (1824–94) was an extraordinarily altruistic Tasmanian who discovered readily recoverable deposits of gold near Tuapeka in Central Otago in 1861, disclosed the source almost immediately, and showed more concern for the welfare of miners than enhancing his own personal fortune.

Read was born in Tasmania, the son of a former Captain G F Read, a landholder there, and was reasonably well educated. As a young man he worked unsuccessfully on the Californian goldfields, and made little money on the Victorian fields on his return from North America.

He arrived in Dunedin in January 1861, having heard at times during the 1850s of traces of gold found in Otago, fossicked around Central Otago without showing great enthusiasm for prospecting. He visited a cousin who had settled in Canterbury, and was finally persuaded to prospect seriously in Central Otago by landholder John Hardy. Hardy was later a member of the Provincial Council, and his son accompanied Read on some of his expeditions.

At the end of May 1861, Read went up the Tuapeka River to a place where cattle had broken down the banks and, using a spade, tin dish and butcher's knife, within a matter of hours had seven ounces (nearly 200 g) of clean gold. Otago at the time was in the clutches of an economic slump and Read, ignoring the opportunity to keep working in secret and amass a personal fortune, immediately notified the Provincial Superintendent that the gold was there and plentiful. Within a fortnight of Read's return with two companions to what almost immediately became known as Gabriel's Gully, the gold rush had begun. As many as 1,000 men arrived in a single day at the peak of the rush. During that fortnight, Read and his team retrieved 112 ounces (over 3 kg) of gold.

Read, however, from then on seemed more interested in teaching miners prospecting techniques and persuading them to settle their differences sensibly than in working on his own behalf. He was later granted £1,000 by the Otago Provincial Government for his discovery which led to great prosperity for Otago. The population of the province more than doubled during the rest of 1861, from around 12,000 to 27,000.

After discovering the first field, Read went further up the Tuapeka River and discovered the field at Waitahuna. He spent some time in the North Island, prospecting in the Wairarapa, and twice again during the 1860s revisited this country. He died in Tasmania.

RED ADMIRAL

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Red Admiral (*Bassaris gonerilla*) is a common NZ butterfly, seen at all times of the year. Its wings have eye-catching, vivid red bands and electric blue spots, and a span between 50 and 60 mm. The Maori name, kakahukura, means red garment. It is found in gardens, forests and above the snowline.

A Chatham Island red admiral (*B. g. ida*) has evolved in isolation, with minor differences in colour and shape not easily detected by the lay observer.

RED CROSS

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Red Cross has had a presence in NZ since the beginning of World War One when committees serving effectively as sub-branches of the British Red Cross Society were set up in the four military districts — Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago. These committees collected money to remit to the British Red Cross to cater for NZ forces engaged in the fighting.

A national organisation was established more firmly in February 1917 at a meeting chaired by the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool. But the committee representatives voted to call themselves the NZ Branch of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St John. This organisational structure lasted until 1931 when the NZ Red Cross Society Inc gained autonomy.

The society provides its members with training in first aid, home nursing, community health and hygiene.

The society aims to give succour to the stricken and thus encourage peace and international goodwill. During wars, the Red Cross has traditionally taken a neutral stance, helping the sick, wounded and imprisoned of all sides.

The organisation was at its strongest during the 25 years from the beginning of World War Two with membership of the 40 NZ centres at both senior and junior levels, rising to 45,000.

RED DEER

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Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) is the most common of the introduced deer species, and has caused the most ecological damage over large areas of both islands. It was first liberated for sport near Nelson in 1851 from English and Scottish stock and more than 100 liberations were made between then and 1924, with some of the animals coming via Australia. Originally it was regarded as a valuable source of food and sport for settlers, but from after World War One the threat to the environment from red deer came to be recognised and government cullers were sent into forest areas to supplement the amateur hunters. One estimate is that approaching two million red deer were killed in the 20 years from 1932. It ranges over a wide variety of country from lowland scrub grassland to alpine grasslands. It browses on leaves and seedlings, and, when the numbers get high enough, it can virtually eliminate the regeneration of forests (especially beech) and thus contribute to soil erosion. It is, however, basically a browsing animal doing best of all where forest, scrub and grassland are close together. It has become the basis of a pastoral farming enterprise since the 1960s. (*See also Deer.*)

RED DEVON CATTLE

Red Devon Cattle are claimed by some to be the oldest fixed breed of cattle in Britain with a herd book going back to 1851, about 150 years after farmers had settled on the pure strain. According to a Red Devon Association publication: 'In 1805, John Lawrence, a noted agricultural writer, stated: "From the Devon has derived the Hereford, Old Gloucester Red and the Sussex".'

Red Devon have been exported to a number of countries since the early 19th century. The British Resident, James Busby, imported a Devon bull and 20 heifers in 1838 to his farm in the Bay of Islands. At that time, they were a dual purpose breed for both meat and milk, as were most breeds; in fact, Busby brought them in as draught animals. Modern development has been towards beef production, although they are regarded as good milk-yielding mothers, and they are the most docile of the beef cattle.

In the early 20th century there was a breed register kept by the Angus society; but a herd book came into existence here in 1971 when the Red Devon Association was formed. There are about 130 herds with some breeders claiming that the breed's special qualities are small calves which means no calving troubles, quick and thrifty growth and a high level of tasty beef cuts.

RED FEDS

(see Federation of Labour)

RED POLL CATTLE

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Red Poll Cattle, a dual-purpose milk and meat breed, first arrived in NZ in 1898, but an importation from Australia by the government, in 1917, of two bulls and 20 cows, became the basis of the first herd book started here in 1922. The breed is administered by the NZ Red Poll Cattle Breeders' Association Inc.

Because farming practice in NZ has tended increasingly to favour the specialist beef or dairy breeds, red poll cattle have never become numerous but there was some renewed interest in the breed when farmers moved into dairy beef production.

The breed was developed in East Anglia in England from the large Norfolk Red beef animal and the Suffolk Dun, a dairy breed. The result is an attractive, deep red, naturally poll animal, with an occasional flash of white in the tail. It is a hardy, medium-sized beast, with strong mothering ability. It is used mainly for beef, often to infuse fuller milk capacity into traditional beef herds for mothering.

Samuel Marsden had a herd of Suffolk Duns in New South Wales, and some claim that the first cattle he brought over to Kerikeri were Suffolks rather than Durhams (*see* Shorthorns).

REED, Alfred Hamish

Alfred Hamish Reed (1875–1975) was a publisher and an indefatigable if not highly talented author who became one of NZ's great walkers, covering long distances until a short time before his death aged 99. He climbed Mt Egmont at the age of 80, Ruapehu at 83 and Ngauruhoe at 85. He was born in England, came to NZ with his parents in 1887, worked as a gum digger, then became consecutively a typewriter-salesman and a bookseller in Dunedin.

His firm of **A H & A W Reed** ventured into publishing in 1932, and was for many years a major component of the NZ book publishing industry before it was absorbed by overseas companies.

Reed wrote a number of provincial histories and many books about his remarkable walking tours.

REEFTON

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Reefton, about midway between Greymouth and Westport on the West Coast, is the main township in the Buller region, with 1,000 residents. It was once a gold bonanza boom town. Alluvial gold was found nearby in 1866, but in 1870 gold-bearing quartz reefs were discovered in the hills and the booming young settlement was called Reef Town, later telescoped into Reefton. It was the first town in the country to be lit by hydro-electric power with a dam and dynamo organised by a public company — within six years of electricity becoming commercially available in the US.

REES, William Lee

William Lee Rees (1836–1912) was born in Bristol, emigrated to Australia as a young man, trained as a solicitor and became a Minister of the Congregational Church. He practised in Dunedin after his arrival from Melbourne in 1866, and then in Hokitika and Auckland where he was elected to Parliament in 1876, and became an associate of Grey in the formation of the Young NZ Party. He settled in Gisborne in 1879, and in 1888 visited England to promote a co-operative land and labour colonisation scheme for the East Coast. On his return in 1890, he was elected again to Parliament and was Chairman of Committees in the liberal administration of John Ballance. He wrote a novel, *Sir Gilbert Leigh* (1878), an economic essay, *From Poverty to Plenty* (1888), and *The Life and Times of Sir George Grey* (1892) which was completed in collaboration with his daughter, **Lily Rees**. A second daughter, **Rosemary Rees**, became an author noted for her light romantic novels.

REEVES, Most Rev Sir Paul Alfred

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Most Rev Sir Paul Alfred Reeves (1932–), the 15th Governor-General of NZ, was born in Wellington, the son of a tram driver, and educated at Wellington College, Victoria University, Oxford University and St John's College, Auckland.

After parish work in NZ as an Anglican priest, Reeves spent five years in England as a curate at University College, Oxford, and at Lowestoft. On his return to NZ, he became vicar of Okato from 1964 to 1966, then a lecturer at St John's College, Auckland, for three years, and director of Christian education in the Auckland diocese before becoming Bishop of Waiapu in 1971. At the time of his appointment as Governor-General in November 1985, he was Archbishop of Auckland and Anglican Primate of NZ. He was succeeded in 1990 by Dame Catherine Tizard. He subsequently served a three-year term with the United Nations in New York, and acted as a consultant to the Fijian Government on the revision of their constitution.

REEVES, William Pember

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William Pember Reeves (1857–1932) was an extraordinarily versatile man — a sportsman, politician, journalist and poet. He was the son of William Reeves, a proprietor of the *Lyttelton Times* who became resident Minister for the Middle Island (South Island) during the Fox Ministry in 1871–72. Reeves's mother, Ellen Pember, was the daughter of a wealthy London stockbroker. The parents emigrated to NZ after William Reeves had failed on the stock exchange and after his debt had been fully paid.

William Pember Reeves was born at Lyttelton, was an outstanding scholar at Christ's College, briefly visited England as a young man and would have attended Oxford but for a health problem. When he returned to NZ, he became a shepherd and then qualified as a barrister and solicitor in 1880. He played both rugby and cricket for Canterbury. His interest was not held by the law and he became parliamentary reporter for the *Lyttelton Times* in 1883, editor of the weekly *Canterbury Times* two years later, and from 1889 until he resigned on becoming a cabinet minister, he was editor of the *Lyttelton Times*. He was an outstanding writer and his *The Long White Cloud* (1898) was a remarkable historical commentary on NZ which reads as freshly today as it did then. In 1902 his *State Experiments in Australia and NZ* was published in two volumes, a scholarly survey of legislative experiments in NZ to that time.

Reeves was elected to Parliament in 1887 and in the first Liberal administration became Minister of Education and of Justice, and later of Labour. He was a devout Fabian socialist and this was reflected in the legislation he introduced as a minister, regulating conditions for workers, and introducing the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, which provided a complete code for the conduct of employer/employee relationships. Too radical for Seddon and others on the right wing of the Liberal Party, Reeves became Agent-General in London in 1896.

Reeves's active role in NZ politics was over but he became an influential writer and commentator. He spent most of the rest of his life in England, from 1908 to 1919 as director of the London School of Economics. From 1917 to 1931 he was chairman of the Board of the National Bank of NZ.

REFORM PARTY

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Reform Party, known in full as the NZ Political Reform League, was the most powerful single political organisation in NZ from 1912 until the 1920s. The Political Reform League was formed in Christchurch in 1905 and drew support from right-wing organisations throughout the country, such as the Political Reform Associations, the National Association and the Auckland Electoral League. All these groups backed William Massey in the 1905 election, even though the Liberal government of Richard Seddon still dominated the House. Following the 1908 election, Massey announced the establishment of the Reform Party, but the full NZ Political Reform League was not put together until after Massey came into power in 1912. Massey dominated the Reform Party almost completely until his death in 1925.

The election in 1925 returned Reform to power under Gordon Coates with an unprecedented 54 seats. After only one term under Coates, however, Reform was cut back to just under 30 seats and the United Party, with support from the Labour Party, formed a government with Sir Joseph Ward as Prime Minister in 1928. The Reform Party was never again a major force in politics, although it formed a coalition with the United Party led by George Forbes in 1931 and this government prevailed until defeated by Labour in 1935.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Regional Geography is summarised as follows:

North Auckland and Auckland

Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains

Volcanic Plateau

East Coast (North Island)

Taranaki

Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain

Nelson

Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast

West Coast (South Island)

Inland Canterbury and Southern Alps

Canterbury Plains

Otago

Southland and Fiordland

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - North Auckland and Auckland

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General features: Runs towards north-west irregular coastline, undulating to hilly, long indented inlets, mudflats, estuaries and sand dunes.

Topography: Generally below 180 m; complex low-lying upland; resistant volcanic outcrops up to 600 m high.

Climate: Very warm, humid summers; mild winters; rainfall 1,000 to 2,500 mm peaking during winter; south-west winds prevail.

Soils: Northern yellow-brown earths and podzols left by kauri forests; loams and clays from volcanic rocks; soft-rock uplands with volcanic outcrops.

Vegetation and land use: Heavily forested; patches of rich dairy land on formerly swampy, organic soils; some wool and store sheep; dairying; fat lambs near Auckland; patchy land use.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Bay of Plenty, Waikato-Thames-Hauraki Plains

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General features: Sunny and sheltered; much of plain area formerly swampy; when drained has produced good farm land.

Topography: Largest lowland area in North Island; mainly low downland, and river flats and basins; wider alluvial flats near Thames firth.

Climate: Very warm summers, mild winters; rainfall 1,000 to 1,500 mm, with winter maximum.

Soils: Volcanic ash covers much of area; most soils intrazonal or azonal; yellow-brown pumice soils in Bay of Plenty, peaty soils with high ground water on Hauraki Plains.

Vegetation and land use: Intensively farmed dairying region; great reliance on topdressing; some fat lambs; extensive exotic forests in Bay of Plenty region.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Volcanic Plateau

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General features: Covers most of central North Island; topdressing has greatly increased usable farm land.

Topography: Even surface; occasional ridges and volcanic cones.

Climate: Mountain climate; high rainfall, heavy winter snow; cold and wet in winter, very hot in summer.

Soils: Pumice soils, lacking in essential trace elements; yellow-brown pumice soils from volcanic material.

Vegetation and land use: Largely undeveloped scrub and native forests; extensive exotic forests; topdressing of former manuka and scrub area for farming.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - East Coast (North Island)

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General features: Covers 560 km, from Cape Palliser to East Cape.

Topography: Belt of high country cut by Manawatu Gorge; flat in valleys, hilly elsewhere; largest flat areas are Poverty Bay flat and Heretaunga Plain.

Climate: Very warm summers, moderate winters; rainfall 1,000 to 1,500 mm, less reliable in spring and summer; summer Foehn winds (warm and dry).

Soils: Southern and central yellow-brown earths; patches of recent alluvial soils along rivers; yellow-grey earths on rolling land south of Hawke's Bay.

Vegetation and land use: Semi-extensive sheep farming (wool and store sheep); intensive fat-lamb production on plains; market gardens and orchards near Napier and Hastings; pockets of dairying further south.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Taranaki

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General features: Mt Taranaki (Egmont) centres the ring plain that surrounds it.

Topography: Inland is dissected plateau to 900 m; sharp crested ridges heavily dissected by streams, highly eroded; elevated plain ends in sea cliffs.

Climate: Warm summers, mild winters; rainfall 1,000 to 2,500 mm, with maximum in winter; prevailing west winds with occasional north-north-east gales; reliable rainfall.

Soils: Ring plain consists of yellow-brown loams, with granular clay from volcanic ash; overlay of fertile ash and sediment from Mt Egmont; soft-rock uplands away from coast.

Vegetation and land use: Contrast between rich, closely farmed dairying ring plain, and inland country with severely eroded steep ridges covered in second-growth forest or dense gorse.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Manawatu-Horowhenua Coast Plain

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"R0540PG","MAPNI20",
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General features: Stretches from Manawatu Gorge to coast, then as series of terraces along foot of coastal hills.

Topography: Plain narrows toward south; slope becomes more gradual near coast; Manawatu River winds across plain to sea.

Climate: Rainfall 760 to 1,500 mm; north-west winds prevail; relatively frequent gales; warm summers, mild winters, rain reliable and evenly distributed throughout the year.

Soils: Sand dunes and swampy hollows common along coast; steep land yellow-brown earths inland; extensive young soils from dune sands along coast.

Vegetation and land use: Some hollows contain native flax (*Phormium tenax*) for textile industry; pockets of dairying and fat-lamb production.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Nelson

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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"TOPIC")]! "MAP")]!
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General features: Sunny, sheltered area; highest total sunshine hours in NZ.

Topography: V-shaped area separated by low upland of Moutere Hills.

Climate: Very warm summers, mild winters; rainfall 1,000 to 1,500 mm, with winter maximum; very sunny.

Soils: Pockets of fertile, recent alluvial soils in yellow-grey and yellow-brown earths.

Vegetation and land use: Orchards and market gardens; hops and tobacco also grown on flat, rolling land.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Marlborough-Kaikoura Coast

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General features: Marlborough Sounds form system of deeply drowned river valleys; small isolated settlements.

Topography: Lower parts of Marlborough Plain — formerly swampy.

Climate: Warm summers, mild winters; rainfall 900 to 2,000 mm, evenly distributed; west-north-west winds prevail.

Soils: Yellow-brown earths with pockets of alluvial soils.

Vegetation and land use: Mainly sheep or cash cropping, where land is developed.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - West Coast (South Island)

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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TOPIC")]!  MAP")]!
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General features: Narrow discontinuous coastal plain stretching along foot of ranges.

Topography: Hills rise steeply from plain; lowland often extends inland along river valleys.

Climate: Mild temperatures; rainfall increases inland with height; winter maximum; south-west winds prevail.

Soils: Extensive grey podzols, with recent swamp soils on alluvial flats.

Vegetation and land use: Mostly undeveloped scrub and native bush; some dairying.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Inland Canterbury and Southern Alps

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General features: Sparsely settled, tussock country; rising to main axial range.

Topography: Foothills of Alps have glaciated valleys rising to rugged central range; many peaks over 3,000 m.

Climate: Warm summers, cold winters; generally cooler than Canterbury Plains; rainfall over 6,000 mm in Alps, declining to less than 800 mm in drier eastern hills; prevailing north-west wind.

Soils: Alpine barrens, yellow-brown earths; many shingle screes and glacial deposits.

Vegetation and land use: Mainly extensive pastoralism; store cattle and sheep; wool is main product; mostly native pastures; alpine vegetation, bare rocks and screes in Alps.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Canterbury Plains

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General features: Largest area of flat land in NZ.

Topography: Plain 65 km wide at centre; narrows at either end; rivers have wide beds and meander across plain.

Climate: Warm summers, cool winters; low rainfall (580 to 760 mm); frequent frosts, occasional light winter snow; hot dry north-west Foehn wind in summer.

Soils: Very thick layer of gravel deposited by rivers; thickest and coarsest near mountains from which rivers flow; soils range from stony gravel to fine silts.

Vegetation and land use: Deep layer of fine sediment provides fertile soil for cereals, fodder crops, and sheep pasture; cash cropping on former swamps near Christchurch.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY - Otago

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General features: Range and basin topography.

Topography: Ranges have steep sharp faces and gentle back slopes inclining toward basins; basin plains occur at 300 to 600 m.

Climate: Warm summers, cool winters; rainfall 330 to 1,100 mm, evenly distributed.

Soils: High country yellow-brown earths on ranges; yellow-grey earths, often stony in basins.

Vegetation and land use: Sheep farming for wool and fat lamb plus some cattle and orchards; irrigation necessary in low-rainfall areas.

Southland and Fiordland

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General features: Fiordland covers south-west extremity of NZ.

Topography: Fiordland is mountainous, with flat-floored valleys; Southland plain is rolling.

Climate: Cooler than Otago, over 5,000 mm of rain in parts of Fiordland; only 900 to 1,300 mm on east coast when cloudy, windy conditions are common.

Soils: Southland Plain has extensive deposits of gravel and silt; Fiordland mostly sub-alpine grey soils and grey podzols.

Vegetation and land use: Fat-lamb production in Southland; Fiordland agriculturally undeveloped and unproductive; scenic attractions.

REID, John Richard

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John Richard Reid (1928–) was the outstanding NZ cricketer during the 1950s and early 1960s and one of the greatest all-rounders this country has produced.

He was born in Auckland and educated at Hutt Valley High School where he showed promise as a brilliant rugby five-eighth as well as a fine batsman. An illness made him opt for cricket rather than rugby as his main sport. He played his first first-class match for Wellington as a 19-year-old and two years later was included in the NZ team which toured England. He was a regular member of the national side until the mid-sixties, and captain from 1956 when he led NZ to its first full test victory — against the West Indies at Auckland.

Reid was a stocky build with powerful shoulders and a magnificent hitter of the ball. In 1955, he won both the Windsor Cup as the country's best bowler and the Redpath Cup as the best batsman.

In his career, Reid played 58 tests, making 3,428 runs in 108 innings at an average of 33.28; and took 85 wickets at an average of 33.35. Over his whole first-class career, he scored 16,128 runs at an average of 41.35 and including 29 centuries; and took 466 first-class wickets for an average of 22.60.

REILLY, CHRISTOPHER

(see Horatio Hartley)

REISCHEK, Andreas

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Andreas Reischek (1845–1902) was an Austrian naturalist and taxidermist who spent 12 years in NZ in the late 19th century, collecting thousands of natural history specimens for museums and for himself.

Reischek was born in Linz, in Austria, was trained first as a baker, served as a soldier and became a taxidermist in Vienna. At the end of the 1870s he was chosen to visit NZ by Dr Hochstetter, to assist in setting up museum displays. He spent long periods walking NZ, including remote areas such as the King Country and Fiordland. He visited the off-shore islands and even the Auckland and Campbell Islands. The story of this remarkable man's indefatigable searching and collecting of specimens has been told in a book called *The Collector* by Michael King.

Reischek's collection of fish and reptiles exceeded 8,000 items, birds more than 3,000 specimens, and plants nearly 2,500. He also gathered Maori weapons, carvings, canoe ornaments, personal ornaments and agricultural implements, as well as skulls and even some preserved corpses. He learnt to speak English and Maori soon after beginning his travels here, and his wiry figure accompanied by his dog, Caesar, became a familiar sight to many NZers, including a number of close friends he made among Maori.

He is commemorated by Reischek Col, a saddle in the Southern Alps between North Peak (2,660 m) and Bastion Peak (2,454 m) in the Jollie Range; by Reischek Glacier on the eastern side of the saddle in Central Canterbury; and by Reischek Stream which runs from the glacier.

RELIGION

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Religion in NZ is predominantly Christian, with about 60 per cent of the total population claiming adherence to one of the four main denominations — Anglican (22 per cent), Presbyterian (16 per cent) Roman Catholic (15 per cent) and Methodist (4 per cent).

However, these figures have tended to decline over recent decades, except for Catholics who have remained largely static; and as all are based on census claims they bear little relation to actual church membership. Many people name the denomination with which their family is associated, but do not themselves go to church on a regular basis. With the smaller denominations, the figures for those claiming adherence are a more accurate guide to the number of practising members. The largest increase in religious professions during the decade to the mid-1990s was Hindus from a small base to about 18,000, Buddhists to about 13,000 and for 'Christian' with no denomination named, a large group numbering more than 75,000.

A dramatic decline in those claiming adherence to the major denominations was paralleled by the steep climb to more than 650,000 of those claiming 'no religion'. Another 25,000 have objected to professing a religion in recent censuses. The indications are that more than one-third of NZers have a low or no commitment to institutional religion.

The following religious sects, listed in the Census, all have members in NZ but each representing less than 2 per cent of the population: 'Christian', Baptist, Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Ratana, 'Protestant', Brethren, Salvation Army, Atheist, Agnostic, Jehovah's Witness, Seventh Day Adventist, Church of Christ, Congregational, Lutheran, Ringatu, Assemblies of God, Hindu, Pentecostal, Undenominational, Eastern Orthodox, Hebrew, Union Church, Apostolic, Undenominational Christian, Buddhist, Spiritualist, Christadelphian, Mohammedan, Reformed Church of NZ, Society of Friends, Humanist, Orthodox.

REMARKABLES, THE

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MVIMAGE,  MVIMAGE,
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"TOPIC")]!  MAP")]!
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The Remarkables is the name for a range of mountains along the southern side of Lake Wakatipu in Central Otago. They were named in 1857 by Alexander Garvie, assistant to the Otago Provincial Surveyor, John Turnbull Thomson. It is an appropriate name for a remarkable range of mountains soaring steeply with serrated peaks from the rugged countryside of Central Otago.

RESERVE BANK

(see Banking)

RESOLUTION ISLAND

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Resolution Island lies off the coast of Fiordland, just north of the entrance to Dusky Sound and separated from the mainland by Acheron Passage. It was named after James Cook's ship in which he visited Dusky Sound during his second voyage in 1773. It was the first declared bird sanctuary in NZ.

Resolution Bay in Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough, was also named after Cook's vessel.

RETURNED SERVICES ASSOCIATION

Returned Services Association (RSA) was formed during World War Two, in the tradition of and partly composed of the membership of the South African War Veterans' Association of NZ and the NZ Returned Soldiers' Association.

South African War Veterans' Associations were formed as incorporated societies in various districts throughout the country in the early years of the 20th century to keep alive the comradeship among those who had fought in the South African War, often known as the Boer War. With about 8,000 potential members distributed throughout the country, the associations had little political impact and the national federation, the South African War Veterans' Association of NZ, was not formed until after World War One. Members of the association and veterans of subsequent wars in which NZ has participated have been eligible for membership of the RSA.

The NZ Returned Soldiers' Association was formed in 1915 and, by the end of World War One, something approaching 100,000 people were eligible to join. Membership reached 57,000 in 1920, and the association remained a politically powerful organisation right through to World War Two. The economic depression of the 1930s increased the membership and influence of the organisation as veterans, who were out of work and suffering financial hardship, felt deprived of social rewards they felt they had fought for. The association fought for a variety of social advances between the two world wars, notably the availability of land for settlement and pensions, and joined the debate on issues such as hydro-electric power development and state ownership of some industries. The sale of poppies during the week leading up to Anzac Day began in 1922, and much of the revenue was used in the 1930s for unemployment relief.

The Returned Soldiers' Association was politically a more liberal organisation than its successor, formed during World War Two, the Returned Services Association. The change of name was the result of the wider spread of service, including the navy and the air force.

By 1947 membership of the RSA exceeded 136,000, and it was politically at its most influential from the end of World War Two until the mid-1960s with a membership always close to 100,000. But despite additional sources of membership from veterans of the Korean and Vietnam wars, its power declined markedly from the mid-1970s.

The Returned Services Association is a much more conservative, even reactionary, organisation than its predecessor of the 1920s and 1930s, and this prompted the formation during World War Two of the Second NZ Expeditionary Forces Association, a much more liberal lobbying organisation which briefly opposed the RSA on the issue of peace-time conscription in 1949. Its influence thereafter dwindled.

A number of specialist organisations grew from the two major wars, notably those for Gallipoli veterans, former prisoners of war, home servicemen, servicewomen, disabled servicemen and former airmen and sailors.

REWAREWA

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"TOPIC")]!  
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Rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), also known as the NZ honeysuckle, is a striking tree which grows widely through the North Island and throughout the Marlborough Sounds. It is always easily recognisable by its upright branches, tall slim trunk and thick, pointed leaves with serrated edges. It is one of only two members native to NZ of the huge Protea family, which has more than 1,000 species in South Africa and Australia. It grows to 30 m in height, has a dark, smooth bark, and can be mistaken for a young kauri from a distance because of its upright stance. The timber is strong but not durable and consequently of little commercial value.

RHODES BROTHERS

William Barnard Rhodes

George Rhodes

Robert Heaton Rhodes

Joseph Rhodes

Rhodes Brothers, four in number, came to NZ in the early days of European settlement and became rich and powerful. They came from a family of 14 children in England. Their father was a tenant farmer.

RHODES BROTHERS - William Barnard Rhodes

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William Barnard Rhodes (1807–78), the oldest of the four immigrants, went to sea as a young man and built up interests in a trading ship and in land in Australia, before he began whaling round the NZ coast. During his first visit to NZ he sailed into Lyttelton Harbour, climbed the Port Hills and later wrote the first known description of the Canterbury Plains. He established the first cattle station in the South Island, near Akaroa, putting a William Green and his wife, from Sydney, in charge of the stock while he continued trading for a while before setting himself up in Wellington in 1840. He built a wharf at Wellington and settled at Te Aro, but continued to spread his business interests in partnerships with his brothers, who had followed him out from England. They bought land together in the South Island, including the famous station called The Levels at Timaru. He owned a run on the hills of Wadestown, and bought a large property near Bulls, called Heaton Park.

He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1853 to 1866, the Wellington Provincial Council from 1861 to 1869 and the Legislative Council from 1871 to 1878. Among the many business undertakings in which he played an important part were the NZ Shipping Company, the Bank of NZ and the NZ Insurance Company. He was twice married, but had no legitimate children (*see* William Barnard Rhodes-Moorhouse).

RHODES BROTHERS - George Rhodes

George Rhodes (1816–64) was the second brother to arrive in NZ, in 1843. He first of all managed his older brother's Banks Peninsula property, became a partner, and, when Robert Heaton Rhodes arrived in 1850, the three brothers owned a large part of Banks Peninsula. They traded profitably with the first members of the Canterbury Association who arrived in Lyttelton late in 1850. They later took over The Levels Station, a large block centred on what is today the city of Timaru, and George managed this station. One of his sons, **A E G Rhodes** (1859–1922), became an MP and was Mayor of Christchurch in 1901.

RHODES BROTHERS - Robert Heaton Rhodes

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Robert Heaton Rhodes (1815–84) arrived in 1850 and stayed on to manage the Banks Peninsula properties after George had moved to The Levels at Timaru. Robert later moved to Christchurch and became a member of the Canterbury Provincial Council for more than 20 years, and was elected to the House of Representatives from 1871 to 1874. His eldest son, **Sir Heaton Rhodes** (1861–1956), was a cabinet minister in the Massey Government from 1912 to 1925.

RHODES BROTHERS - Joseph Rhodes

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{ewc
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Joseph Rhodes (1826–1905), the fourth brother to make a name in NZ history, had run away to sea as a youth and joined his brother William in Wellington. He established himself as a storekeeper, spent some time in Australia and then returned to become a large landholder in Hawke's Bay. The brothers were tough opportunists, even grasping, and amassed large fortunes among them. The exception was George who managed The Levels and who seemed to be more gentle and reflective than his brothers.

RHODES, Pauline

Pauline Rhodes, was born in Christchurch, and attended Canterbury School of Fine Arts and Christchurch Teachers Training College. In her exhibition in Christchurch in 1982, she spoke of her concern with space and the use of metal, especially the visual effect achieved by rusting. She uses iron as a material very characteristic of NZ. Her abandonment of traditional methods of sculpture affords a new visual experience.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Rhodes Scholarships have enabled NZers between the ages of 19 and 25, selected for all-round ability, to study at Oxford University. The scholarships are funded from an estate bequeathed for the purpose by a wealthy 19th-century, British capitalist and colonial administrator, Cecil John Rhodes. He was Prime Minister of Cape Colony in the 1890s, but resigned following complicity in the illegal Jameson Raid into the Transvaal, then a Boer Colony, in 1895.

Rhodes Scholarships for Commonwealth countries and the US were established according to the terms of Rhodes's will, and the first awarded to a NZer was in 1904. Mostly one scholarship was awarded a year until 1926, since when two have been allocated most years. Women became eligible in 1977. Scholars have their transport to Oxford paid, and are given a personal allowance during the term of the award (usually two years). They are chosen by a committee, which is chaired by the Governor-General.

Among NZ Rhodes Scholars who have later become famous were Arthur Espie Porritt (1923), John Edward Lovelock (1931), Geoffrey Sandford Cox (1932), Daniel Marcus Davin (1936), Robert William Burchfield (1949), Colin James Maiden (1955), C R Laidlaw (1968) and David Kirk (1985).

The NZ Scholars

1903	Not awarded
1904	<u>James Allen Thomson, Otago</u>
1905	Philip Wilfred Robertson, <u>Victoria</u>
1906	Robert Alexander Farquharson, <u>Otago</u>
1907	Colin Macdonald Gilray, <u>Otago</u>
1908	Solomon Nethheim Ziman, <u>Auckland</u>
1909	Allan MacDougall, <u>Victoria</u>
1910	Kenneth Sisam, <u>Auckland</u>
1911	Alfred George Marshall, <u>Auckland</u>
1912	Alan Wallace, <u>Auckland</u>
1913	Frederick Fisher Miles, <u>Otago</u>
1914	William Meirion Jones, <u>Auckland</u>
1915	Henry Stokes Richards, <u>Canterbury</u> (killed before taking up the scholarship)
1916	Athol Hudson, <u>Victoria</u> (killed in action before taking up the scholarship)
1917	Alexander Francis Meldrum, <u>Victoria</u> ; Arthur Osborne Ponder, <u>Canterbury</u>
1918	Harold Gladstone Miller, <u>Victoria</u>
1919	Norman Macdonald Richmond, <u>Canterbury</u>
1920	Willis Thomas Goodwin Airey, <u>Auckland</u> ; Stanley Powell McCallum, <u>Canterbury</u>
1921	Hubert James Ryburn, <u>Otago</u>
1922	George Gothard Aitken, <u>Victoria</u>
1923	<u>Arthur Espie Porritt, Otago</u>
1924	Robert Stevenson Aitken, <u>Otago</u>
1925	John Angus Dunning, <u>Auckland</u>
1926	Montefiore Barack, <u>Canterbury</u> ; Charles Eugene Low, <u>Canterbury</u>
1927	Alex Leslie Haslam, <u>Canterbury</u> ; Wilfred George Kalaugher, <u>Victoria</u>
1928	John Faithful Fortescue Platts-Mills, <u>Victoria</u> ; Charles Andrew Sharp, <u>Otago</u>
1929	Ernest Edmond Bayley, <u>Auckland</u> ; Wilton Ernest Henley, <u>Otago</u>

1930 James Campbell Dakin, [Otago](#); Percy Croft Minns, [Auckland](#)
1931 [John Edward Lovelock](#), [Otago](#); John Stephen Watt, [Auckland](#)
1932 James Munro Bertram, [Auckland](#); Geoffrey Sandford Cox, [Otago](#)
1933 Not awarded
1934 Malcolm McGregor Cooper, Massey; Norman Davis, [Otago](#); Ian Frank George Milner, [Canterbury](#)
1935 Eric Percival Haslam, [Auckland](#); Lester Francis Moller, [Otago](#); Winston Francis Monk, [Canterbury](#)
1936 [Daniel Marcus Davin](#), [Otago](#); John Derek Lewis, [Auckland](#)
1937 Archibald Gordon Bogle, [Canterbury](#); George Clifford James Dalton, [Canterbury](#)
1938 George Lawrence Hogben, [Auckland](#); John Nicholson Matson, [Canterbury](#)
1939 Ian Ellis Berendsen, [Victoria](#); George Crowley Weston, [Canterbury](#)
1940 Henry Edgar Garrett, [Canterbury](#); Murray William Speith, [Auckland](#) (died of wounds in Italy)
1941 Alan Stewart, [Massey](#); Jack Seddon Rumbold, [Canterbury](#)
1942–45 Not awarded
1946 George Law Cawkwell, [Auckland](#); Bruce Fairgray Harris, [Auckland](#); John Wallace Ridley, [Canterbury](#)
1947 Gilbert Stanley Bogle, [Victoria](#); Robert Owen Davies, [Otago](#)
1948 William Percival Packard, [Canterbury](#); Leslie Colin Woods, [Auckland](#)
1949 [Robert William Burchfield](#), [Victoria](#); Francis Foulkes, [Auckland](#)
1950 John Derek Kingsley North, [Otago](#); Peter Selwyn O'Connor, [Auckland](#)
1951 Lloyd Thomas Evans, Lincoln; Donald Lorimer Schultz, [Canterbury](#)
1952 Graham Harry Jeffries, [Otago](#); Hugh Campbell Templeton, [Otago](#)
1953 David Bramwell Horseley, [Victoria](#); Duncan Montgomery Stewart, [Canterbury](#)
1954 Denis Bazeley Gordon McLean, [Victoria](#); Kenneth Alfred Kingsley North, [Otago](#)
1955 Colin James Maiden, [Auckland](#)
1956 Colin Gordon Beer, [Otago](#); David George Simmers, [Victoria](#)
1957 Robert William Bilger, [Auckland](#); Graeme Max Neutze, Lincoln
1958 David Vere-Jones, [Victoria](#); Graham Allen Wright, [Auckland](#)
1959 Graeme Francis Rea, [Otago](#); Donald Lindsay Mathieson, [Victoria](#)
1960 Robert John Aspden, [Auckland](#); James Julian Bennett Jack, [Otago](#)
1961 John Telfer Reid, [Massey](#); Christopher James Tobin, [Canterbury](#)
1962 Brian Charles Gould, [Auckland](#); Colin Alexander Jeffcott, [Victoria](#)
1963 Alan Comrie Kirkness, [Auckland](#); David Francis Natusch, [Canterbury](#)
1964 William David Baragwanath, [Auckland](#); William Sam Waklin, [Canterbury](#)
1965 P J A Tipping, [Canterbury](#); A H Hayman, [Lincoln](#)
1966 J S Baird, [Otago](#); S M Boldt, [Victoria](#)
1967 J G Beckett, [Auckland](#); A R Galbraith, [Auckland](#)
1968 C R Laidlaw, [Otago](#); D J Milliner, [Auckland](#)
1969 S G Maister, [Canterbury](#); D V Williams, [Victoria](#)
1970 M G Jamieson, [Otago](#); R E McConnel, [Canterbury](#)
1971 P W T Adams, [Canterbury](#); P A McNaughton, [Auckland](#)
1972 J W Lee, [Canterbury](#); D C G Skegg, [Otago](#)
1973 A H Brown, [Auckland](#); A E G Raine, [Otago](#)

1974 C B Cato, [Auckland](#); V R Ham, [Canterbury](#)
 1975 J A Matheson, [Otago](#); R B Stewart, [Auckland](#)
 1976 D N J Hart, [Otago](#); J A Hood, [Auckland](#)
 1977 Stephanie A Kingsley, [Auckland](#); C J Ross, [Victoria](#)
 1978 Jane E Harding, [Auckland](#); J E Belich, [Victoria](#)
 1979 Janet Eyre, [Auckland](#); Deborah Mabbett, [Victoria](#)
 1980 D M Elder, [Canterbury](#); J A Hayes, [Victoria](#)
 1981 Christine R French, [Otago](#)
 1982 Benedict W Kingsbury, [Canterbury](#); Philip J Lewin, [Victoria](#)
 1983 A R Gover, [Canterbury](#); Nancy Sturman, [Otago](#)
 1984 Penelope Brook, [Auckland](#); D Goddard, [Victoria](#)
 1985 D Kirk, [Otago](#); R J Major, [Massey](#)
 1986 F W Elworthy, [Lincoln](#); T G Parkin, [Victoria](#)
 1987 Andrew Moore, [Canterbury](#); Ngaire Woods, [Auckland](#)
 1988 Ceri Evans, [Otago](#); Christopher Wong, [Auckland](#)
 1989 Marama Findlay, [Massey](#); Andrew Smith, [Waikato](#)
 1990 Andrew Grant, [Auckland](#); Prudence Scott, [Otago](#)
 1991 Charlotte Denny, [Canterbury](#); Grant Edwards, [Lincoln](#)
 1992 Jenni Adams, [Canterbury](#); John Danesh, [Otago](#); Susan Lamb, [Otago](#)
 1993 Jenny Martin, [Otago](#); Justine Munro, [Victoria](#); David Rodin, [Waikato](#)
 1994 Matthew Barr, [Canterbury](#); Imogen Dickie, [Canterbury](#); Merata Kawharu, [Auckland](#)
 1995 Jenny Cooper, [Otago](#); Felix Geiringer, [Victoria](#); Peter Rutledge, [Auckland](#)

RHODES-MOORHOUSE, William Barnard

William Barnard Rhodes-Moorhouse, (1887–1915) was a London-born part-Maori, who became the first airman to win the [Victoria Cross](#).

His mother, Mary-Ann, was the daughter of [William Barnard Rhodes](#), a rich and powerful colonial immigrant, and a [Maori](#) woman whose name is not known. She contested her father's will, won about \$1.5 million, emigrated to England and married the member of a prominent [Canterbury](#) colonial family, Edward Moorhouse. The son, who legally adopted the name Rhodes-Moorhouse, became an expert in aircraft design and aerodynamics, and was appointed officer-in-charge of the Royal Flying Corps workshops at South Farnborough.

After requesting to fly on active duty, Rhodes-Moorhouse was posted to France and in April 1915, in a B-E 26 biplane, attacked a key [railway](#) junction at Courtrai. He scored a direct hit with a 100-lb bomb after being hit in the stomach by a bullet during his approach, was hit again in the leg and the hand as he checked the extent of the damage, and flew back to his base through heavy ground fire aimed at his slow and low-flying aircraft, determined not to land behind German lines. He was cheered by Indian troops as he flew his battered biplane back behind the British front line. He died of wounds the next day, and was awarded the VC posthumously for what the British Commander, General Sir John French, then called 'the most important bomb dropped in the war so far'.

Rhodes-Moorhouse left an infant son who died fighting in the [Battle of Britain](#) 23 years later. They are buried side by side on a hill near the family home in Dorset.

RIBALDO

Ribaldo (*Mora pacifica*) is a plump-bodied morid cod which averages about 50 cm in length and 4 kg in weight. Unlike the related red cod, it has no dark blotch on the body beside the pectoral fin and its eyes are larger and more protruding. It is greyish pink above, has a white belly and reddish fins.

It is a deep-water bottom-living fish which is moderately common in depths of 300 to 700 m around the South Island. It is caught commercially by trawl and longline and has a white flesh which is firmer than that of red cod.

RICCARTON

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Riccarton is a dormitory suburb abutting the western boundary of Christchurch City. It was the first district in Canterbury to be settled by Europeans. First to arrive was a group of farmers in April 1840, but after an unsatisfactory harvest they moved to Banks Peninsula. Two years later the Deans brothers, John and William, moved into the area, calling it after their home district in south-west Scotland. They prospered and their pioneering efforts are remembered today by Deans Bush which was presented to Christchurch by their descendants, and by Riccarton House, the old family homestead, situated on 5 ha of reserve. The Deans Cottage, the second house to be built in Canterbury, is now preserved as a pioneer museum. The Deans' descendants are still living in Christchurch and Riccarton has given its name to one of the best-known racecourses in the country.

RICHARDSON, Harry Linley

Harry Linley Richardson (1878–1947), son of a London artist, studied at Harry Blackburn's School for Drawing for the Press, and at Goldsmith's School of Art. He won the Queen's Prize for Life Drawing and illustrated a reissue of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*. After studying at the Julian Academy in Paris, Richardson returned to London and illustrated the de luxe works of George Eliot.

He was elected to the Royal Society of British Artists in 1905, and gave drawing classes at Dorking. He arrived at Wellington in 1908 to teach life classes at the Technical College art school, later moving to Palmerston North as head of the art school there. His interest in Maori life and mythology was greatly influenced by Augustus Hamilton. Like Goldie and Lindauer he painted portraits of Maori, and his ability to elucidate the personality of the sitter is evident. The same quality is also apparent in his European portraits.

RICHMOND, Dorothy Kate

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Dorothy Kate Richmond (1861–1935), an influential landscape painter, was born in Auckland, the daughter of J C Richmond, but spent much of her upbringing with her father in England and Europe where her education heavily emphasised art and music. At the age of 17 she obtained a scholarship which enabled her to study for two years at the Slade School in London under A Legros before returning to NZ in 1881. She remained with her father in Nelson, and then Otaki, until his death in 1898, after which she left for Europe.

In 1901, she and Frances Hodgkins joined Norman Garstin's summer class in Normandy where they became close friends. They travelled in France, Italy, England and Holland before returning to NZ late in 1903, landing in Wellington. The following year they held a joint exhibition and shared a studio until Frances Hodgkins left Wellington and again made her way to Europe.

D K Richmond became an active member of the Academy of Fine Arts and for many years served as a member of its council as well as being on the selection and hanging committees. She established a studio at 83a Hill Street and, as E H McCormick put it, 'Remained in Wellington to continue that long, industrious, useful career which won her the leading place in the Capital's artistic circles.'

She painted mainly landscapes, sometimes with figures, still life and flower studies, but also a few portraits.

RICHMOND, Mathew

Mathew Richmond (1801–87) was an English-born army officer and administrator. He became Superintendent of the Southern District of NZ, immediately before Lieutenant-Governor Eyre became the Chief Executive of the province of New Munster.

Richmond had served with the British Army in South Africa, Portugal, Greece and New South Wales, before he was appointed a commissioner to examine land claims in NZ in June 1840. He was in Wellington at the time of the so-called Wairau Affray, and was appointed Chief Police Magistrate for the Southern District, and then the Superintendent for the same region, a post he held from 1844 until Eyre arrived in 1847. The ‘Southern District’ was the area south of a line drawn eastwards from the Patea River and was known from 1846 as New Munster. Richmond later became a member of the Legislative Council.

A son, **Andrew James Richmond** (1832–80), was a member of the House of Representatives from 1861 until 1880. He had a large sheep run in Marlborough, and the Richmond Range which runs along the northern side of the Wairau River valley was named after him.

RICHMOND FAMILY

James Crowe Richmond

Christopher William Richmond

Richmond

Richmond Family members were enormously influential in the early days of European settlement at national level and at local level in Taranaki and Nelson. The Richmonds were closely associated by marriage with the powerful Taranaki Atkinson family and with the pioneering Hursthouse family. The first to arrive here were James Crowe Richmond and his brother, Henry Robert Richmond.

RICHMOND FAMILY - James Crowe Richmond

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James Crowe Richmond (1822–98) had trained as a civil engineer, specialising in railway engineering, and was also a highly skilled watercolourist. He took up land in Taranaki in association with other members of his family and the Atkinsons, visited England for three years between 1854 and 1857, and on his return was elected a member of the Provincial Council and appointed Provincial Secretary. In these roles he was involved in the purchase of the Waitara block, and supported the hard line which led to war with the Maori. During the land wars the Richmond women and children were evacuated to Nelson.

In 1860 Richmond was elected MP for Omata. From 1861 he was living in Nelson and the following year was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands there. He had written for the *Taranaki Herald* and became editor of the *Nelson Examiner*. He was a member of the executive of the Nelson Provincial Council, before becoming Colonial Secretary in the Weld Ministry in 1865, and Minister of Native Affairs in the Stafford Ministry from 1866. After the defeat of the Stafford Government, Richmond spent about ten years out of the country, working for a brief period as a railway engineer in Algeria. He made attempts to get back into politics but failed electorally. In 1883 he was appointed to the Legislative Council and held his seat until his retirement in 1892.

Richmond was a dedicated politician with a strong sense of duty, but he is best remembered as a painter. He and his protégé, John Gully, were major exhibitors at the NZ Exhibition in Dunedin in 1865, and Richmond won a silver medal for an oil painting. He was one of the few southern painters asked to exhibit by the Society of Arts in Auckland in 1871.

RICHMOND FAMILY - Christopher William Richmond

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Christopher William Richmond, an elder brother (1821–95), arrived in NZ later than James. He had married Emily Elizabeth Atkinson, the sister of John Atkinson who was a close friend of James. Christopher was a lawyer and, within a few months of arriving in Taranaki, he was elected to represent New Plymouth in Parliament. In 1856 he was appointed Colonial Secretary and within a few months exchanged that for the role of Colonial Treasurer. C W Richmond was an advocate of the provincial system for local government, but did not favour an expansion of power at the expense of central government authority.

In 1858 he became Minister for Native Affairs and he was with Governor Gore Browne at the meeting which first arranged for the sale of the Waitara block, the cause of the Taranaki war. He attempted with little success, over several years, to deal legislatively with the problem associated with Maori land tenure and the Maori's right to sell. During 1860 he was virtually head of the government for several months while the Premier, Stafford, was in England. In the early 1860s Richmond resigned his cabinet seat and went into a legal partnership in Dunedin. In 1862 he became a judge of the Supreme Court, and distinguished himself over many years for his integrity and humanity.

C W Richmond's sister also married an Atkinson and their youngest brother, Henry, married a Hursthouse first and then Emma Jane Parris. Two generations later, members of the family included a vice-admiral, Sir Maxwell Richmond and a Supreme Court judge, Sir Clifford Parris.

RICHMOND FAMILY - Richmond

The town of Richmond — 12 kilometres south-west of Nelson City with a population approaching 3000 — was presumed by many people to have been named after members of the main Richmond family that settled there, or after Mathew Richmond, but actually predated the arrival of both. It was named in 1842 by an early resident, George Snow, after this home town of Richmond-on-Thames in Surrey. The town became a borough in 1891.

RIDDIFORD, Daniel

Daniel Riddiford (1814–75) and Edward Joshua (1841–1911), father and son, were influential NZ pioneers. Daniel was the immigration agent for the NZ Company's first settlement, arriving in Wellington in March 1840. His task was to organise temporary housing for immigrants when they arrived, especially to ensure the hospitable reception and care of women, children and any sick. In the mid-1840s, Riddiford took up what became the Orongoronga Station on the land between the Mukamuka and Wainuiomata Rivers. He later arranged the lease of the Te Awaiti Block on the East Coast, and then lived on his Woburn property, an area of the Hutt Valley that still bears the name, Woburn.

Edward, was born at Wellington, educated in Christchurch and Melbourne, spent some time on the Victorian and Otago goldfields and then in 1862 took over the management of the Te Awaiti Block which he later inherited. Edward gradually amassed huge holdings, including Glenburn Station, north of Te Awaiti; a property called Tablelands near Martinborough; and some other smaller stations. He became known as 'King' Riddiford. He was a skilled farmer and businessman and the family subsequently became one of the best known of the North Island's farming dynasties.

RIMMER, John

John Rimmer (1939–), one of NZ's leading composers, was born in Auckland, educated at the University of Auckland, and studied at the University of Toronto for two years after winning a Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship. He taught at the North Shore Teachers College on his return to NZ and has been teaching at the Auckland University School of Music since 1974. Rimmer's compositions are instrumental, orchestral and choral, and involve electro-acoustic resources, testimony to his breadth of interest and talent. A horn player himself, he was awarded first prize in the International Horn Society competition in 1983 for his ensemble piece *De Aestibus Rerum*, and two years later a computer-generated work, *Fleeting Images*, received an international award. He has been president of the Composers Association of NZ, on the board of directors of the NZ Composers Foundation and has worked on the national music syllabus committee for the revision of school music.

RIMU

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Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), also known as red pine, is perhaps NZ's most remarkable tree. It is beautiful in appearance from its youth to its old age at about 1,000 years. It has beautifully figured, hard and durable timber, which has made it a traditional favourite for panelling and furniture. It has been a prominent tree in mixed forests throughout NZ from sea level to 600 m. It grows to 35 m in height at maturity, although some have been recorded as high as 60 m. The straight trunk is generally about 2 m thick in mature trees.

The rimu's leaves are pointed scales about 4 mm long. The male cones shed pollen in the spring, and the female cone when ripe, from mid-summer to autumn, has a 4-mm-long, black seed on a juicy red receptacle. It is very popular with birds. Although the rimu was one of the most common of the podocarps in pre-European rain forests, exploitation has reduced it drastically. Regeneration is good in some areas with selective planting in logged forests.

Heart timber from the rimu, less durable only than kauri and totara, is beautifully figured because of a twisting of the grain during the gradual growth of the tree. Where once it was used for house frames, its scarcity and slow regeneration ensure that it will in future be used only for plywood veneers for decorative purposes. It was used for wall panelling, floors and furniture in the Beehive government building in Wellington.

RIMUTAKA RANGE

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Rimutaka Range, which encompasses the Rimutaka Forest Park, runs from Palliser Bay northwards to the east of Wellington and the Hutt Valley, to link up with the southern end of the Tararua Range. The two ranges are the start of an almost unbroken chain through to the north-east of the North Island, including the Ruahines, Maungaharurus, Huiarau and Raukumaras.

The **Rimutaka Forest Park** runs along the range from the southern end to the point where the highway from Wellington to the Wairarapa passes over the Rimutaka Summit (555 m above sea level). The road runs through a funnel-shaped valley, and cars have been blown from the road by freakish winds. A sign at one point warns motorists to 'Beware of the Wind'. At one point the railway line also went over the Rimutakas between the Hutt Valley and Wellington, and part of each train was a special braking carriage because of the steepness.

The park was established in 1972, covers 14,000 ha, and is mostly trackless protection forest, consisting mainly of beech and scrub on steep broken country on the east of the main range.

RINGATU CHURCH

Ringatu Church, founded in 1867 by Te Kooti Rikirangi, has maintained a place among the indigenous NZ religions with about 5,000 adherents. Te Kooti contracted tuberculosis while a prisoner in exile in the Chatham Islands and claimed to have recovered miraculously. In December 1867 he declared he had received a divine revelation and had been ordered to found a church, drawing most of its theology from the Old Testament.

Te Kooti, among others, had been imprisoned in the Chathams without trial. He became the leader of the exiles and led them in the seizure of a ship and an escape to the mainland. While the leader was alive, the sect grew steadily and became a significant Maori religion in terms of numbers. Most Ringatu services are held in meeting-houses rather than in specially built churches. An executive of 12 members is elected every two years to administer the church, and tohungas are appointed to nurture the faith and its governing laws.

A strong echo of pre-European Maori ritual is the reliance on memory for chants and hymns required of Ringatu members.

RIVERS

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[Flowing into the Pacific Ocean \(North Island\)](#)

[Flowing into the Pacific Ocean \(South Island\)](#)

[Flowing into the Tasman Sea \(South Island\)](#)

[Flowing into the Tasman Sea \(North Island\)](#)

[Flowing into Cook Strait](#)

[Flowing into Foveaux Strait](#)

Rivers in NZ are generally fast-flowing because of the mountainous nature of most of the country, and the consequent height above sea-level of most of the catchment areas. This renders them mostly unnavigable, but it has made them valuable for the generation of electricity. By far the longest river in the country is the Waikato which flows 425 km before entering the Tasman Sea. The second longest, but with a much larger volume of water discharged at its mouth, is the Clutha which runs 322 km into the Pacific Ocean. The major rivers of NZ and their lengths in kilometres are listed separately.

RIVERS - Flowing into the Pacific Ocean (North Island)

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Name	km
Piako	90
Waihou (or Thames)	175
Rangitaiki	193
Whakatane	105
Waipaoa (from source, Mata River)	121
Waiapu (from source, Waipapa Stream)	113
Wairoa (from source, Hangaroa River)	137
Mohaka (from source, Taharua River)	172
Ngaruroro	154
Tukituki	113

RIVERS - Flowing into the Pacific Ocean (South Island)

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Name	km
Clarence	209
Conway	48
Waiiau-uha (or Waiiau)	169
Hurunui	138
Waipara	64
Ashley	97
Waimakariri	161
Selwyn	95
Rakaia	145

Ashburton	90
Rangitata (from source, Clyde River)	121
Opihi	80
Pareora	56
Waihao	64
Waitaki (from source, Hopkins River)	209
Kakanui	64
Shag	72
Taieri	288
Clutha (from source, Makarora River)	322

RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (South Island)

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Name	km
Hollyford	76
Cascade	64
Arawhata	68
Haast	64
Karangarua	37
Cook	32
Waiho (from source, Callery River)	32
Whataroa	51
Wanganui	56
Waitaha	40
Hokitika	64
Arahura	56
Taramakau	80
Grey	121
Buller (from source, Travers River)	177
Mokihinui	56
Karamea	80
Heaphy	35

Aorere (from source, Spee River)	72
Takaka (from source, Cobb River)	72
Motueka	108

RIVERS - Flowing into the Tasman Sea (North Island)

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Name	km
Waimea (from source, Wai-iti River)	48
Otaki	48
Manawatu	182
Rangitikei	241
Turakina	137
Whangaehu	161
Whanganui	290
Waitotara	108
Patea	143
Waitara	98
Mokau	158
Waikato (from source, Upper Waikato River)	425
Wairoa (from source, Waiotu Stream)	132
Hokianga (from source, Waihou River)	72

RIVERS - Flowing into Cook Strait

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Name	km
Pelorus	64

Wairau	169
Awatere	126
Ruamahanga	124
Hutt	56

RIVERS - Flowing into Foveaux Strait

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Name	km
Mataura	240
Oreti	203
Aparima (Jacobs River)	113
Waiau (from source, Clinton River)	217

RIVERTON

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Riverton, a town with about 1,800 people, 40 km north-west of Invercargill, is the oldest permanent European settlement in Southland. Captain John Howell was sent to the site of the town by the pioneering whaler, storekeeper and farmer, John Jones, to establish a whaling station there. Howell began ship-building and store-keeping, bought Jones out, married a member of the Ngati Mamoe tribe, and built up a vast sheep run. Riverton was originally a Maori settlement called Aparima and even before the end of the 18th century it was used as a supply base by sealers and whalers from New South Wales operating around the Fiordland and Foveaux Strait coasts. It became a borough in 1879, and was incorporated in the Southland District Council in 1989. Although its population declined by one per cent during the 1980s, it held up better than any of the other small towns in the Southland council's region.

ROADS AND URBAN STREETS

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Roads and Urban Streets stretch over 93,000 km — about 10,500 are state highways and motorways, 15,000 kms of urban roads and 67,000 km of rural roads of varying quality, all crossing 15,600 bridges, carrying the country's 2.4 million motor vehicles.

The cost of providing adequate roading in this country is relatively high on a population basis because a small number of people are widely distributed over generally hilly terrain which is subject to high rainfall. The administration of the roading system is by Transit NZ, providing funds from government for state highways and supplementing local government roading funds.

Before the arrival of Europeans, Maori did most of their travelling by river and coastal canoe. But in the North Island there was a track along the west coast for the full length of the island; and on the eastern side, the track moved inland at Napier, going south, and back to the coast about Castlepoint. In the South Island, a track traced the coast on the eastern side, linking a number of paths running westward — alongside the major rivers — over mountain passes to the West Coast.

The early European settlements were almost all on the coast and again coastal shipping was the easiest and most used link.

The first well-formed roads were those put down for military reasons by the British Army in the 1840s and 1850s. The Great South Road from Auckland was constructed under the supervision of Imperial soldiers as were roads north from Wellington — to Paekakariki on the west coast and through the Hutt Valley and over the Rimutaka Range into the Wairarapa. The land wars in the 1860s saw more well-formed roads pushed through by the army and the gold rush in Otago brought more development.

Bullock-drawn sleds or carts were the first forms of land transport for heavy loads where the land was clear of bush. But they were slow and cumbersome, especially after rain. Reasonably well-made roads were essential for the faster horse and cart combination. The first regular coach services began in the early 1860s — from Dunedin to the diggings at Tuapeka; from Christchurch through Dunedin to Invercargill; and from Christchurch to Hokitika.

The nature of the NZ economy made a network of roads inevitable from the beginning of the refrigerated shipping era in 1882 as settlers spread over the land developing it for pastoral farming. They needed roads to get their produce to factories and freezing works and, later, ports. The topography with many hills and fast running rivers made it expensive, and the steadily growing rail services were an excuse for many settlements to postpone road making.

Flooding is still a major problem, with large amounts of money required every year

somewhere in the country for repair work to washed out roads. This and the high ratio of motor vehicles forced the government and local bodies this century, and particularly since World War Two, to allocate the substantial amount of money required for the construction and maintenance of roads.

ROBB, Sir (George) Douglas

Sir (George) Douglas Robb (1899–1974) was a thoracic and general surgeon, whose skill and innovative techniques earned him an international reputation. He was also an influential commentator on the development of health services in NZ, and he collaborated with agricultural scientists on experiments involving pastoral animals.

Robb was born in Auckland, educated there and in Otago, and for five years from 1923 undertook post-graduate study at London and Belfast. Robb became senior thoracic surgeon at Greenlane Hospital in Auckland, but his influence was extensive through such posts as president of the NZ branch of the (then) British Medical Association, as chairman of the NZ Medical Council, Chancellor of the University of Auckland, and member of the University of NZ Senate. He was also the author of *Medicine and Health in NZ* (1940), *Health Services or Doctors and Hospitals* (1942) and *Hospital Reform in NZ* (1949).

ROBERT McDOUGALL ART GALLERY

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Robert McDougall Art Gallery in Christchurch was formally opened in June 1932 by the mayor of Christchurch, D G Sullivan, four years after the laying of the foundation stone by its benefactor, Robert Ewing McDougall.

In the 1920s, Christchurch businessman, Robert McDougall, proposed that if the Christchurch City Council provided a site, he would place at the disposal of the city a gift sum of £25,000 for the construction of a gallery to hold the city's collection, which was at that time housed by the Canterbury Society of Arts. This proposal was eventually agreed to and the architectural design of Edward Armstrong was selected. A site was found at the rear of the Canterbury Museum, and the art gallery was completed in 1932.

At that time it was considered to be one of the most up-to-date galleries in the southern hemisphere, and now stands largely as it did then with a few minor service additions made in the early 1960s and 1970s. The whole design is neo-classical. Constructed largely of brick and concrete with exterior facings of Oamaru stone, the gallery blends harmoniously with its natural setting.

Major bequests of art works helped the fledgling gallery get established. The Jamieson and Kinsey families presented a large number of works and the collection was boosted by further bequests by May Schlesinger in 1938 and Robert Bell in 1943. The collection contains good representative works of Dutch, French, Italian and especially British painting, drawing and graphics from about 1600 onwards. The Dutch and British paintings represent the principal antecedents of painting and sculpture in NZ, and the French and Italian works provide a comparison.

The collection of NZ works from both the 19th and 20th centuries is one of the most comprehensive in the country, including the Technical College Memorial Hall Collection of 115 works, most by artists associated with Canterbury. There is an important collection of the work of Petrus van der Velden, with examples of both his Dutch and NZ work. Emphasis is given to the acquisition of contemporary works especially from Canterbury.

ROBERTS, Henry

Henry Roberts (1862–1949) and Edward James (1891–1972) were the first father and son combination to play rugby for NZ. Henry, known as Harry, scored the first try for NZ — as a member of the first national team, against a Wellington XV, immediately before departure of the 1884 team for Australia. He was a versatile footballer but played mainly as a halfback. He also represented Wellington at cricket and three of his sons played rugby for Wellington.

One of them, Edward, known universally as Teddy, was a brilliant halfback who played 26 matches for the All Blacks from 1913 through 1921. He was the contemporary of another fine Wellington halfback ‘Ginger’ Nicholls, and often had to vie with him for a place in the provincial and national sides. In 1920, Teddy Roberts was chosen for the All Black tour of Australia as a five-eighth and was the highest scoring player in the side.

ROBERTS, John Mackintosh

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John Mackintosh Roberts (1840–1928) was born in Bombay, educated in Scotland and came to NZ in 1855 with his parents who took up land at Hunua, near Auckland. He won the NZ Cross in November 1868 for action at Oturoa Pa. Roberts earned a reputation as an outstanding scout and bush fighter with von Tempsky's Forest Rangers, and was dubbed 'Deerfoot' by von Tempsky in his diary. He later commanded the Armed Constabulary in Auckland, and served as a magistrate in the Wairarapa, Tauranga and Opotiki. He had been inspired to join the armed forces in 1863, at the outbreak of the war over the Waikato lands, because the buildings on the family farm were all burnt down.

ROBINS

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Robins (*Petroica australis*) belong to a genus of the native flycatchers, in the Muscicapidae family, which includes the fantail and tomtit. They are found in both native and exotic forests and, like tomtits, they do not move very far from their breeding territories throughout the year.

The three subspecies found in NZ are: North Island robin (*P. a. longipes*), the males coloured with greys, browns and white, and females with browns, and white; the South Island robin (*P. a. australis*), slightly larger with some yellow on the male; and the Stewart Island robin (*P. a. rakiura*), similar to the South Island robin. They feed on worms and a variety of invertebrates, mostly taken from the forest floor. The female builds a nest of twigs, fibres, moss and spider webs, lined with soft grasses. Two clutches of two or three spotted cream eggs are laid between September and February with an incubation period of up to 20 days. The male feeds the female from the nest-building stage to the fledging of the young.

The Chatham Island black robin (*P. traversi*) has been extinct on the main island since before 1871, and dwindling numbers on other islands of the group led the Wildlife Service to transfer seven birds, including the two surviving females, to Mangere Island in 1976 and they have been nesting there, and on South East Island, ever since. While the population has been slowly increasing it is still one of the rarest birds in the world.

ROBINSON, Sir Dove-Myer

Sir Dove-Myer Robinson (1901–89) was Mayor of Auckland from 1959 until 1965 and again from 1968 until 1980, a man fondly remembered by Aucklanders for his successful fight to preserve the Waitemata Harbour from 'organised' pollution.

Born in England, Robinson was a successful competitor in motor-cycle events as a young man, several times winning the NZ sidecar title and setting speed and fuel economy records. He was in business as the proprietor of a children's clothing firm in Auckland from 1942 until 1959 but it was his interest in health and natural living that first brought him prominence.

In the early 1950s, he decided to fight against a proposal for a Browns Island sewerage scheme which would have polluted Waitemata Harbour by pouring into it inadequately treated sewage.

Almost single-handedly at first, he tackled the local government establishment and won a long and tiring political battle. When Auckland residents fully realised what he had done, they elected him for the first of his many terms as mayor, in 1959.

Robinson was a folksy, often combative figure who became widely admired for his political and administration skills.

ROBINSON, Sir Hercules George Robert

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson (1824–97), who became the first Baron Rosmead, was briefly the tenth Governor of NZ, from April 1879 until September 1880. He was born in Ireland, educated at Sandhurst and, after an army career and some minor diplomatic appointments, became Governor of Hong Kong from 1859 until 1865, Governor of Ceylon from 1865 until 1872 and Governor of New South Wales from 1872 until his appointment to NZ. After 17 months in NZ, he became Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa.

His term in South Africa was extended twice because of his diplomacy in negotiating peace after the first Boer War in 1881, and in dealing with the problems of Bechuanaland (now Botswana) from 1881 to 1885. He was brought out of retirement in 1895 when British/Boer relations had deteriorated and were on course for the second Boer War. However, he was forced into retirement again by ill-health early in 1897.

ROBINSON, William

William Robinson (1814–89) was an Englishman who made his fortune in South Australia between 1839 and 1856 when he came to NZ and by 1885 was one of the two top landowners in the country. He also made his name as a racehorse owner and breeder; and he was known throughout the country in his time as ‘Ready Money Robinson’ because he paid cash for the Cheviot Station which was the first property he bought when he arrived from Australia.

He bought adjacent land and expanded Cheviot Station to 33,600 ha and built on it one of the finest homesteads in the country.

In the 1860s he imported thoroughbreds and started an impressive stud and raced horses in England, including Gratitude which won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in 1865.

ROLLESTON, William

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William Rolleston (1831–1903) was Superintendent of Canterbury and a highly successful provincial politician who, however, never fulfilled his promise at central government level.

He was born in Yorkshire and in 1855 graduated from Cambridge with second-class honours in the classical tripos. He emigrated to Canterbury in 1858 in search of ‘the freer life of a colony’, as he said himself, and, after three years as a shepherd, took up land near Lake Coleridge, a run later to be called Mt Algidus. He became a member of the Provincial Council in 1863 and was Provincial Secretary soon after his election, a post he held until 1865 when he accepted a request by Weld to serve as Under-Secretary for Native Affairs. He became Superintendent of Canterbury in 1868, a job he had pursued with vigour following his resignation as Under-Secretary. He was elected to Parliament in 1868, a few weeks after gaining the Canterbury Superintendency.

Throughout the 1870s, Canterbury was highly prosperous with an expanding population, and under Rolleston’s guidance there was a balanced development of land in which small farmers were encouraged as much as the large runholders. He became Minister of Lands, Immigration and Education in the Hall administration of 1879, and in 1891 became Leader of the Opposition. His popularity in Canterbury was waning, and he was defeated in his bid for Parliament in 1893. He was re-elected in 1896 but never regained his prestige at national level, and was defeated in the Riccarton seat in 1899.

Although Rolleston was a member of the upper middle-class, he held liberal views; during the Parihaka crisis, when he briefly held office as Native Minister, he strongly argued a policy of clemency towards Te Whiti and his group of pacifist campaigners. He had to defer to the belligerent Bryce, however.

His name is remembered by several landmarks:

- The township of Rolleston, 22 km south-west of Christchurch.
- Rolleston Glacier, on the western side of the Southern Alps in North Westland.
- Mt Rolleston, 2,271 m high on the main divide of the Alps.
- Rolleston River which flows from Mt Rolleston and the Rolleston Glacier.
- Rolleston Range between Mt Algidus and Mt Bryce in Central Canterbury.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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Roman Catholic Church has the third highest membership of the Christian denominations in NZ, after Anglicans and Presbyterians, with close to 500,000 adherents, or about 15 per cent of the population. Catholics have never been more numerous than 20 per cent. Membership declined by 4.5 per cent between the mid 1970s and the early 1980s, a lower rate, however, than the decline in numbers of the two more numerous denominations, the Anglicans and the Presbyterians. For the past decade their numbers have been static and if Presbyterians continue to decline as steadily as during the past three decades, Catholics might well soon be the second most numerous denomination.

Catholics have been permanently settled in NZ since Thomas Poynton arrived in 1828 to open a timber trading post on the Hokianga. In 1835 he went to Sydney to discuss with the newly-arrived Bishop Polding whether a priest could be appointed to serve the spiritual needs of the dozen or so Catholics in the Hokianga district. Polding made representations to Rome but the Pope had already made provision by the appointment of Jean Baptiste Pompallier, who arrived at Hokianga in January 1838 to establish the Catholic Church in NZ and Oceania.

Pompallier, attended by Father L C Servant and Brother Michael Colomban, celebrated the first mass on NZ soil the day they arrived.

The Metropolitan of NZ, head of the Church here, has normally been an archbishop, but the last three have been made cardinals. The Church has the same hierarchical system in NZ as it has in other countries.

ROMNEY SHEEP

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Romney Sheep dominate the NZ meat and WOOL industry, making up about half the national flock. They are widespread throughout the country. It is now called the NZ Romney, acknowledging that it has emerged as a breed distinct from its antecedents which first arrived here in 1853 from the wet fens of south-east England, where the Romney Marsh breed still exists.

It was not until the turn of the century that the Romney began to come into its own on the wet lowland regions of the country, and by the 1960s it comprised three-quarters of the sheep in this country. But the performance of the breed varied widely from region to region, and problems of infertility vexed farmers who had not attended to breeding up for fecundity.

It is a dual-purpose breed with equal emphasis on meat and WOOL, medium-sized sheep weighing between 45 kg and 55 kg, with white face and legs usually covered with WOOL. Most of the WOOL, with a fibre diameter between 33 and 37 microns, is used for carpet manufacture, but some goes into the production of furnishing and coarse dress fabrics and blankets.

RONGO

Rongo, one of the eight major Maori gods, a son of Rangi and Papa, is the god of agriculture (particularly the kumara), and of peace.

ROOKS

Rooks (*see* Crows)

RONGOPAI

Rongopai was built by the followers of Te Kooti Rikirangi in 1888 and is a unique Maori assembly house extensively decorated with folk-painted wall panels and rafters. Recently it was reconstructed and restored by its owners, with assistance from the Historic Places Trust.

Rongopai is situated at Waituhi (21 km north-west of Gisborne) and is open to the public. A reflective art of remarkable vision, the art of Rongopai is the work of unknown artists inspired by the teachings of a messianic cult, Ringatu. Wall panels or poupou are painted with flowering trees and shrubs; hunting scenes; foliage-concealed religious symbols; marakihau and other marine monsters created from classical curvilinear designs; and exotic birds and flowers. The total effect suggests a lost Maori Eden, a strange silent world vibrating, however, with colour and creative energy.

One of several Ringatu-built assembly houses, Rongopai measures 25.5 by 10.5 m and is a Whanau a Kai tribal runanga. The hapu regarded the house as highly sacred until its tapu was lifted in 1964 — after which it was used as a prayer house and centre for healing under Ringatu priests or tohunga.

Also known as Eriopeta, Rongopai is a whare whakapapa or house of genealogy. Depicted on its wall panels are ancestral chiefs and warriors of several East Coast tribes, among them Rongo Whakaata, the iwi or tribe of Te Kooti.

Both prophet and war leader, Te Kooti (for political reasons) never saw Rongopai. Built for him by over 500 of his adherents, the house was to have been a centre for Ringatu and a whare rongopai or house of good tidings, of peace — marking the end of the land wars on the East Coast.

Although rejected by many elders, the folk art of Rongopai impressed Te Kooti, when later described to him. And the style was used in other Ringatu-built assembly houses which included Te Whai-a-Te-Motu (Ruatahuna) and Tokanganui-o-Noho, and Te Kuiti which Te Kooti helped decorate with folk style carvings.

An outstanding cultural achievement and continuing tradition, the art of Rongopai has influenced generations of Maori artists, and is increasingly reflected in the art of Europeans who have also discovered its unique vision and its powerful imagery. A traditionally designed whare runanga, Rongopai is decorated not only with folk painting but also with pre-European curvilinear designs in black, red, yellow and white. The designs are offset by colourful motifs found in taaniko or cloak decoration. In marked contrast with bright wall paintings are the subdued classic-designed reed panels or tukutuku which include one with eyes skilfully worked into the reed. These are the all-seeing eyes of the protective guardian of Rongopai, an atua or god of ancient Maori belief.

For over 80 years the art of Rongopai existed in darkness and memory. Shortly after it was completed, it was placed under tapu and access was forbidden. Consequently, the art survived, whereas in most other meeting-houses of the period it had disappeared through replacement with carved wall panels or as a result of being painted over.

However, restoration work on the art of Rongopai was achieved. So too, the replacement of tukutuku panelling — with success. Today the house is among the finest of its kind in the country, a credit to its creators and its conservators.

ROPATA, Wahawaha

Wahawaha Ropata (1807–97) was a brilliantly skilful, utterly ruthless major in the Native Contingent in the campaign against the Hauhau, winning the NZ Cross for action against Te Kooti at Ngatapa in January 1869, and later being awarded a Sword of Honour by Queen Victoria for his services. Ropata was a man of some rank in the Ngati Porou, although for some years he was a slave of Rapata Whakapuhia, an experience that may account for his later ruthless dealings with his former captor's people. He was in his late fifties and early sixties during the campaign against Te Kooti, and became famous for his extraordinary courage in battle and his unremitting ferocity towards the enemy. A number of times he killed Hauhau prisoners, including even some of his own tribesmen. He was later employed by the government as its agent among the Ngati Porou, was then given a pension of £100 a year, and at the age of 80 was made a life member of the Legislative Council.

ROSS

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Ross is a settlement 30 km south-west of Hokitika. It became famous in the early years of this century when the largest gold nugget ever discovered in NZ was found by two miners at nearby Jones Creek. The nugget, 2,807 g in weight, was named ‘the Honourable Roddy’ after the then Minister of Mines, Roderick McKenzie. It was later bought by the government and presented as a gift to George V at his coronation. Ross had been associated with gold mining since the 1860s but, despite a hectic revival during the period after the finding of ‘the Honourable Roddy’, most of the mining had finished by early this century.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

(*see* Antarctica)

ROTOMAHANA

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Rotomahana is a lake which lies between Lake Tarawera and Lake Rerewhakaaitu near Rotorua. (See Pink and White Terraces.)

ROTORUA

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Rotorua is NZ's best-known tourist centre, favoured for its therapeutic spa, thermal activity and historic associations with the Maori. The urban area, with a population approaching 54,000, is situated on the shore of Lake Rotorua, Bay of Plenty, 105 km south-east of Hamilton and 82 km north-east of Taupo. It is primarily a tourist resort, but it is also a servicing and distributing centre for pastoral farming and the sawmilling and pulp and paper manufacturing industries. Rotorua became a borough in 1922, a city in 1962 and since 1989 has been administered by a district council based in the city. Population of the district is around 67,000.

The city is sited on the south-western corner of Lake Rotorua which covers 83 km². Lake Rotorua is the traditional centre of the Arawa people, whose consistent siding with the Europeans during the land wars of the 1860s was a crucial factor in containing what was regarded as a rebellion.

The European settlement at Rotorua did not start until the 1870s, but by the 1880s it had already become a tourist attraction mainly because of the extraordinary Pink and White Terraces on the shores of nearby Lake Rotomahana. After the destruction of the terraces, tourism was rebuilt around the spa and the geysers at Whakarewarewa.

Even before the turn of the century the thermal waters of the Rotorua geothermal area were attracting people for therapeutic bathing to help ailments such as arthritis, nervous diseases, certain types of eczema and simply for convalescence. In 1907 the government opened a European-style spa-house.

The city is geared to attract thousands of visitors: there are numerous hotels and motels, many of which have their own small, hot spa pools fed by natural springs.

The chief thermal area with displays for tourists is at Whakarewarewa, where there is a model fortified village, or pa, and a Maori arts and crafts centre at which Maori master artists and students can be seen at work on traditional crafts, including carving.

There is a rich variety of scenic and recreational attractions in and around the city.

ROTORUA ART GALLERY

Rotorua Art Gallery was established in 1977 and has pursued an active policy of collecting significant art. Its collection now exceeds 600 drawings, paintings and prints and 400 photographs. A major strength of the collection is its Maori portraits in all media, starting with work by Sydney Parkinson on James Cook's first voyage of rediscovery. Most major NZ artists are represented in the gallery's growing collection which focuses on the development of art in NZ. Among them are Trevor Lloyd, Christopher Perkins, Dennis Knight Turner, Theo Schoon and Edward Bullmore. The gallery also holds a significant collection by the Australian neo-classical sculptor, Charles Francis Summers.

ROTORUA MUSEUM

Rotorua Museum began with the purchase by the Rotorua Borough Council in 1940 of the private collection of Frank Peat. Peat's collection was housed in a famous meeting-house, Nuku-te-Apiapi, across the road from the Geyser Hotel, near the entrance to Whakarewarewa. The council bought the collection to establish a small museum in its then new council building. By 1960, both the museum and the library, which was also in the building, needed space to expand, so the council made plans for a new museum to reflect its location. Peat, originally a Dargaville man, had collected mainly material relevant to the North Auckland district with some emphasis on the broader South Pacific region.

The new Rotorua Museum opened in 1969 in the region's most celebrated building, Tudor Towers, which is in essence a museum in itself. It was built early this century as a bath house designed by the then government balneologist, Arthur Wohlmann, in association with the Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, and was a treatment centre for arthritis sufferers until the 1950s.

Since the 1960s, the museum has concentrated on the life, history and geography of the central North Island plateau with its volcanic past, its Arawa connections and its more recent association with forestry. A specially designed Arawa Hall, constructed around the carving and other taonga of the Arawa people, was opened in 1985.

ROUT, Ettie Annie

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Ettie Annie Rout (1877–1936) is best known for her campaign against venereal disease among NZ's World War One troops. Born in Tasmania, she came to NZ in 1885, set up her own shorthand-typing business in Christchurch, became an authorised court reporter and, in 1910, the first editor of the union paper, *The Maoriland Worker*. In 1915 she organised the NZ Volunteer Sisterhood and took women volunteers to Egypt. She soon discovered the problem of venereal disease which she said infected one-third of the troops each year. She advocated the distribution of prophylactic kits (which the Army carried out from late 1917) and the setting up of medically inspected brothels. But her letters to NZ newspapers seeking support were banned by the Cabinet.

In 1918 in Paris, she met every troop train, took the NZers into her care, lectured them on venereal disease and guided them towards 'safe' brothels. She married physiotherapist Fred Hornibrook in 1920, settled in London and wrote books on her wartime campaign (*La Belle Discretion* and *Two Years in Paris*), on birth control (including *Safe Marriage*, which was banned in NZ), and on sex, exercise, diet and Maori culture.

Rout died in Rarotonga in 1936 after her only post-war visit to NZ. Though she was awarded the Reconnaissance Française medal by the French (for her work in Paris and at Villers Brettoneux where she ran the Red Cross depot in 1919–20), received a tribute from the British War Office, and was mentioned in two books by H G Wells, her contribution was unrecognised and forgotten by NZ.

Wrote John A Lee: 'She is important in our history and yet has been lost sight of because she fell foul of the respectable.'

ROWING

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Rowing, as a competitive sport, is believed to have begun in NZ on Lyttelton Harbour on New Year's Day in 1862. A number of clubs had formed throughout the country by the time the NZ Amateur Rowing Association was formed at a meeting of the representatives of nine clubs in 1887.

The clubs were in Wellington, Christchurch, Wanganui and Napier. The first national championships — for fours and single sculls — were held the following year, but they were held at different regattas and the first national championship regatta was not held until 1891 in Wanganui. Although inter-provincial eights were held from the 1920s, the first national annual championship was not held until 1937.

NZ has been extremely successful at the international level in competitive rowing. Richard Arnst became World Champion in 1908, held the title until 1912 and later regained it for a period. Following Arnst, Darcy Hadfield won international regattas at Henley and Paris in 1919. Another single sculler, Murray Watkinson, never won a world title, but was among the top group in the world and was third in the European Championships at Copenhagen in 1971.

At the Empire and Commonwealth level, NZ has had success, with D D Rowlands winning the single sculls at Vancouver in 1954, and J R Hill taking the gold at Perth in 1962. NZ also won Empire or Commonwealth medals in the fours (with cox) at Lake Karapiro in NZ in 1950 (a gold), in the double sculls (a silver), and pairs (a silver); and at Vancouver in 1954 in the pairs (a gold), in the double sculls (a silver); and in the coxed fours (a silver); at the Cardiff Games, in 1958, Hill won a gold for NZ in the single sculls, the double sculls won a bronze and the pairs won the gold; in 1962, at Perth, the coxed fours won a gold, the eights a silver, the coxless pairs and the double sculls both also a silver, and that same year Hill won the gold.

But NZ's greatest rowing triumph came at the Olympic Games at Munich in 1972, when the eight won the gold medal (Hurt, Veldman, Joyce, Hunter, Wilson, Earle, Coker, Robertson and Dickie, the cox), and the four (Tonks, Storey, Collinge and Mills) won the silver in their event. At the previous Olympics at Mexico City in 1968, the coxed four (Joyce, Storey, Collinge, Cole and Dickie, the cox) won the gold. NZ has also performed brilliantly at world championships, winning golds in the eights and coxed fours in 1983.

At the Seoul Olympics of 1988, Nikki Payne and Lynley Hannen won the bronze in the women's coxless pairs, Erik Verdonk a bronze in the single sculls and Chris White, Greg Johnston, Ian Wright, George Keys and Andrew Bird a bronze in the coxed fours.

ROWLING, Sir Wallace Edward

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Sir Wallace Edward Rowling (1927–95) was the 47th Prime Minister of NZ, from September 1974 until December 1975 when his Labour Administration was defeated at the general election by the National Party led by Robert Muldoon. Rowling was Minister of Finance in the Kirk administration from 1972, and succeeded to the leadership of the parliamentary Labour Party and the prime ministership on the death of Kirk in 1974. He remained Leader of the Opposition until he was deposed by David Lange in 1983. In 1985 he took up the position of NZ ambassador to Washington. He returned to NZ in 1988 and chaired the administration of the Museum of New Zealand project until a few weeks before his death.

Rowling was born in Motueka, and educated at Nelson College and Canterbury University, where he gained an MA in economics. He won a Fulbright Scholarship to the US in 1955, and was later Deputy Assistant Director of Army Education. He was recognised as a resolute man in a small group or round a conference table, but lacked an articulate delivery in public, and specially on television and was not seen as decisive enough by his own party or the public at large. After Muldoon became prime minister and revealed an aggressive and divisive style, a group of prominent New Zealanders launched a “Citizens for Rowling” campaign, claiming to be apolitical and simply in favour of decent leadership. But Muldoon attacked strongly on the grounds that it was a political manoeuvre and he triumphed.

ROXBURGH

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Roxburgh is a small town in the Clutha Valley, 150 km north-west of Dunedin. The area was populated originally by miners during the gold rush of the 1860s. The town of Roxburgh was surveyed in 1866, and became a borough in 1877. The area is most notable for its fruit-growing and its hydro-electric dam.

Large quantities of quality pip and stone fruits and some berry fruits are grown on the flats alongside the Clutha River at Roxburgh, and there is a canning factory not far from the town.

Roxburgh Hydro Electric Power Station lies in a narrow gorge in the Clutha River, 10 km north of the town. When it was commissioned in 1956 it was the largest station in NZ. Its generating capacity is 320 MW. The lake behind the Roxburgh dam covers 6 km² and runs back through the Roxburgh Gorge for 32 km.

ROYAL NZ SOCIETY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Royal NZ Society for Science and Technology, formerly the Royal Society, was a statutory body representing NZ science internationally and acting domestically as an academy of the sciences, and receiving a substantial annual grant from the government. It was established in 1903, although it was really a reconstitution of the NZ Institute which had been set up in 1867. In the 1990s, the society lost its direct government association when the ownership was passed over to its membership. The fellows number more than 180. The change in name represented a broadening of the society's interests to include engineering and social sciences.

RUA KENANA, Hepetipa

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Hepetipa Rua Kenana (1869–1937) was a Maori prophet who claimed to be the spiritual successor to Te Kooti and to be the son of Jehovah. Between 1905 and his arrest in 1916, he led a flourishing religious community at Maungapohatu, in the heart of the Urewera country.

Rua was born at Maungapohatu shortly after his father Kenana Tumoana was killed fighting for Te Kooti. He was not of the highest rank but a member of the Tamakaimoana hapu of the Tuhoe people. Between the late 1880s and 1905, Rua worked on sheep stations in the Poverty Bay and Bay of Plenty districts and was a member of a shearing gang on the East Coast. He was a dedicated student of the Bible and in 1905 returned to Maungapohatu and set himself up as a prophet, taking command of his followers and control of their property.

Rua and his people built a circular temple, and they developed the settlement and its land into a prosperous community. Following his own interpretation of the Bible, Rua kept seven wives at any one time (he had a total of 12 and reputedly more than 70 children), and grew the bushy beard and long hair of a patriarch. Because of his claims and the prosperity and independence of the community at Maungapohatu, jealousies and fears were created on the outside. The government moved to cut his influence and power even though this did not extend beyond the area of his direct authority.

He was arrested and fined for sly-grogging in 1910, and five years later served a short jail sentence after a second conviction for sly-grogging.

The jealousy and fear provoked by Rua's success among his own people mushroomed in the jingoism of World War One, when he came out strongly against military service. A large group of heavily-armed police moved in to arrest him in 1916. Rua and his supporters resisted, and in a brief gun battle one of his sons and one of his supporters were killed and two were wounded. Four constables were also wounded. Rua was tried at Whakatane, and after 47 days in court, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for resisting the police, an indication that the rampant feelings against him were based on spurious grounds.

He returned to the followers of his Te Wairua Tapu Church after serving his sentence but, because of the damage to the settlement at Maungapohatu, moved to Matahi where he lived peacefully until his death in 1937.

RUAHINE FOREST PARK

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Ruahine Forest Park, south-west of Napier, covers 93,000 ha along the forest-clad Ruahine Range to the Manawatu Gorge. Highest point is Mt Mangaweka (1,733 m). The park was established in 1976.

Podocarp forests flank the range in most places, giving way on the mid-valley slopes to red beech or, in the south, remnants of rata/kamahi forest. In the central and northern Ruahines, the timberline species is mountain beech with subalpine scrub and snowgrass above. There are many fault lines and the land is unstable, as evidenced by landslides and erosion scars. Over the last 50 years the problem has been compounded by the damage done by introduced animals such as deer, goats and possums. Today these animals are controlled, and the park is managed to protect the vegetation, which, in turn, protects the land, and helps prevent erosion.

The park is popular for tramping, with tramps lasting from a few hours to many days on a network of tracks or through the vast untracked expanses of forest, tussock and open tops. Red deer, goats and pigs occur in the park in moderate numbers, and sika deer are found in the north-west. Most streams in the north-west and east have brown or rainbow trout.

RUAKURA

Ruakura is the site (on more than 600 ha in Hamilton) of a Crown Research Institute called Agsearch which incorporated a succession of agricultural research institutions going back a century, including the Ruakura Animal Research Station and the Ruakura Soil and Plant Research Station. It housed the administrative headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Research Division's northern North Island region, with subsidiary research locations throughout the region. Also sited at Ruakura were the Meat Research Institute, the National Dairy Laboratory, and an animal health laboratory. Adjacent is the campus of the University of Waikato.

The site has been used as a model farm, a farm of instruction or a research centre since 1886, and has become an internationally known animal research station since 1944 when Dr C P McMeekan took over as superintendent. The animal research station was the biggest and best-known scientific research establishment in NZ, situated in the centre of an area densely populated by livestock, including one million dairy cows (about half the national dairy herd), five million sheep and 500,000 beef cattle. Research programmes covered animal diseases, breeding and behaviour; dairy cattle management and nutrition; sheep management and nutrition; the reproductive physiology of sheep, cattle and goats; and machinery development.

RUAPEHU

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Ruapehu is the southernmost of the trio of peaks rising from the central North Island, and the highest mountain in the North Island (2,797 m). It is an active volcano which still sends steam, ash and mud thundering aloft from time to time. It attracts thousands of skiers in the winter season — to Whakapapa on the northern side, to Turoa on the southern side and to Tukino to the east.

RUAPEKAPEKA

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Ruapekapeka is the locality in the Bay of Islands where the famous Ruapekapeka Pa was sited. Chief Kawiti defended the pa as an ally of Hone Heke during the campaign of 1845–46, and the new Governor, George Grey, personally organised the attack on Kawiti's stronghold. It could have been a long, hard and costly battle had Kawiti's Ngapuhi warriors not been undone by their new-found Christianity. On the Sunday, after a hard battle on the Saturday, they were at their prayers when the attackers slipped in and took over.

RUATAHUNA

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Ruatahuna is a settlement in the heart of the Urewera country, in the eastern Bay of Plenty, the home of the Tuhoe people. The settlement is 50 km north of Waikaremoana and 45 km south-east of Murupara. Its rugged nature and difficult access preserved the independence and culture of the Tuhoe longer than that of any other Maori tribe. Ruatahuna was held under siege by troops while they were hunting for Te Kooti in the 1870s. At the nearby Maori settlement of Mataatua is a meeting house, Te Whai-a-te-Motu, built for Te Kooti by the Tuhoe during the 1870s.

RUATARA

Ruatara (c. 1787–1815) was a Ngapuhi chief who spent several years before the mast on European ships, before learning agricultural methods in Sydney and then introducing wheat-growing into the Bay of Islands.

Ruatara was a member of the Hikutu hapu and a nephew of Hongi Hika and of Te Pahi. He joined the whaler, *Argo*, in 1805 and after a year was paid off in Sydney. He then joined another whaler, *Albion*, and returned to the Bay of Islands after six months. Again as a seaman, he joined the sealer, *Santa Anna*, spent several months sealing in the Bounty Islands and then went to London, arriving in 1809. He was there only briefly, was refused a chance to see the King and was put aboard a convict ship bound for Sydney. The missionary, Samuel Marsden, was aboard the ship and arranged for him to work his passage. He stayed at Parramatta in Sydney, joining several Maori who were learning agricultural techniques from the missionaries there. In October 1810 he sailed for NZ in the *Frederick*, but was landed at Norfolk Island after the captain had refused to let him off the ship in the Bay of Islands. He was returned to Sydney and again stayed with Marsden until he could return to NZ. He planted wheat in the Bay of Islands and by 1814, when Marsden came over to establish his mission station, the wheat gardens were doing well. But his health had been impaired by his years as a seaman and he died in 1815.

RUAUMOKO

Raumoko, son of Rangi and Papa, is the Maori god of earthquakes.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Rugby League was first played in NZ at Wellington in June 1908 between two exhibition sides, largely drawn from the 'All Golds' which had toured Britain the previous northern winter and played in Australia on the way home. The 'All Golds' had been selected in NZ mainly from established rugby union players, and included a number of the famous 1905 All Blacks. They played 35 matches in England without having had a league game in NZ prior to departure, won 19 matches and drew two. NZ Rugby League sides are called the Kiwis.

In 1910 a NZ Rugby League was formed and a club competition got underway in Auckland. The game remained stronger in Auckland than in any other provincial area in NZ until the 1990s, although there were periods when it had strong followings in Canterbury, on the West Coast and in Wellington.

Internationally, NZ's major opponents are Great Britain, Australia and France. Because of the solid professional following the code has in these other countries, NZ has lost many more tests than it has won. However, it had periods of ascendancy, notably between 1948 and 1952 when the country won test series against both Britain and Australia, and during the early 1960s when NZ was unbeaten in any test series.

League has gained hugely in popularity since the mid-1980s, largely as a result of intense television coverage of the Winfield Cup (later the Optus Cup) competition in New South Wales and Queensland. Many more NZ rugby players than previously have been attracted by big money to play professionally in Britain and Australia.

In 1992 an Auckland team, called the Auckland Warriors, was accepted into the Winfield Cup competition from the 1995 season on and while it attracted a number of stars both from home teams and from overseas clubs, it had a mixed first year, demonstrating the tough competition in the Australian premier league. However, the Warriors attracted a strong local following and had a detrimental effect on support for the traditional rugby game until rugby itself turned professional in 1996 when the Warriors lost some support because of an ill-fated move towards a global Super League competition.

Rugby league teams have 13 players (two fewer than rugby union), and it is an openly professional code. It began among working class people in northern England as a professional version of rugby.

RUGBY UNION

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International Rugby

The Ranfurly Shield

Rugby Union was first played in NZ on 14 May 1870 at the Botanical Reserve in Nelson, between Nelson College and the Nelson Club. The rules had been brought back from England by Charles John Monro, who taught the game to both sides. Monro also arranged a match between Nelson and Wellington for May 1871. Nelson won and, as a result of this match, played at Petone, the Wellington team abandoned 'Melbourne Rules' football and took up rugby.

Clubs were formed in Wanganui and Dunedin in 1872, Auckland in 1873, Waikato and Taranaki in 1874. In 1875 an Auckland team went on tour playing Wellington, Dunedin, Christchurch, Nelson and New Plymouth — losing every match. The expansion of rugby clubs continued round the country during the 1870s, and the first unions were founded in 1879 — Canterbury in July 1879 and Wellington in October 1879. The other major unions were formed during the 1880s, a decade of great expansion for the game.

RUGBY UNION - International Rugby

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International Rugby began in 1882 when the first overseas team to play in NZ, the Southern rugby team from New South Wales, won four matches and lost three (two to Auckland and one to Otago). Two years later the first NZ team to go on an overseas tour visited New South Wales, achieving a spectacular record of eight wins in eight matches, 167 points for and 17 points against. In 1888 a British team toured NZ, losing only two of 19 matches and drawing four.

The NZ Rugby Football Union was formed at a meeting in Wellington in 1892, attended by representatives from Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu, Taranaki and Wairarapa. Support was promised from other unions not represented. Immediately after the decision was made to found the union, however, Otago and Canterbury announced they would not affiliate, but before the middle of the 1890s they had both joined the NZ union.

Over the following 100 years, NZ's All Black sides have established an international record second only to that of South Africa. Its main antagonists have been South Africa, Wales, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Australia, with the UK unions combining as the British 'Lions' for major tours of NZ. In recent years, NZ has played internationals against Argentina and Romania.

The first Rugby World Cup tournament was played in NZ and Australia in 1987 and NZ beat France in the final at Auckland. Australia beat England in the 1991 final at Twickenham, London, to win the second Rugby World Cup with NZ third. After a disappointing test year in 1994, the All Blacks, with a number of new young players, surprised even their own supporters with their performance in the 1995 World Cup in South Africa. After playing brilliant, attacking rugby and annihilating the much-favoured England side, the NZers were all square after 80 minutes in the final against South Africa but lost during extra time.

The 1996 season saw the emergence of fully professional rugby for the first time and New Zealand teams began with exceptional success. Auckland won the Super 12 series among provincial teams from Australia and South Africa, and the All Blacks were undefeated in a triangular series of internationals with the Springboks and Wallabies.

RUGBY UNION - The Ranfurly Shield

The Ranfurly Shield, the bedrock of NZ rugby from the turn of the century until the end of the 1980s, was set up as an inter-provincial challenge competition. The shield was donated by the Earl of Ranfurly, the then Governor-General, in 1902, and was awarded that season to Auckland because of its fine record in inter-provincial play. Most major provinces have had their periods of ascendancy, holding the shield against all comers for a series of matches over more than one season. Otago, Hawke's Bay and Canterbury have had long periods of shield tenure over the years until a reign by Auckland lasted virtually through the 1980s and early 1990s. Because the shield is a challenge trophy to be played for on the holder's home ground (unless the holder volunteers to tour with it), and because the number of challenges which can be accepted in any season is limited, it has been felt in recent years that the shield was not always a true reflection of inter-provincial supremacy. As a result a national provincial championship has evolved and now commands prime attention.

Until the 1960s rugby union was an intense national preoccupation with a breadth of interest through the community that raised it, as was often said, to the status of a religion. Because of the spread of competing interests, the game does not occupy the place in the community it did before the beginning of the 1970s. It is, however, still the major winter sporting interest for players and spectators alike.

RUNANGA

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Runanga is a township with a population of about 1,000 people, 8 km north-east of Greymouth and 92 km south-west from Westport.

Not one of the old gold-mining boom towns of the West Coast, it was settled in 1902 by coal miners from the developing coal mines in the surrounding area.

The name means ‘meeting place’, and is also used in Hawke’s Bay for a small lake near the Ngaruroro River and a farming locality at the northern end of the lake.

RUSA DEER

Rusa Deer (*Cervus timorensis*) was brought into NZ from New Caledonia in 1907. Although it prefers open scrubland, it has adapted to native bush in its restricted habitat — the eastern Bay of Plenty and Urewera National Park. The rusa stag stands about 100 cm tall, and weighs around 130 kg. The hind is much smaller. The rusa deer is nocturnal.

RUSSELL

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Russell is the country's oldest centre of permanent European settlement, originally known as Kororareka, and is therefore of historic interest to NZers. In 1840, Hobson bought a property at Okiato for his first NZ capital and named it Russell after Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for the Colonies and later British Prime Minister. The following year, the capital was moved to Auckland. In 1842 the settlement at Okiato was destroyed by fire and the name Russell was transferred to the old village of Kororareka.

RUSSELL, Sir Andrew Hamilton

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Sir Andrew Hamilton Russell (1868–1960), commander of the NZ Division in World War One with the rank of major-general, was born at Napier, the son of a farmer, and the grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell who had come to NZ with the British Army in 1845 and became Minister of Native Affairs under Premier Stafford.

Andrew Russell was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, spent five years with the British Army in India, and returned to NZ in 1892 to join his father on the farm. He was an active member of the territorials, became brigade-commander of the Wellington Mounted Rifle Brigade on the outbreak of World War One, and went overseas with the main body of the NZ Expeditionary Force.

Russell served at Gallipoli, and commanded the complete Anzac force during the evacuation. He was then appointed commander of the NZ Division which was formed in Egypt at that time, and took it to France where it served for the rest of the war. Russell continued in command during the NZ Division's service with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. He returned to sheepfarming in Hawke's Bay, but in 1940 became Inspector-General of the Forces in NZ at the age of 72.

An uncle, **Sir William Russell** (1838–1913) represented Napier in the House of Representatives from 1875 until 1881 and represented Hawke's Bay from 1884 until 1905. He served as Postmaster-General, Colonial Secretary, Minister of Defence and Minister of Justice, and from 1893 until 1903 was Leader of the Opposition.

RUTHERFORD, Ernest

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Ernest Rutherford (1871–1937), later Baron Rutherford of Nelson, was a scientist of international acclaim, the greatest physicist of his time.

He was born at Brightwater, Nelson, son of a wheelwright turned farmer, James Rutherford, who had arrived in Nelson with his family from Scotland in 1842. Ernest had 11 brothers and sisters. He was educated at Nelson College and Canterbury University. He graduated with a BA in 1892 and an MA with first-class honours in both mathematics and physics in 1893. He taught at Christchurch Boys' High School for a year, and graduated BSc in 1894.

Rutherford was one of the first graduates from an overseas university to be admitted as a research student at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, in 1895. From 1898 until 1907 he was Professor of Physics at McGill University in Montreal, Professor of Physics at Manchester University from 1907 until 1919, and Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cavendish Laboratory from 1919 until his death in 1937. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Rutherford's work in the field of nuclear physics paved the way for the atomic age. In 1913 he theorised that the atom was in fact a collection of still more minute particles behaving somewhat like planets (the electrons), spinning around a central sun (the nucleus). Six years later he detected the transmutation of one elementary material, nitrogen, into another, hydrogen, which was induced artificially when the nitrogen atom was bombarded by the natural alpha particles of radium. In 1932 Rutherford, working with others, showed that artificial transmutations could be accomplished also by using, as projectiles for the bombardment, particles of hydrogen which had been artificially accelerated to enormous speeds under the influence of a new type of electric machine, which they had developed and which is called a proton accelerator. It was this work that made Rutherford the father of nuclear physics and ushered in the atomic age.

Rutherford returned to NZ for four visits, following his departure for Cambridge in 1895; in 1900 to marry his fiancée Mary Georgina Newton of Christchurch; in 1905 to visit his parents; in 1914 after attending a British Association conference in Australia, giving public lectures at Wellington and Christchurch; and in 1925 to visit his parents and to give public lectures at Auckland and Wellington, Nelson and Christchurch.

Rutherford was a charming man with an expansive personality. He invested a lot of time in NZ science students in Britain, often arranging for the best of them to work with him. He was accorded honours from organisations and institutions around the world including honorary doctorates from 21 universities.

RUTHERFORD, John

John Rutherford (no dates) was born in Manchester some time late in the 18th century and went to sea at the age of ten. In his late teens he was aboard the *Agnes*, when it was blown off course en route to the Bay of Islands and took shelter in a bay called by Rutherford, 'Takomardu,' which may have been Tokomaru Bay in Poverty Bay. All but 12 of the crew were killed and eaten by Maori, and the ship was burnt. Progressively, the remaining men were all killed and eaten except for Rutherford who was taken into the tribe, given a moko, wives and accorded some rank. After almost exactly ten years he was rescued by an American ship and returned to England. He travelled with a side show for a time as a tattooed man, but nothing is known of him after 1830.

His account of his Pakeha/Maori years was published in G L Craik's *The NZers*, and in 1908 a book called *John Rutherford, the White Chief* was published.

RYEGRASSES

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Ryegrasses are species of *Lolium*. Especially important are cultivars of perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perrene*) and Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*).

Over much of NZ the ryegrasses are, in association with clover, the dominant pasture. A number of local varieties of these grasses (family Poaceae or Gramineae) have been developed. The ryegrasses have long been used as pasture grasses in Europe and along with many other pasture grasses were imported last century. They have become the major agricultural grass and are unlikely to be replaced in this role.

The ryegrasses characteristically have the flower spikelets arranged alternatively on either side of a sinuous flower spike. Perennial ryegrass has the emerging leaves folded rather than rolled as in the Italian ryegrass.

RYELAND SHEEP

Ryeland Sheep, one of Britain's most ancient breeds, takes its name from the rye-growing land of south Herefordshire, where it was bred for more than 600 years by the monks of Leominster. It was first imported into NZ in 1903, as a prime lamb sire for crossbred and halfbred stock. The breed peaked in popularity during the 1930s and 1940s, but today there are fewer than 10,000 scattered in a few flocks throughout the country. Ryelands, used as terminal crossing sires for meat production, are stocky, medium-sized sheep, weighing between 55 kg and 60 kg, with white faces and legs which are usually covered with wool. The short, clean, white wool with a fibre diameter between 26 and 32 microns, is soft to handle, springy and has a dense staple. It is used for textiles requiring a smooth finish and good resilience.

ROTOITI

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Rotoiti is the name of two lakes in NZ, one in Nelson Lakes National Park, Buller, covering ten km²; and the other in the western Bay of Plenty, between Lake Rotorua and Lake Rotoehu, covering 36 km². Both are favoured recreational areas for boating and fishing. The northern lake gives its name to a settlement, 32 km north-east of Rotorua City.

SADDLEBACKS

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Saddlebacks (*Philesturnus carunculatus*) are striking, glossy black birds, about 25 cm long, with a bright chestnut saddle and orange wattles (fleshy lobes). They were originally found in forests throughout the country, feeding on insects, fruit, berries and occasionally nectar.

Saddlebacks started to disappear in the 1890s. Until 1964 the North Island subspecies (*P. c. rufusater*) existed only on Hen Island but, after a successful Wildlife Service liberation programme, they now also breed on Lady Alice, Whatapuke (both in Chickens group), Cuvier, Red Mercury and possibly Fanal Islands. The South Island subspecies (*P. c. carunculatus*) did not survive.

Between October and January, two and sometimes three pale grey, or white, spotted eggs are laid in a loose, crudely constructed nest lined with fibres, grasses, bark and tree fern scales. The male feeds the female during the 21-day incubation period, and during the following brooding period.

SALMON

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Salmon species are present in NZ lakes and rivers but in limited numbers, and they have never become as important a game fish as trout, despite the famed fighting qualities of the Atlantic salmon.

- Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) was introduced from England in 1868 and importations continued until at least the turn of the century. Attempts were also made during the 1960s in Southland rivers. But the fish has become established only in Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri, and their hold is tenuous. The fish spawn in tributaries of the lake system and have never reached anything like the size which the species reaches in its native habitat. On both sides of the North Atlantic it can grow to more than 35 kg in weight, whereas in NZ Atlantic salmon seldom grow heavier than 2 kg.
- Quinnat salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), known in North America as the Chinook, is a native of the northern Pacific, from the west coast of North America across to the rivers of Japan and north-east Asia. NZ is reputedly the only place outside this native habitat in which the Quinnat salmon has become well established. It is found in the rivers of the east coast of the South Island, notably the Ashburton, Rakaia, Waimakariri, Rangitata and Waitaki Rivers, in the lake systems east of the Southern Alps, and occasional runs occur in rivers on the west coast of the South Island and the east coast of the North Island. The fish reach on average about 800 mm in length and 7 kg in weight, although very much bigger specimens have been caught in NZ. They were introduced in the 1870s, with further ova brought in early in the 20th century.
- Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) occurs in NZ only in the lakes and rivers of the Waitaki river system in Canterbury, having been introduced to this country from its native region in the northern Pacific in the early 20th century. It is of limited value as a game fish. More slender than most of the other salmonids, it seldom gets big enough to weigh in at 1 kg in NZ, whereas it averages closer to 8 kg in the rivers of North America where stocks are sea-run rather than land-locked as they are here.

SALMOND, Sir John William

Sir John William Salmond (1862–1924) was Solicitor-General, a Judge of the Supreme Court and perhaps the most distinguished jurist NZ has produced.

He was born in England, and came to NZ as a boy with his father who was appointed Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. Salmond was educated at Otago Boys' High School and Otago University where he graduated with an MA. He won a scholarship for study at University College, London, where he obtained an LLB and was elected a Fellow of the college. He returned to NZ in 1887 and practised at Temuka for ten years. He was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Adelaide, a post he held for six years until he returned to a similar position at Victoria University, Wellington, in 1906. The following year he was appointed to a new post, counsel to the Law Drafting Office, and in 1911 became Solicitor-General. In 1920 Salmond became a Judge of the Supreme Court and in 1921–22 represented the NZ government at the International Conference on Disarmament at Washington.

A treatise on jurisprudence in 1902 and another on the law of torts in 1907 gained international recognition for Salmond, including Harvard University's Ames Medal for the best legal treatise published anywhere in the world over the previous five years. His fame was built around the qualities of legal erudition and clarity of expression. A privately published and circulated book was entitled *My Son, Said the Philosopher*.

SALVATION ARMY

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Salvation Army members in NZ number about 20,000, about 0.6 per cent of the population, but have influence beyond their numbers because of their valuable social welfare community work, particularly with alcoholics and other disadvantaged groups. In the 100 years since the movement first arrived here, the dark uniforms and red flashes have become well-known.

The British founder of the Army, William Booth, sent two teenage members to this country in 1883. They held the first meetings on Sunday, 1 April — one in the Temperance Hall in Dunedin and the other in the street. There was immediate and widespread support for the army and within three years there were 30 groups with more than 60 full-time officers. Local authorities and police at first decided street meetings were illegal and, in Waimate in January 1885, two men were arrested and convicted but refused to pay their fines and spent a week in prison. They were met on release by a large crowd of Salvationists, and carried to a special meeting to praise their courage. There were other imprisonments, but the public appreciation of the value of the Salvationists' work gradually saw the police leaving them alone.

SAMBAR DEER

Sambar Deer (*Cervus unicolor*) were introduced from Ceylon in 1876. They are stealthy, mostly nocturnal deer and can live close to human population despite being large and powerful animals. Their two major habitats are the west coast of Wellington Province, between Levin and Wanganui, and the Central North Island Plateau. The sambar stag may reach 150 cm at the shoulder and weigh up to 225 kg. They will eat flax, grasses, young trees, the bark off exotic trees, swedes and other farm crops and favour living in or around exotic forests.

SAMOA

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Samoa is a group of islands in the tropical South Pacific divided into two nations — Western Samoa, with long associations with NZ, and American Samoa. Western Samoa is about 2,900 km north-east of Auckland. There are two main islands, Upolu and Savai'i, and two small islands, Apolima and Manono, with a total land area of 2,824 km². The main port and principal town is Apia on the northern coast of Upolu.

The Samoans are Polynesians. The islands are regarded as having been one of the first, probably the very first, stopping point for Polynesians on their migration eastwards across the Pacific and south to NZ. As a result of the more recent contact with Eastern Polynesia, the NZ Maori culture and language are more closely associated with those of that area than with those of the Samoan people.

During the late 19th century there was enthusiasm among NZ politicians to build up a confederation of Pacific islands in political association with NZ. Parliament in 1883 passed legislation giving the government authority to establish relations with such Pacific nations as might care to associate with this country, but the British Colonial Office vetoed it. In 1899 the British government renounced any claim on Samoa in favour of those of Germany and the US. At the beginning of World War One, NZ took over the administration of Western Samoa from Germany and administered the islands until 1920 with a military occupation. A civil administration was set up midway through 1920 and NZ was given a mandate that same year by the League of Nations Council. The NZ administration was not regarded with great favour by the Samoans and, during the ten years from 1926, a programme of civil disobedience was conducted under the name of 'Mau'. At the end of World War Two, the United Nations General Assembly approved a new trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa with NZ, encouraging political and constitutional development in accordance with the will of the Samoan people.

Western Samoa gained full independence under the NZ Independence of Western Samoa Act 1961, which came into operation on 1 January 1962. The following year a Treaty of Friendship was signed by the two governments. NZ had set down the steps which would be taken towards internal self-government in the Samoa Amendment Act 1947.

For many years Samoans have been emigrating to NZ and there are now nearly 80,000 NZers of Samoan ethnic origin. Some difficulties were experienced in the 1980s over Samoans allegedly overstaying visiting and work permits in NZ. The Privy Council ruled that NZ citizenship was held by any Samoan born between 1923 and 1948, or whose father was born in that period. What the NZ government regarded as a problem as a consequence of this ruling has been progressively resolved by agreement between the two nations. Samoans have added an additional cultural dimension to NZ life, especially in Auckland and Wellington

where the majority live. They have made a huge impact on the major national sports of rugby, rugby league, netball and softball. Legislation in 1982 gave NZ citizenship to all Samoans who were physically present in NZ at the time that legislation was passed.

SAND DOLLAR

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Sand Dollar (*Fellaster zelandiae*) is a close relation of the sea urchin but is very much flattened. It lives partly buried in sand or mud in shallow estuaries and harbours. The empty shell formed of adherent calcareous plates is grey-white in colour and frequently found along the tide-line either in its entirety or broken into five separate segments characteristic of the whole phylum of Echinoderms. The size and shape have earned it a second common name of snapper biscuit.

SANDERS, William Edward

William Edward Sanders (1883–1917) was born in Auckland and became a merchant seaman. Within one year, during World War One, he rose from sub-lieutenant to lieutenant-commander and won both the DSO and Victoria Cross. Sanders received his medals for skill and daring as commander of HMS *Prize*, one of the Q-ships of World War One which acted as decoys to trap and sink German submarines. He was killed when the *Prize* went down with all hands, after being hit by a torpedo in August 1917.

SANDFLIES

Sandflies in NZ belong to about ten species, and are simuliid flies. The pre-adult stages live in water. The adult female is a blood-sucker, especially active during the day in open spaces rather than bush — along the banks of rivers, on the shores of lakes and on sea beaches. The flies will bite for the blood of any warm-blooded animals. As adults they are about 2.5 mm long with a hunch-back appearance.

SANTA GERTRUDIS CATTLE

Santa Gertrudis Cattle were introduced in the early 1970s with semen from the Berri Dairy Centre in New South Wales. The breed was developed in the US, fixed from cross-breeding Brahman and shorthorn cattle, and formally acknowledged as a distinct beef breed by the US Department of Agriculture in 1940. Brahman influence is valuable in the warm climate of Northland, but the breed has not caught the imagination of farmers here as it has in Australia.

SARGESON, Frank

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Frank Sargeson (1903–82) was the most accomplished and best-known NZ short-story writer of his time. He was born Norris Frank Davey in Hamilton, qualified as a solicitor in 1926, visited Europe in 1927, was as a public servant with the Public Trust Office in Wellington on his return for about 18 months, and then worked on his uncle's sheep farm in the King Country before settling in Takapuna where he lived as a freelance writer for the rest of his life. Sargeson became a mentor to a whole generation of NZ writers, most notably Janet Frame, who wrote her first published novel in a hut at the bottom of his Takapuna property. On Sargeson's death, a trust was established to commemorate his work. It has preserved the small house in which he lived and wrote and sponsors writers' scholarships in an apartment in Auckland City.

He wrote dozens of short stories for magazines, many articles, and at least two plays. Among his published volumes are: *Conversation With my Uncle and Other Stories* (1936); *A Man and his Wife*, collections of short stories (1940); *That Summer and Other Stories* (1946); *I Saw in my Dream*, a novel (1949); *Collected Stories, 1935–63* (1964); *Memoirs of a Peon*, novel (1965); *Joy of the Worm*, a novel (1969); *Once is Enough* (1973), *More Than Enough* (1975) and *Never Enough!* (1977), three volumes of autobiography which were issued in one volume in 1981. Sargeson's books were re-issued and published in other languages as well.

Many of the stories are now regarded as NZ classics. He was influenced at an early stage by American writers, most notably Sherwood Anderson. The critic, E H McCormick, has written: 'As a medium for his deceptively naive approach, he used a simple, colloquial English based on NZ speech and adapted in each sketch to the character of the monologist. He was not the first writer to employ the local idiom, but none of his predecessors had shown so sensitive an ear for the rhythms and vocabulary of everyday speech, and none had learned so much from the American masters.' McCormick also called him 'the forger of a tradition'.

SARJEANT ART GALLERY

Sarjeant Art Gallery, at Wanganui, was built during World War One after a bequest from a local farmer, Henry Sarjeant, who died in 1912, left £30,000 in trust for establishing and maintaining an art gallery in Wanganui.

The Sarjeant Art Gallery was designed in a distinctive Greek-cross shape by a Dunedin architect Donald Hosie, who was killed at Passchendale. The building is brick-faced with Oamaru stone and the gallery's four wings centre on the sculpture court with its magnificent dome. It is situated in Queen's Park on a sand-ridge, Pukenuamu (sandfly hill of the Maori). Money was made available to the newly built gallery by Henry Sarjeant's widow for the purchase of works from Europe and England. The gallery had a policy of collecting the work of NZ painters including the most important artist Wanganui has produced, Edith Collier, a friend and pupil of Frances Hodgkins. NZ and Australian artists represented include Frances Hodgkins, Roland Wakelin, Francis McCracken, Frances D Ellis, John Hutton, John Lethbridge, Dattilo Rubbo, Margaret Preston and Raymond McIntrye, but there are also many fine examples from contemporary NZ artists including Philip Trusstum, and Don Driver.

The gallery holds an important 19th and 20th century Denton photography collection, and a substantial collection of World War One cartoons and posters, as well as Wanganui regional collections and applied art.

SATCHELL, William

William Satchell (1860–1942) was for many years considered to be NZ's first major novelist, but his reputation has declined sharply over the last 20 years and he is nowadays seldom read. He was born in London, the son of a civil servant who ultimately became Britain's Surveyor-General. He was educated in Germany and set up as a publisher in London in the early 1880s.

He published two of his own books before the business failed: *Bedlam Ballads and Strait-Waistcoat Stories*, and *Will o' the Wisp and Other Tales in Verse and Prose* (both 1883).

Satchell sailed for NZ in 1886, took up land near Waima, near Hokianga, then became a store-keeper at Waima until he moved to Auckland in 1893. His work includes *Patriotic and Other Poems* (1900), *The Land of the Lost* (1902), *The Toll of the Bush* (1905), *The Elixir of Life* (1907) and *The Greenstone Door* (1914).

The Greenstone Door, well received by the public and by critics, was for many years reprinted and became recognised as an early NZ fiction classic, but the critic, E H McCormick, has written: 'In his best novel, *The Toll of the Bush*, and to a smaller extent in *The Land of the Lost*, Satchell reveals himself as an exceedingly minor Thomas Hardy, his Wessex the North of Auckland, his provincials the settlers and wanderers of that district, urged on by a destiny resembling Hardy's *President of the Immortals*, though less inexorably tragic in its dispensations.'

SAVAGE, Michael Joseph

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Michael Joseph Savage (1872–1940), the first Labour Prime Minister, from 1935 until his death in 1940, was born in Victoria of Irish stock, left school at the age of 14 and worked as assistant to a storekeeper, as a farmhand and goldminer. He became involved in the Labour movement in Australia, establishing with ‘Paddy’ Webb (a later NZ Labour government colleague) and other associates the first Political Labour League in the town of North Prentice in Victoria. Savage followed Webb to NZ, arriving at Auckland on Labour Day 1907. He worked briefly as a flax-mill hand and then as a cellarman for ten years before he entered Parliament. He stood for Auckland Central as a Socialist Party candidate in 1911 and failed, was unsuccessful again in 1914 when he stood as a Social Democratic Party candidate, and then joined the Labour Party on its formation in 1916. In 1919 he was elected to the Auckland City Council, to the Hospital Board and then to Parliament for Auckland West, a seat he held for the rest of his life. In 1923 he was elected deputy leader of the parliamentary party and became Leader in 1933 following the death of Harry Holland.

Savage’s greatest asset in helping get Labour elected in 1935 and holding popular favour during the rest of the decade was his benign manner which enshrined him in the public eye as a humane and sincere man with a great deal of common sense. He had less to do with the formulation of party policy than some of his more able colleagues. Following a deterioration of his health from 1938, his effectiveness in the House and his efforts to keep his party unified and vigorous diminished. There is no doubt though that his almost saint-like image was an enormous force for national unity and electoral success.

Before he died, some rebellion among his colleagues broke into the open, spearheaded by John A Lee who was later expelled from the party, but this had the effect of deepening the public reverence for him, and when he died there was a level of public grief never matched in NZ before or since for a public figure. The Savage Memorial overlooks Auckland Harbour from the hills above Tamaki Drive near Mission Bay. Savage never married and left no relatives in NZ.

SAVINGS BANKS

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Savings Banks were the brainchild of a Scottish clergyman, Rev Henry Duncan, who was a bank clerk in Liverpool before training for the ministry. He opened the first bank in Ruthwell in Scotland in 1810, with the aim of encouraging the poorer classes to save their money.

The first savings bank in NZ was started in Wellington in 1846, but it did not survive competition from the Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) which opened nationally in 1867. The Wellington bank was taken over by the POSB in 1872. Nelson and Napier also had two of the earliest savings banks, but they failed as well. The Auckland Savings Bank opened in 1847, the New Plymouth (later the Taranaki) in 1850, the Dunedin (later the Otago) in 1864, the Invercargill (later the Southland) also in 1864, and the Hokitika (later the Westland) in 1866. Once the POSB opened only those district banks that had survived were allowed to continue but no new savings could be opened because of government policy until the late 1950s, when new regional savings banks were allowed. The first was Waikato in 1959, followed by Canterbury in 1962, Wanganui in 1963, Wellington, Bay of Plenty and South Canterbury, all in 1964, and Eastern and Central (representing the Manawatu/Wairarapa/Hawke's Bay/Poverty Bay areas) in 1972. Except for Auckland and Taranaki, the regional savings banks joined together to form a national bank, Trustbank, when the financial sector was deregulated in the 1980s.

The original legislative authority for the existence of trustee savings banks was the Savings Bank Ordinances of 1847, which was followed by a law in 1908 consolidating all regulations. Later legislation was the Trustee Savings Bank Act 1949 and its various amendments. The law firmly regulated the type of people and institutions able to hold accounts, the nature of accounts, and interest rates for ordinary savings deposits (but not investment and term deposits). It defined the regions within which each trustee savings bank was able to operate, and detailed other operations. (The Southland Savings Bank has paid interest on cheque accounts for more than 50 years, but other trustee banks could only do so in the case of some non-profit making organisations.)

After the banks were deregulated, Auckland Savings Bank (or ASB Bank as it had become) was bought by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and now operates as a full bank.

In 1964, the government authorised the opening of private savings banks by the five trading banks, although they were not at first allowed to operate in the Bay of Plenty, Canterbury, Hawke's Bay/Poverty Bay, Manawatu, Wairarapa, South Canterbury, Westland and Wanganui, because the trustee banks were not sufficiently well established to fight competition at that stage. The Private Savings Bank Act 1964 prescribed the persons and institutions able to make deposits, the types of accounts, and their administration. The parent banks were the ANZ, BNZ, National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales which had

recently amalgamated with the Commercial Bank of Australia as Westpac. Since deregulation, banks operate savings accounts and the stand-alone savings bank has become a thing of the past. The trustee and private savings banks were a major source of longer-term housing mortgages.

The POSB, which had been by far the dominant savings bank nationally, became Postbank in 1987, was later bought by ANZ and has become absorbed by that group.

SCALLOPS

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Scallops (*Pecten novaezelandiae*) occur on sandy flats on the bottom of reasonably shallow bays up to low tide mark throughout NZ. They are one of the most sought-after shellfish for food. The queen scallop, or tipa to the Maori, swims by squirting a jet of water as it suddenly snaps shut its shell, thus moving in sudden spurts. It is a large shellfish with a fan-shaped outer shell.

The fan scallop (*Chlamys zelandiae*) is a small, highly-coloured shellfish which clasps on to the underside of rocks.

SCANLAN, Ellen Margaret

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Ellen Margaret Scanlan (1882–1968) was a journalist and novelist whose fiction had a popular following in NZ during the 1930s and 1940s. She was born and educated in Blenheim and began writing short stories and sketches for newspapers before World War One. She was a journalist on the *Manawatu Daily Times*, acting editor for a time, and from 1921 travelled overseas contributing articles to newspapers in NZ and five other countries. In 1927 she moved to London where she established herself as a prolific novelist, with much of her work on NZ themes.

She wrote as Nelle Scanlan and among her books are: *Top Step* (1931); *Pencarrow* (1932); *Tides of Youth* (1933); *Winds of Heaven* (1934); *The Marriage of Nicholas Popper* (1936); *A Guest for Life* (1938); *Kelly Pencarrow* (1939); *Kit Carmichael* (1946); and *The Young Summer* (1952). Her autobiography, *Road to Pencarrow*, was published in 1963.

Pencarrow, *Tides of Youth*, *Winds of Heaven* and *Kelly Pencarrow* were all part of the saga of the Pencarrow family in NZ. Critic Joan Stevens has said of this series: ‘The result is a workmanlike romantic entertainment, but no more.’

SCHOLEFIELD, Guy Hardy

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Guy Hardy Scholefield (1877–1963) was a journalist and historian who blazed a trail in some areas of history for subsequent scholars. He was born at Dunedin of pioneering stock, educated at Victoria University and the University of London, graduating BSc in 1915, DSc in 1919. He worked as a journalist on newspapers and news agencies in England and NZ. He was Parliamentary Librarian and Dominion Archivist from 1926 until 1948. His work includes *NZ in Evolution* (1909); *NZ's First Governor, a Biography of Captain Hobson* (1934); *Dictionary of NZ Biography* (1940); *Twelve Prime Ministers* (1946); *Newspapers in NZ* (1958); and *New Zealand Parliamentary Record 1840–1949* (1950). He was a major figure in NZ historical writing and journalism from the early 1930s and became a well-known broadcaster later in his career.

SCHOOL AGE

School Age, according to the Education Act of 1964, in relation to any child, meant 'any age between the age of five years and the age of 15 years or any earlier age at which the child ceases to be required to have his or her name enrolled on the register of a school...; or, in the case of any child who is deemed by the Director-General of Education (after special examination by a medical officer or other officer appointed for the purpose) to require special tuition, between such ages as the Director-General may from time to time determine. A 'free place' was available to all children from age five to 19 (although attendance is not compulsory until six or after 15). The government announced in 1995 the raising of the compulsory age from 15 to 16.

SCHOOL CADET CORPS

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School Cadet Corps survived into the 1980s only in a few secondary schools, although for nearly a century they formed an important part of life in male schools. School cadets began when corps were established in an ad hoc manner during the 1860s and early 1870s, at such schools as Auckland Grammar, King's College, Wellington College and Christ's College. Along with cricket and athletics, cadets epitomised the cult of manliness and 'good form' typical of the English public schools. Perceived military threats gave a more intermittent impetus to cadet formation, first from the Maori and then from the Russians.

The Long Depression of the 1880s, however, took a heavy toll of cadet corps as they were entirely dependent on the resources of their respective schools.

In primary schools, cadet corps developed more slowly. Although the Education Act 1877 required that public schools make provision for the instruction of boys in military drill, teachers had little time to devote to extra-curricular activities in an era of large classes and an inflexible examination system. By 1896, there were only about 1,000 cadets out of a total primary school roll of over 130,000. There is evidence, though, that public and official attitudes were changing from the mid-1890s. Social Darwinism, with its stress on male fitness and female domesticity, was having an impact on educational thinking. Growing public and press concern over urbanisation, poverty and larrikinism prompted a new interest in the therapeutic power of cadets.

For both primary and secondary school cadets, the South African War provided a catalyst for change. Beginning in 1900, a series of legislative measures encouraged education authorities to establish cadet units, culminating in regulations gazetted in 1902 which placed cadet corps under Education Department control. Funds were made available for equipment and training, and boys were to be drilled for up to one hour weekly. By 1908 there were 15,183 cadets, in 185 units. Cadet strength was at a peak in 1909, and an increasing preoccupation with military preparedness resulted in a comprehensive Defence Act being passed. Military training was made compulsory from the age of 12. But teachers and others applied pressure against the system and the junior cadet system began to wither away drastically and by the outbreak of war in 1914 only a few corps remained. Secondary school cadets, by contrast, continued to operate and played an important role in preparing youths for the battlefronts of World War One.

During the Depression, a growing anti-war sentiment once again saw cadets singled out for criticism, although lack of resources probably played a more significant part in further eroding cadet numbers during the 1930s. World War Two and immediate post-war years brought about a rekindling of interest in the cadets but the socially critical 1960s witnessed a dramatic decline in public and official enthusiasm. Today, little remains of a movement which, at its

peak, epitomised the Imperial ambitions of a youthful British nation-in-arms.

School Cadet Marching Song

Let others fight for gold and fame,

In anger or defiance.

We seek a higher, nobler aim,

Defence and self reliance.

Our aim is for our country's good.

Like Spartan Greek or Roman.

A Patriotic Band we take our stand,

To rout the foreign foeman.

(J Liddell-Kelly)

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF
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SCOTT BASE

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Scott Base is the administrative and scientific headquarters in Antarctica (*see* separate entry), situated on the south-west side of Ross Island at Lat 77°51'S and 166°45'E. The base was established in 1957 during NZ's first Antarctic expedition led by Sir Edmund Hillary, and since then has been occupied by teams and supporting base personnel, undertaking a research programme.

The base was named after Robert Falcon Scott, leader of the British expedition to the South Pole in 1910–12. All members of the expedition died in Antarctica.

SCOTT, Ian

Ian Scott (1945–) came to NZ from England in 1952, and studied at the Auckland University School of Fine Art from 1964 to 1967. He showed artistic talent early, exhibiting in the *Auckland Star* post-primary art exhibition in 1963, winning the Kelliher Prize at the age of 19, and the Benson and Hedges Art Award in 1968. He has exhibited extensively and is represented both in private collections and galleries throughout NZ.

SCOTT, Robert William Henry

Robert William Henry Scott (1921–) was a legendary All Black fullback who was the unrivalled successor to the great George Nepia and has been without peer in the position since World War Two. He was born at Wellington but was brought up in Taranaki and Auckland and played senior rugby league for the Ponsonby club before he joined the army in 1942.

Scott was the second string fullback (to H E Cook) in the 'Kiwi' army rugby team that toured Britain at the end of the war. He made his All Black debut against Australia in 1946 and subsequently played 51 matches for NZ until his retirement in 1954, scoring 242 points. Scott was a fine goal kicker who used to entertain crowds on special occasions (not during matches) by kicking goals in bare feet. But it was his uncanny sense of position, his ability to elude tacklers under extreme pressure and always look as though he had plenty of time that made him a memorable player to watch. The South African captain, Hennie Muller, described Scott as 'the greatest footballer I've ever played against in any position'.

SCOUTS

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Scouts were first recruited in NZ in 1908 — the year General Baden-Powell launched the movement in Britain. It was a branch of the Boy Scouts' Association of Britain until 1953, but has been an independent organisation since then, although following closely the tone of the British movement. General (later Lord) Baden-Powell had fought in the South African War and established the Boy Scout movement to achieve his concept of good citizenship and character through obedience, self-reliance, loyalty to the Empire, and physical, mental and spiritual health. The Chief Scout in NZ is the Governor-General.

From 1908 until 1960 most boys in a community joined Cubs as a preliminary to membership of the Boy Scouts, and enthusiastic members of the movement went on to become Venturer Scouts or Rover Scouts, more sophisticated groups which grew out of the original movement. Keas are those boys who join the movement when they are too young even to be Cubs. At various times Sea Scouts and Air Scouts have had strong membership. Scouting has declined in terms of numerical membership since the end of the 1960s. In 1966 the word 'Boy' was dropped from the name.

SCRIMGEOUR, Colin Graham

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Colin Graham Scrimgeour (1903–87) was a charismatic radio broadcaster during the 1930s and early 1940s. He was born in Gisborne, worked as a freezing-worker and bushman until he entered the Methodist ministry, and became city missionary in Auckland. He helped establish the Friendly Road Radio Station which was taken over by the new Labour government in 1936. From then until 1944, he was Controller of Commercial Broadcasting. Scrimgeour was a politically radical Left wing liberal and after he fell out with the government he moved to Australia, and later worked in broadcasting in China. He retired to NZ.

SEA ANEMONES

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Sea Anemones are generally brightly coloured and have a worldwide distribution at all depths even to the bottoms of some of the oceanic trenches. The form of the tentacles is variable but they are always present in multiples of six.

SEA BIRDS

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Sea Birds in an island country like NZ, are numerically high on the birdwatcher's list. Those which are relatively common or which may be seen frequently by the coast are given separate entries (albatrosses, gannets, muttonbirds, penguins, shags, shearwaters, terns). Among others which are truly oceanic birds and more likely to be seen some distance from the shore, by far the largest group is the petrels, who are members of the Procellariidae family of which there are 53 recorded species worldwide and about 40 to be seen in NZ waters. This group includes fulmars and prions (as well as shearwaters — see separate entry). All, like the albatrosses and mollymawks, are known as Tubinares or tube-noses, because they have long tubular nostrils through which they are able to excrete a saline solution and so dispose of an excess of salt taken in with their food. In general, the bills are long and deeply grooved and hooked for the retention of prey. The feet are webbed, for all species swim well and some capture their food beneath the surface of the water. The plumage is dense and strongly waterproof, usually black or brown above and white beneath, or uniformly dark. Because they are essentially birds of the open seas the legs are placed far back for efficient swimming. The larger petrels have very long narrow wings for high-speed gliding flight. The wingspan of the giant petrel exceeds 2 m, more than three times its body length. The small prions and storm petrels have shorter wings which enable them to hover and flutter close to the surface of the water when feeding.

The giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*), also known as nelly or stinker, is the largest of the group (65 cm). The northern subspecies is normally dark brown in colour, while the southern is much more variable — sometimes brown with pale head and face, sometimes white with a few dark feathers. The bill is heavy, with a single nasal tube. Because, like the black-backed gull, they are scavengers, giant petrels are quite often seen close to shore and in harbours where garbage can be picked up. They breed on many offshore islands, where one white egg is laid in a rather carelessly constructed nest. When hatched, the chicks are covered in down — sometimes white, sometimes grey and white, reflecting the two colour phases of the parents.

The cape pigeon (*Daption capense*) is the most easily recognisable of the family because it is the only one with a contrasting black and white plumage — black head, black and white back, white underparts. At 40 cm, it is about two-thirds the size of the giant petrel. It is most commonly seen in scavenging flocks off the South Island up to Cook Strait, but a few reach the Bay of Plenty and even the Hauraki Gulf in winter. They breed on subantarctic islands where one white egg is laid (October onwards) on a cliff ledge in a nest made of rock chips. The incubation period is about 45 days, and fledging is at around 50 days. The chick is covered with grey down when hatched.

The grey-faced petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*) is the North Island Maori's muttonbird, called

oi, which is taken from the nests in November when the young are almost ready to leave. It measures 41 cm and has black-brown plumage with pale grey on the forehead, face and throat. The grey-faced petrel roams over the Tasman and South Pacific oceans and breeds, from May onwards on most offshore islands. (See also Muttonbirds.)

Cook's petrel, titi (*Pterodroma cookii*) is a smaller bird (30 cm) with grey back and nape, white and grey forehead and white underparts. It is a migrant, breeding on Codfish Island in the south and the Barrier Islands in the north, and spending the southern winter on the west coast of North and South America. Titi nest, in burrows, from October until March-April when the young are fledged.

Prions form a specialised group of petrels confined to the southern hemisphere. They range in size from the broad-billed prion, parara (*Pachyptila vittata*) at 28 cm to the fairy prion, titiwainui (*P. turtur*), 23 cm. They are seldom seen near land, except during the breeding season, but after winter gales many victims are washed ashore. Ornithologists can identify the often very similar species from the eight in NZ waters by studying details of the bills and colouring of the tails. Prions feed on plankton and have fringes (lamellae) along their bills to filter the minute organisms from the water. They sometimes occur in flocks, darting to and fro near the surface of the water.

Probably the most common in NZ waters is the fairy prion, which nests, in burrows, on islands from the Poor Knights in the north to the Snares and Chathams in the south. It is mainly grey-blue in colour with white underparts.

Storm petrels (family Hydrobatidae) are classified as 'small web-footed seabirds from 15 to 24 cm in size, which specialise in feeding on small marine animals caught from the air far out to sea'. They are the smallest of oceanic birds, admired from earliest times by sailors who had a variety of names for these dainty and fragile-looking creatures — Mother Cary's chickens; skipjacks; Jesus Christ (or JC) birds; or dancing dollies, because they appear to dance on the water as they feed with legs dangling. The most common of the six species in NZ waters is the white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*), Maori name takahikaremoana. It measure 20 cm, and has a dark brownish back, nape and upperwings, and white underparts. It breeds on many small islands from the Three Kings in the north to the Auckland Islands in the south, though apparently it migrates from the area during the southern winter. Nesting is in burrows in crowded colonies.

Diving petrels (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*) are small (20 cm) with black backs, white underparts, short bills, short wings and stubby tails. They spend much of their time on the water, diving and swimming below the surface to feed on plankton. They may be distinguished from other petrels by their smaller size, chunky rounded shape and rapid whirring flight. They belong to the family Pelecanoididae which is restricted to the southern hemisphere, and they resemble the little auks of the northern seas.

Skuas (family Stercorariidae) look rather like dark-plumaged gulls but may be distinguished by their more hooked beaks and elongated tail feathers. They are notorious for their habit of harrying other birds on the wing and forcing them to disgorge their food. It is while pursuing terns in this way that they are most often seen in NZ waters.

Four species are found round our coasts. The largest is the southern skua, hakoakoa (*Catharacta lonnbergi*) (63 cm), which is mainly dark brown with white patches on the wings.

It breeds in the subantarctic islands and as far north as Fiordland. Outside of the breeding season (September-November) it is rarely near land.

The antarctic skua (*C. maccormicki*) is similar but smaller (53 cm). A bird of the Antarctic continent, it is a rare visitor to NZ waters.

The arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) (43 cm) has two colour phases — one dark brown, the other brown with light underparts. Although it breeds in the Arctic it migrates south for the southern summer and is the skua most commonly seen in this area.

The pomarine skua (*S. pomarinus*), similar but larger (48 cm), and also a migrant from the Arctic, is a rare visitor.

SEA CUCUMBER

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Sea Cucumber (*Stichopus mollis*) is related to the starfishes and sea urchins and still retains its five-sided symmetry as revealed in the five ambulacral lines along its length and through which tube feet usually appear. However, it lacks the firm calcareous skeleton which is reduced to microscopic plates embedded in the skin. It is sausage-shaped with the mouth at one end surrounded by a cirlet of modified tube feet which have viscous tips used to gather microscopic food from the surface of the surrounding sea bed. There are several species in NZ waters but *Stichopus* is the largest and can grow to a length of about 20 cm. Colour is variable but is generally black or dark brown with some mottling above and paler and more pink on the underside. The upper body is studded with irregularly sized tubercles. Found under stones at low tide, in rock pools or on shell gravel down to about 20 m, it is a close relative of the tropical Pacific bêche-de-mer and could possibly be used as a food source.

SEALING

Sealing began in NZ within 25 years of Cook's rediscovery of the country in 1769 but it took less than 30 more years for the seal to be hunted almost to extinction, both in NZ and the sub-Antarctic islands. In NZ only fur seals were of any commercial value, because the water was too warm for any build-up of blubber under the skin. Seals taken on the sub-Antarctic islands were valuable both for fur and oil.

The first sealers concentrated on Fiordland where large numbers of seals were found on the rocks around the coastline and on small islands nearby. During the first 20 years, tens of thousands of skins were taken each season from the Dusky Sound area, and around Foveaux Strait and Stewart Island. Although history condemns the sealers for wholesale and unselective slaughter, the men themselves were often left on the shore for months at a time to be picked up later with their kills, having survived arduous and uncomfortable living conditions.

Seals are now protected.

SEALS

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Seals are represented in NZ waters by three species, but only one of these, the New Zealand fur seal, breeds on the main islands. The other two species breed and live in the Antarctic and on the sub-Antarctic islands.

- The NZ fur seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) is indigenous to this country, with small breeding colonies in the South Island and larger breeding colonies in the Chathams, the Snares and the Auckland Islands. It grows to a length of about 2 m.
- The second species found in the sub-Antarctic islands is Hooker's sea lion (*Phocarctos hookeri*) which breeds in large colonies on the Auckland Islands and in smaller groups on Campbell Island, but appears on the shore and in nearby waters in most of the sub-Antarctic islands. It grows to the same size as the NZ fur seal.
- Elephant seals are the third species and they breed on the Campbell, Macquarie and Antipodes Islands. The male sea elephants can reach 7 m in length and get their name from the large proboscis of the bull which inflates during the breeding season, like a trunk.

SEA PERCH

Sea Perch (*Helicolenus papillosus*) is a large-bodied fish with a big head and a tapering body. Averaging about 35 cm in length and weighing about 650 g, it is usually found on bottoms where it lies immobile waiting to engulf unwary prey in its large mouth. It is usually orange-brown above and whitish below but deeper water specimens are more brightly coloured with more red. In many respects similar to the scorpion fish, the sea perch has fewer spines on head and gill covers. Related to the northern hemisphere redfish it too is viviparous giving birth to moderate numbers of well developed juveniles which, after a short time in the plankton, settle to the bottom as miniature adults. Sea perch are caught in small numbers as by-catch by trawlers and are a good eating fish.

SEA URCHIN

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Sea Urchin (*Evechinus chloroticus*), also known by its Maori name kina, is peculiar to NZ but essentially similar to species elsewhere in the world. In the sea urchins the skeleton is formed from the fusion of whole series of calcareous plates to create an almost spherical shell, slightly flattened on the underside where there is a centrally placed mouth. There are five series of longitudinally arranged, minute perforations in the shell through which protrude the tiny and flexible tube feet with sucker-like tips. These are used for locomotion and also to pick up pieces of debris with which the animal seems to adorn itself. They are protected within the mass of calcareous spines which cover the outside of the shell. Sea urchins graze on coralline and other algae, picking them off and grinding them in a massive five-toothed mill just within the mouth.

Kina are widespread around NZ from the littoral down to about 50 m and form dense concentrations in some places just below low water mark. Within the shell a long digestive tube links the mouth to the anus which is centrally situated on the upper 'pole'. The gonads in five-paired lobes hang within the upper part of the shell and when fully developed are eaten as a delicacy. A Maori delicacy previously only taken by amateurs, the roe is now being collected and sold commercially to markets in South-East Asia.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Secondary Schools and schools which have a secondary component number about 400 and the number of students averages about 235,000 at any given time. Education is compulsory at an approved school until the age of 16, except where special circumstances apply and correspondence courses or parental tuition are allowed. Students may hold a free place until the end of the year in which they turn age 19.

Secondary schools in the early days were mostly co-educational but, because they were also largely imitative of English grammar schools, a tendency quickly developed to establish single-sex institutions and they were almost without exception academic in character. Technical high schools in main centres began early in the 20th century, but the more celebrated colleges remained academic and single-sex. Two of the most pervasive changes to post-primary schooling since World War Two have been the expansion of technical subjects and the co-educational trend. Some of the old academic colleges in centres of high population have retained their character but otherwise there has been a broadening of approach and of curricula. Most of the private and about 80 of the state schools are still at least predominantly single-sex.

The School Certificate examination is taken by most pupils at the end of three years of secondary schooling, that is, at the level of form five. Sixth Form Certificate is the next qualification, usually awarded one year after School Certificate is passed. A Sixth Form Certificate is awarded for single subjects to pupils who have attended a course for one year beyond the School Certificate. Higher School Certificate may be awarded after five years of post-primary schooling where pupils have been accepted for entry to form six and have satisfactorily completed a course of at least two years including at least three subjects beyond form six level. The University Bursaries Entrance Scholarship, conducted by the NZ Qualifications Authority, is taken by students in form seven.

Secondary education began in NZ when the country was still a Crown Colony (1840 to 1852–53). Most educational enterprise was shown by the Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches and their most serious educational endeavours were made for Maori students. Some schools that were born in the 1840s developed into ‘secondary’ schools but some died after a few years of useful service.

Settlements in Otago and Canterbury were in their infancy as the Crown Colony period was ending, but the Otago settlers quickly decided to erect a grammar school of a high grade as soon as possible in line with the Scottish burgh schools which at that time were concentrating on languages and mathematics. The early colonisers of Canterbury planned the establishment of a college with two divisions, one for boys aged from seven to 17 and the other for young men over 17. Governor Grey made land grants for secondary schools in 1850, 1851 and

1853. These grants paved the way for the later development of prominent secondary schools such as Auckland Grammar, Wellington College, Wanganui Collegiate School, Te Aute College, Nelson College, Christ's College, Christchurch Girls' High School, Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and Auckland Girls' High School.

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Security Intelligence Service, known familiarly as the SIS, was established in 1956 by Order-in-Council and given statutory recognition in 1969 by the NZ Security Intelligence Service Act, to collect and evaluate security material. The SIS is also charged with advising cabinet ministers on security matters, liaising with some foreign organisations, and with informing the NZ Intelligence Council on potential espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. The organisation is specifically warned that it is not empowered to interest itself in lawful dissent or protest among NZers. When surveillance involved listening devices or other interception warrants, details must be reported to the minister in charge of the service. Annual expenditure on the service is in excess of \$10 million.

The SIS had its origins in the wartime Security Intelligence Bureau (SIB) which was responsible for both civilian and military security. When the SIB was disbanded in 1945 most of its functions were handed over to the NZ Police which operated the service during the paranoiac days of the Cold War. The service regained some of its military character when the SIS was created because its first director was Lieutenant-Colonel H E Gilbert, a former director of military intelligence.

SEDDON, Richard John

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Richard John Seddon (1845–1906) was the longest-serving Prime Minister in NZ's history — from 1 May 1893 to 10 June 1906. He headed the Liberal administration which has the reputation of being the most far-sighted, imaginative and progressive of all NZ governments.

Seddon was born in Lancashire, the son of school teachers, but his academic record was so inadequate he was withdrawn from school at the age of 12. He worked as a farmhand and as an iron foundry apprentice and was dismissed from one job for agitating over pay. After a serious bout of smallpox, he decided at the age of 18 to emigrate to Australia. Working his passage, he arrived in Melbourne in 1863. Three years later, after working on the Victorian goldfields with no success, he arrived in Hokitika, again failed as a miner and set up a store which did only moderately well. During the late 1860s he returned to Melbourne, married Louisa Spotswood and returned with her to the West Coast.

He first became prominent as an athlete and fist-fighter, was elected to the Westland Provincial Council in 1874 and, on the demise of the provinces, gained a seat on the Westland County Council. Seddon had gained a publican's licence in association with his first store at Big Dam by the Waimea Creek, and in 1876 he transferred the licence to the burgeoning township of Kumara, scene of a new gold strike, and established the Queen's Hotel there. The following year, as the town grew, Seddon became its first mayor. He earned a reputation as a lay advocate before the Warden's Court, taking mining cases because there were insufficient lawyers to cope. Despite this work and the hotel he filed bankrupt in 1878, but through a settlement with his creditors avoided being declared bankrupt.

In 1879 Seddon became MP for Hokitika, as a supporter of Grey, represented the constituency of Kumara from 1881 until 1890, and then won the Westland seat which he held for the rest of his life. He became Minister of Public Works, of Mines, of Defence and of Marine in the first Liberal administration of John Ballance. When Ballance became ill, Seddon was chosen as deputy over William Pember Reeves, and when the Prime Minister died in April 1893, Seddon was confirmed as his successor.

Seddon was a bluff, dynamic and domineering manager of parliament, always working to expand his own power. Although he was not an imaginative initiator of legislation he persisted with his Old Age Pensions Bill, despite two rejections, until it became law. He was a reflection of pioneering, colonial society in NZ at the time — a brash and masculine man lacking polish. Despite his background and support for the working man, he was also an imperialist — trying over a period of years to persuade the British government to give NZ Pacific Island possessions. He was also jingoistic, advocating NZ participation in the South African War at the turn of the century.

The progressive nature of the Liberal Party slowed down during the early years of the 20th

century, as the autocratic Seddon gained complete domination over his cabinet and caucus. As well as being Prime Minister, he was Minister of Finance, of Education, of Immigration, of Labour and of Defence. He was responsible for the Shops and Offices Act of 1904, for the introduction of a free place system in secondary schools, and for the establishment of the State Fire Insurance Office and the State Coalmines with sale depots. But otherwise his growing conservatism smothered the crusading zeal the party once had, and led indirectly to the establishment of the Labour Party. He died at sea aboard the *Oswestry Grange* returning from inter-government talks in Sydney.

Seddon was a tall, powerfully built man. He was a hearty eater and drinker, who became obese as he passed middle age and was reportedly close to twenty stone (127 kg) at his death. Two settlements were named after him — 25 km south-east of Blenheim, was originally called Scarborough but renamed Seddon to honour the Prime Minister; and the other was Seddonville 50 km north-east of Westport.

SEDGE

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Sedge is a general name for the somewhat grass-like plants of the family Cyperaceae. The sedges are distinguished from the grasses by their having solid rather than hollow culms (flower stalks) and also because these culms are usually triangular in cross-section rather than round. They are particularly prominent in swampy situations (*Baumea*), gumland soils, cutover or disturbed forest (*Gahnia*), sand dune (*Desmoschoenus*), and alpine grassland. *Carex*, the largest genus, is found in most situations. Hook-grass or *Uncinia*, well known to trampers because of the way in which the seeds (or nutlets) attach themselves to socks, is also a sedge. The margins and even the surfaces of leaves are often sharply toothed (scabrid) and these sedges are often called cutty-grass.

SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

Seismological Observatory controls a network of stations which record earthquake activity. The network is among the world's largest, covering the south-west Pacific region, the Ross Dependency area of Antarctica, as well as the mainland of NZ. The observatory, with advanced digital recording, is also involved in research into many aspects of seismology and it publishes information on earthquake activity in NZ.

SELWYN, George Augustus

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George Augustus Selwyn (1809–78) was the Anglican Primate of NZ from 1841 to 1868 and a dominant personality during the formative years of NZ society. He was the son of a distinguished Queen's Counsel in Britain, one of a family of six children, and he was educated at Eton and St John's College, Cambridge. He was an extraordinary all-rounder, a great walker and a member of the Cambridge crew in the first Oxford-Cambridge boat race in 1829. He graduated with a BA in 1831, as the second classic of his year, then tutored privately at Eton, gained his MA in 1834 and was ordained a priest that same year. He married Sarah, daughter of Judge Sir John Richardson. They had two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, John Richardson Selwyn (1844–98), was ordained by his father and was later Bishop of Melanesia.

Selwyn was appointed missionary bishop to the new diocese of NZ in 1841, arrived here the following year, and embarked upon a remarkable 26 years during which his energy and organisational ability established the Anglican Church as the pre-eminent Christian institution in NZ. In the first few months following his arrival he visited every settlement and every mission station in the North Island, travelling 3,583 km, mostly by sea but more than a third of it on foot. After a brief break, he visited the widely separated settlements in the South Island, travelling more than 7,700 km, most of it by sea, often in very small ships. He convened his first synod in 1844. The constitution of the Anglican Church in NZ was adopted by parliament in 1858, and came into operation at the first general synod in 1859.

Selwyn did not confine his interest to matters of religion and church government. He was deeply involved in political issues, gave his advice, when it was sought, to a number of governors and politicians in the colony and was outspoken when he considered the actions of government to be unjust. His defence of Wiremu Kingi on the matter of the sale of the Waitara block, which ultimately led to war in Taranaki, earned him widespread criticism and even abuse from settlers and many of their politicians. Within three or four years of his arrival here, Kororareka was sacked by Maori insurgents and Selwyn with the Rev Henry Williams hastened to the scene, ministering to the wounded of both sides and damping down the anger and desire for retribution. He did the same thing again when Wellington was threatened following the Wairau Affray, hastening to Waikanae to talk all those concerned into peace.

In 1867 Selwyn returned to England, where he accepted the position of Bishop of Lichfield. When he died in 1878, William Gladstone, a long-standing friend of Selwyn's and several times Prime Minister of England, was among the pallbearers. As a memorial Selwyn College, Cambridge, was established by public subscription and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882. Selwyn was a striking man, physically powerful, intellectually gifted and by temperament moderate.

He gave his name to the Selwyn River which flows out of the eastern foothills of the

Southern Alps in Central Canterbury, and into the northern side of Lake Ellesmere. A settlement on the bank of the river, 37 km south-west of Christchurch, is called Selwyn, and Selwyn Huts is a holiday resort 32 km south-west of Christchurch on the bank of the river near its entry point to Lake Ellesmere. A settlement 15 km south-east of Matamata town was also named after the bishop, as was Selwyn College, an Auckland secondary school not far from St John's Theological College which he had set up in Meadowbank, Auckland, during the late 1840s.

SEMPLE, Robert

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Robert Semple (1873–1955) was a fiery union organiser and later Minister of Public Works throughout the reign of the first Labour Government. He was born in New South Wales, beginning work at an early age as a miner on the Australian goldfields. In 1903, after involvement in a mine strike in Victoria, which led to the defeat of the miners and the blacklisting of their leaders, Semple moved to the West Coast of NZ, and by 1907 was president of the Runanga Miners' Union and earned the soubriquet, 'fighting Bob Semple'.

He was an aggressive organiser and socialist whose stinging eloquence made him many enemies outside the Labour movement, but he was as shrewd as he was forceful. He went to jail during the 1913 general strike, and again in 1916 after fighting conscription for overseas service in World War One. He was elected to Parliament for the Labour Party in 1918, was defeated the following year, but won the Wellington East seat in 1928 and held it until he retired in 1954 (although it was by then renamed Miramar). Semple enhanced his reputation for colourful rhetoric when he first re-entered the House in 1928 but gradually, after becoming a Minister, not only mellowed but more than once violently attacked unionists who advocated strike action. He did not seek re-election in 1954 and died early in 1955 leaving a widow and five children.

SERPENTINE

Serpentine is a magnesium-rich rock mined in the King Country (near Te Kuiti), at North Cape, in the Lee Valley, the Collins Valley and at Mossburn, for use as a fertiliser additive.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which grew in the United States during the second half of the 19th century, has about 13,000 professed members in NZ but, like the Salvation Army, has a greater impact on the community than its small numbers would suggest. The establishment and growth of the church in the United States was strongly influenced by the public ministry of Mrs Ellen G White. The original church believed it was the one small band of the Christians that took up the original Christian truth and that all other groups had allowed error to creep into their credo. It is considered less exclusive in its attitude today. The sect gets its name from the belief that the observance of the sabbath on Saturday the seventh day, is an essential part of Christian practice. The church is organised on an international hierarchical basis with headquarters in Washington DC but NZ Adventists operate with a great deal of freedom and independence within a framework of regional conferences.

The first Seventh-Day Adventist church organised in NZ began services in Kaeo, Northland, in the home of Robert Hare in March 1886. An American, Pastor A G Daniels, was a powerful influence in the early development and was present when the first church building was opened at Ponsonby, Auckland, in 1887. At the turn of the century, following the example of the Adventist churches in the United States and Australia, the NZ church set up the Sanitarium Health Food Company in Christchurch and now has several factories through the country making cereals and other health foods.

The Seventh-Day Adventists run a highly regarded private hospital in Auckland and have a number of primary and three schools.

SEVENTY-MILE BUSH

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Seventy-Mile Bush was a stretch of dense rain forest north of the Ruamahanga River, spreading across the Wairarapa to the Norsewood area in southern Hawke's Bay.

SEWELL, Henry

Henry Sewell (1807–79) was a colonial politician and the first premier of NZ, from 7 May to 20 May 1856. His first contact with the country was as deputy chairman of the Canterbury Association in 1850, a full-time officer responsible for the basic administration under the chairman, Lord Lyttelton. The association transferred its assets, liabilities and functions to the Province of Canterbury following the passing of the NZ Constitution Act in 1852, and Sewell came to NZ to effect the transfer. He was immediately involved in disputation and invective at both provincial and national levels, but was elected to the House of Representatives for Christchurch in 1854. During the tense 1850s when the powers of the House of Representatives on the one hand and those of the governor on the other were being tested under the Constitution Act, Sewell harassed Governor Grey. When responsible government was conceded in 1856, Sewell was leader of a ministry that lasted just a fortnight. He was accordingly the first premier of NZ.

During the Stafford Ministry (1856–61), Sewell spent a good deal of time in England. In 1860 he was again elected for Christchurch, but resigned to become Registrar-General of Lands. During his period in Parliament he was for quite brief periods successively Attorney-General and Leader of the Legislative Council, Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Colonial Secretary.

Sewell returned to England in 1876 where he edited for publication his private journals which reflected the kind of stinging vituperative comments he often made about opponents and colleagues alike during his stay in NZ. The journals were not published until the 1980s.

SHADBOLT, Maurice Francis Richard

Maurice Francis Richard Shadbolt (1932–) is a prize-winning novelist published internationally, whose literary career began with a collection of short stories, *The New Zealanders*, published in London not long before his first novel, *Among the Cinders* (1965). Among his other novels, are *Strangers and Journeys* (1972); *The Lovelock Version* (1980); *Season of the Jew* (1986); *Monday's Warriors* (1990) and *The House of Strife* (1993). A volume of autobiography, *One of Ben's*, was also published in 1993. Shadbolt is also a journalist and playwright. He was born in Auckland, educated at Te Kuiti and Auckland, and spent several years in the 1950s as a documentary film director. In all his work Shadbolt is deeply involved with NZ and its people and has brilliantly mined the nation's history for his fiction.

SHAGROONS

Shagroons were Australian pastoralists who brought sheep across the Tasman to Canterbury, Otago and Marlborough, in the early days of settlement on native grasslands in NZ.

SHAGS or CORMORANTS

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Shags or Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae) are represented by numerous species. Generally, the black-footed shags are found in either freshwater or coastal habitats, and the yellow and pink-footed shags are strictly marine inhabitants.

All shags have hooked bills and an elastic throat pouch for seizing and eating whole fish, often caught while feeding in flocks. During the long breeding season, both sexes acquire a similar breeding plumage and both incubate the two to five eggs in nests built in trees, or on cliff ledges or rock stacks.

The four black-footed species are:

- Black shag (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) 88 cm long, black with white throat, greyish-brown bill.
- Pied shag (*P. varius*) 81 cm long, black with white underparts, dark, horn-colour bill;
- Little black shag (*P. sulcirostris*), 61 cm long, completely black, dark bill;
- Little shag (*P. melanoleucos*) 56 cm long, comes in a white-throated form and a relatively uncommon little-pied form.

The two main pale-footed species are:

- NZ king shag (*P. carunculatus*) 76 cm long, bluish green and black with white underparts, brown bill and pink feet;
- Spotted shag (*Stictocarbo punctatus*) 73 cm long, a handsome bird of silvery greys, glossy greenish blues and black spots, yellow feet and pale bill.

The other marine shags found in the NZ region are: the Stewart Island shag (*P. chalconotus*); Chatham Island shag (*P. onslowi*); Bounty Island shag (*P. ranfurlyi*); Auckland Island shag (*P. colensoi*); Campbell Island shag (*P. campbelli*); Macquarie Island shag (*P. purpurascens*); blue shag (*Stictocarbo steadi*); Pitt Island shag (*S. featherstoni*).

The crested grebe (*Podiceps australis*) is sometimes called the topknot shag.

SHANTYTOWN

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Shantytown is a replica of a West Coast gold-mining town of the 1860s with its own sluicing claim. It was opened in 1971 in a beautiful native bush setting 3 km off the main highway, 8 km south of Greymouth, and 30 km north-west of Hokitika. Shantytown is in a locality formerly called Rutherglen. The tourist town has significantly boosted employment in the West Coast with statistics showing two out of three visitors to the coast visit this tourist attraction. One of the principal attractions is the opportunity to pan for gold. Within the town can be seen a Chinese den, jail, livery stables with gigs and horses, printing works, carpenter's shop, general store and a gold-buying trading bank, an 166-year-old church, a tea rooms and the 'Golden Nugget Hotel'.

For train buffs, the standard gauge 'Kaitangata' engine travels on a railway threading its way from the authentic railway station through native bush.

SHARKS

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Sharks have adapted to their environment, indeed asserted a control of it, more successfully than almost any other creature on earth. About 250 species of shark roam the oceans with about 40 having been identified in NZ waters. They seem to be thriving as well today as they have over their 400 million years of known existence.

The classic shark has the basic shape of a streamlined cigar with an erect first dorsal fin, a long sweeping upper lobe of its tail, or caudal fin, a huge mouth and a fearsome array of teeth. All sharks are exclusively carnivorous and, therefore, dependent on their teeth to survive. These teeth are enlarged and modified scales, derived from what are called the dermal denticles that make a shark's skin so highly abrasive. As teeth are damaged, they are replaced automatically from behind. Sharks are extraordinarily powerful and fast swimmers when speed is demanded, but can also cruise at slow speeds for long distances with seemingly endless stamina. Contrary to public belief, their range of senses — sight, smell, taste, hearing and electro-magnetic — is so efficient that it enables them to live their role as predator in almost any ocean environment. Some of the species which are common in NZ waters are:

- Broadnouted sevengill shark (*Notorhynchus cepedianus*) averages about 2 m in length, has a broadly rounded snout and seven gills, as its name would suggest, and is pale brown on the back with a covering of black and white dots and with a creamy belly. It is sufficiently common in shallow water in the northern region of the country in summer that it is speculated they may breed here.
- Mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), also known as the bonito shark or blue pointer, is a famed fighting game fish. About 400 are caught each year by game fishermen in NZ waters. It usually exceeds 2 m in length and can grow to 3.5 m and 450 kg weight. The world record mako, caught off Mayor Island, weighed in at 482 kg. Maori in pre-European times also prized the mako, especially for its long curved teeth, and it is said that they used to hunt them in canoes and catch them with flax loops. The mako has the equipment to be dangerous, but is seldom involved in attacks on humans.
- Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), also known as the white death and the white pointer, is a huge menacing animal that grows to 5 or 6 m in length, has a cavernous mouth and devastating bite, and has probably been responsible for most of the small number of human deaths by shark attack in NZ waters. It is perhaps the king of all carnivorous predators. Its teeth are triangular, have serrated edges and are often more than 5 cm in length. It has a dark grey back, fading to a white belly, has huge black eyes, and its dorsal fin is further forward than on the mako. The great white shark is common in temperate zone waters and seldom moves into the tropics.

- Thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) is found in North Island waters and has a reputation as an excellent game fish. It grows to around 5 m in length and just over 300 kg in weight. It gets its name from its great sweeping upper tail lobe which it uses as a weapon, often stunning its prey. It has a dark grey back and a white belly. With relatively small teeth, it feeds on smaller game than the mako or great white.
- Carpet shark (*Cephaloscyllium isabella*) averages 1 m in length, has a light brown back with mottled dark patches, a cream belly and is often identifiable from the way it swells its body with water or air when hauled out of the sea. It is common in North Island waters and frequently caught in trawls.
- Spotted smooth-hound (*Mustelus lenticulatus*) is very common on the continental shelf edge. It grows to about 1 m in length, looks like a typical shark on a smaller scale and with less menacing teeth, and has a brown white-spotted back and white belly.
- School shark (*Galeorhinus australis*) is particularly common in NZ, hunting in schools out near the edge of the continental shelf. It grows to about 2 m in length, has a pointed snout, and a dark grey-brown back and white belly. Although it has the typical menacing shark shape, it is not dangerous to humans.
- Tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvieri*) grows to about 3.5 m in length and often to 600 kg in weight or more. With huge jaws and teeth, it looks as lithe and savage in the water as a great white. It is quite common in NZ waters in summer and easily identifiable from the dark stripes across the back and down the flanks, although these fade as the animal gets older and it becomes more uniformly dark grey. It is probably more dangerous to humans than any other shark, because of an apparent aggression to swimmers in tropical regions, according to the statistics of shark attack.
- Bronze whaler (*Carcharhinus brachyurus*) is common in coastal waters round the North Island in summer. It inhabits shallow water in warm weather, often frightening surf-casters or fishermen in light boats by taking a bait from close in. It grows up to about 3 m in length, with a bronze-coloured back and white belly. Although it is a large and powerful creature, it is not notably aggressive towards human beings.
- Hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*) grows to about 3 m in length. It is often seen in New Zealand waters in the summer, but usually in an immature form about 1 m long, although its large sweeping first dorsal fin can give the impression of a bigger fish. The head is hammer-shaped and the teeth small, and it feeds mostly on small fish close to the seafloor.

SHARPE, Alfred

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Alfred Sharpe (*c.* 1830–1912), was born in England, trained as an architect and probably arrived in NZ about 1857, although little is known about his early life. He was one of the most interesting of the later topographical artists. His name is listed on the first committee of the Auckland Society of Arts, and he was awarded its silver medal for landscapes in 1885. By 1889 he had moved to Australia following the death of his wife. Perhaps because of his profound deafness, he was a prolific writer, writing verse and criticism on art in Australia and NZ.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION

Shaw Savill & Albion Company Ltd began trading with NZ in the late 1850s when two men, Robert Ewart Shaw and Walter Savill, left the employment of a ship broking firm, Willis, Gann & Company, to set up their own charter operation. Shaw Savill & Company operated a number of sailing ships and three steamers during the early days of their trading with NZ, mostly under charter. They were especially busy during the 1860s, when a large number of troops and supplies were necessary during the land wars. Shaw Savill and the Albion Line together handled almost all the British/NZ trade, and this brought much resentment and suspicion by traders in this country. One result was the founding of the NZ Shipping Company in 1873, which quickly grew and over the next three or four years bought 12 ships around about 1,000 tons each and used a number of charter vessels. Shaw Savill and the Albion Line amalgamated in 1882 to form Shaw Savill & Albion Company Ltd.

SHEARWATERS

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Shearwaters belong to the order Procellariiformes which also includes albatross, mollymawks, Fulmars and petrels. The order is sometimes called Tubinares (Tubenoses) because of their distinctive external nostrils. Shearwaters are seen in NZ coastal waters, and are recognisable by their scythe-shaped wings and effortless rising and falling, gliding flight over the waves. Six species breed in NZ, and there are records of sparse sightings of four other species.

- Flesh-footed shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*), 46 cm from head to tail, is an all-brown shearwater, distinguishable by its pale bill, darker at the tip, and its pale, flesh-coloured feet. It breeds in the NZ region during the summer months, between the Hen and Chicken Islands in the north and Cook Strait in the south. It migrates to the northern hemisphere during the winter months.
- Wedge-tailed shearwater (*P. pacificus*), 46 cm long from head to tail, is an all brown shearwater with a long, wedge-shaped tail and pale feet. It breeds on the Kermadecs during the summer months. At other times it ranges over the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- Buller's shearwater (*P. bulleri*), 46 cm long from head to tail, is an easily recognisable shearwater with its dark crown, hindneck and mantle; grey back and upper wing coverts; white underparts; and a distinctive inverted 'w' pattern of dark feathers on the upper wings. It breeds only on the Poor Knights Islands during the summer months, and ranges throughout NZ seas and into the northern Pacific during the non-breeding season.
- Sooty shearwater (*P. griseus*), 43 cm from head to tail, is all brown except for greyish underparts and white feathers on the underwings, which the observer may see as a silvery flash when the bird is in flight. The largest breeding concentrations of the bird are found in the NZ region, from as far north as the Three Kings to as far south as Macquarie Island. The sooty shearwater, or muttonbird, is particularly densely concentrated around Stewart Island, and is taken by the Maori for food. The birds range as far as the northern hemisphere in the winter months.
- Fluttering shearwater (*P. gavia*), 33 cm from head to tail, is a pale brown bird with slightly mottled, darker collar and breast patch, and white underwings and tail. It breeds from Three Kings south to Cook Strait, in the early summer. It never strays far from the NZ coast.
- Huttons's shearwater (*P. huttoni*), 36 cm from head to tail, is very similar in appearance to the fluttering shearwater. Its distribution is more southerly, from Cook Strait down to the end of the South Island. Its only breeding place is above 1,000 m in the Seaward

Kaikouras.

Short-tailed shearwater (*P. tenuirostris*), Christmas shearwater (*P. nativitatis*) and North Atlantic shearwater (*Calonectris borealis*) have also been occasionally recorded in NZ waters but are not known to breed here. The wedge-tailed shearwater (*P. pacificus*) breeds in the NZ region on the Kermadecs.

SHEEHAN, John

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John Sheehan (1844–85), the first NZ-born Pakeha MP and Cabinet Minister, was a man of sparkling promise who, however, died at the age of 41. He was born in Auckland, the son of a carpenter who had settled in NZ in the early 1840s and who was a successful politician at the provincial level in the 1860s. Sheehan was admitted to the Bar in 1867, elected to the Auckland Provincial Council in 1869 at the age of 25, and became MP for Rodney at 28. He was a strong supporter of the Young NZ Party, and quickly became a first lieutenant of George Grey. In the Grey Ministry he was Minister of Justice and Minister of Native Affairs. Sheehan was a skilled lawyer who specialised in Maori land cases and built up a lucrative practice. He spoke Maori and several other languages fluently, played a number of musical instruments, was a successful political journalist and was regarded as one of the most able speakers and debaters of his time, despite his youth. After leaving Auckland to deal with land claim cases in Hawke's Bay, he contested the Napier seat but was defeated by J D Ormond. In May 1885 he won a by-election for the Tauranga seat, but died almost immediately afterwards.

SHEEP FARMING

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Sheep Farming began in a small way on Mana Island off the west coast of Wellington in 1834, when 100 head of sheep were introduced from Australia. In the very early 1840s tiny flocks were farmed in the Bay of Islands and in Nelson, but sheep stations on a large scale developed in the Wairarapa. C R Bidwill brought in Merinos from Australia and drove them around the southern coastline from Wellington to the Wairarapa Valley which was, unlike most of the North Island, relatively open tussock land but swampy on the valley floor. Within a few days of Bidwill's arrival, other flocks were driven in by Clifford, by Weld, a future Premier, and by Vavasour.

Three years later Clifford, Weld and Vavasour moved into the open tussock country in the Marlborough region. Thus sheep farming on the open range developed in the Wairarapa, Marlborough and then in Hawke's Bay, Canterbury and Otago. By 1880 there were 13 million sheep in NZ — 7.5 million in Canterbury and Otago, and 3.5 million in Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa. This was immediately prior to the beginning of refrigerated shipping services in 1882. The sheep were predominantly Merino farmed for their wool, although in the low lying, damp regions farmers were having trouble with the health of their Merinos because the feet do not stand up to wet conditions. By the end of the 1880s, many farmers were cross-breeding to retain some of the Merino wool quality but to get better carcasses and healthier sheep, using the blood of Lincoln and other English breeds.

About 55 per cent of the national flock is Romney, about 24 per cent Perendale or Coopworth and the remainder Corriedale, Halfbred, Merino (about 15 per cent), and an increasing number of other breeds. A number of exotic breeds considered more prolific breeders or more efficient producers of lean meat were brought in during the 1970s until an outbreak of scrapie disease in a quarantined flock (which was then slaughtered) caused a pause. However, scrapie is no longer considered an issue because of the method of importation and since 1985 Texel, Oxford Down, Finn and East Friesian have been brought in and have had an impact on the national flock.

As the world became more health conscious in the 1980s and 1990s, the market demanded leaner lamb carcasses and farmers bred their flocks accordingly. Exports of chilled or frozen lamb totalled around 350,000 tonnes a year in the mid-1990s with the main markets being Britain followed by Iran.

Gradually over the years, pastures were improved with the introduction of British grasses, enabling sheep to be farmed more densely than had been the case with the sparse native pastures. By the turn of the century sheep farming had taken on the broad outline it has today — high-country farmers growing fine wool, hill-country farmers growing wool and store sheep, and rolling-country and plains farmers growing fat lamb and crossbred wool. Sheep

farmers have always tended to have larger properties than other farmers and many estates have stayed in the same families for 100 years. These sheep-farming families have been more conservative, with the air of landed gentry, than dairy farmers and horticulturists.

There were close to 30 million sheep by 1935, 34 million by 1945, 40 million by 1955, 54 million by 1965, 55 million by 1975 and 70 million in 1981. The total of 60 million sheep was reached for the first time in 1967 and hovered around that figure until 1973. The largest sheep populations are now in Canterbury, Wellington (including the Wairarapa and Manawatu regions), South Auckland, the Bay of Plenty, Southland, Otago and Hawke's Bay. A downturn in earnings caused by the withdrawal of subsidies from 1984 and generally low wool prices saw sheep numbers fall from the middle of the 1980s, dropping to 50 million in the early 1990s for the first time since the early 1960s. (*See also* Agriculture.)

SHEPPARD, Katherine Wilson

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Katherine Wilson Sheppard (1848–1934) was a Liverpool-born social reformer who became the first President of the National Council of Women. Kate Malcolm, as she was known, emigrated to NZ with her mother and sister in 1869, married Walter Allen Sheppard, joined the newly established Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1885 and two years later led the campaign for votes for women as Superintendent of the Franchise Department of the WCTU. Between 1888 and 1893 Sheppard organised five parliamentary petitions asking for women to be included among voters in general elections. They were rejected one after the other, but each gained more signatures than the one before until the fifth petition in 1893 carried the names of 31,872 women, about a third of the adult female population at that time. This figure lent weight to efforts being made in Parliament, and in 1893 the Electoral Act was amended accordingly. The National Council of the Women was set up at a meeting in Christchurch in 1896, and Sheppard was the first president. Her political impact in her time was immense.

SHIP COVE

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Ship Cove is a small bay on the western side of Queen Charlotte Sound in Marlborough Sounds, which has the most historic link with James Cook, of any place in the country. Cook spent about 100 days in this area, during five visits in the course of three voyages at the beginning of the 1770s. About 1,000 ha of land around the bay are a historic reserve marked by an obelisk.

SHIPPING CORPORATION

Shipping Corporation of NZ was established by the Shipping Corporation of NZ Act of 1973 to operate shipping services on behalf of the government. The corporation began with two small conventional vessels on international services, but by the end of 1979, with a new, large container vessel, the *NZ Pacific*, it gained full membership of the Australia-NZ-Europe container service consortium (ANZECS) operating vessels serving NZ, Australia, the UK, Western Europe and Asia. It was sold by the government in 1989 to private interests.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Cattle, known then as Durhams, were the first cattle introduced to NZ when Samuel Marsden brought two cows and a bull over from New South Wales in 1814; and they made up about 90 per cent of all dairy, beef and draught cattle (1.3 million) in 1900.

By 1839 there were Shorthorns in Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, fulfilling a multi-purpose role as beef and dairy cattle and as draught animals. They were imported in large numbers during the last half of the 19th century. The breed fell rapidly from favour after World War One when farmers began to concentrate on specialised dairying and beef raising, and the Shorthorn could not compete fully with Channel Islands breeds for milk, or the Hereford and Angus for meat.

Throughout the world, the Shorthorn has been probably the most influential breed of all on modern cattle farming. Its blood is present in Charolais, Murray Greys, Chianina, Luining, the Suffolk and many other now distinctive breeds. The breed was developed in County Durham from the short-horned cattle of Durham, Yorkshire and Northumberland in the 18th and early 19th century.

SHORTLAND, Cdr Willoughby

Cdr Willoughby Shortland (1804–69) was Administrator of NZ, following the death of William Hobson, for 15 months, from September 1842 to December 1843. He had served in the Royal Navy with Hobson and came to NZ as Police Magistrate in 1840. Under Hobson's governorship, Shortland became Colonial Secretary in 1841 and the following year succeeded Hobson as Administrator, pending the arrival of Governor Robert FitzRoy. During his term in control, Shortland became extremely unpopular among the colonists with a high-handed administration and muddled financial management. Within a week of his arrival, FitzRoy dismissed Shortland from office.

A younger brother, **Dr Edward Shortland** (1812–93), joined his brother here in 1841 and became private secretary to Hobson, later a Police Magistrate and Sub-Protector of Aborigines, and spent some time exploring the South Island. Shortland served in Sicily with Garibaldi in 1860, married a Sicilian and afterwards returned to practise medicine in Parnell, Auckland. He retired to England in 1889. Edward Shortland became a noted Maori linguist and student of Maori lore. Among his works were *The Southern Districts of NZ* (1851); *Traditions and Superstitions of the New Zealanders* (1854); and *Maori Religion and Mythology* (1882).

SHOTOVER RIVER

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Shotover River is called Tummel Burn near its source, but becomes a river of great force and volume when it tumbles southwards through a gorge between the Richardson Mountains and the Harris Mountains and enters the Kawarau River 10 km east of Queenstown. There was much feverish activity at many points along the banks of the Shotover during the 1860s as goldminers made strike after strike, especially near the point where it runs into the Kawarau. It was named after Shotover Park in Oxfordshire, England, by William Rees, a runholder, who once ran sheep on the site of today's Queenstown. At the end of Tummel Burn is Shotover Saddle.

SHOUT, Alfred John

Alfred John Shout (1882–1915) was a NZ-born carpenter who served with the NZ Army in South Africa, settled in Sydney in 1905, and served as a captain in the first infantry battalion, Australian Imperial Forces, in World War One. He won the Military Cross during the Gallipoli landing, and became one of seven defenders of Lone Pine who were awarded the Victoria Cross. Shout died of wounds aboard a hospital ship two days later.

SHOVELNOSE LOBSTER

Shovelnose Lobster (*Ibacus alticrentus*) is related to the rock lobsters and is one of four species known from NZ. Unlike the rock lobsters, it is very much flattened and has its antennae (feelers) modified as broad flat shovels; hence its name. It burrows into soft bottoms at depths of 60 to 300 m and is found around the North Island, the northern half of the South Island and the Chatham Islands and is occasionally taken in trawls. It also occurs in south-east Australia where it is the basis for a small commercial fishery. It and related species are a delicacy and are most often sold as Balmain or Moreton Bay bugs.

SHRIMPS

Shrimps of two species are known in NZ. The freshwater shrimp (*Paratya curvirostris*) is a small shrimp which grows to almost 4 cm. It is the only freshwater species in NZ and is found in lowland streams and rivers throughout the country. It is generally transparent with small specks of brown pigment. Because it is most active at night it is rarely seen.

The shore shrimp (*Palaemon affinis*) is more common, most often seen in rock pools low down on the shore and in shallow estuaries. It is most abundant amongst the mangroves and brackish waters of North Auckland. It grows to about 7.5 cm and its semi-translucent, pale green body is marked with longitudinal dark bands of red and green with a distinctive orange and black spot near the base of the tail.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Sheep, introduced as early as 1864, had a burst of popularity following the advent of refrigerated shipping in 1882 when farmers were looking for a crossing sire for meat production with the advantage of a heavier fleece than the other Down breeds. The Shropshire's popularity declined gradually. It is a medium-sized animal weighing between 55 kg and 60 kg, with brown face, ears and legs. The wool, with a fibre diameter between 26 and 30 microns, is used in hosiery and knitting yarns, and contains some pigmented fibres and kemp.

SIEDEBERG, Dr Emily

Dr Emily Siedeberg (later McKinnon) (1873– 1968) was the first woman to graduate as a medical doctor in NZ. Her admission to Otago Medical School and the granting of her degree (for which she did two years' work in one) were agreed to only after long discussion.

After taking higher degrees overseas, she went into practice in Dunedin. Deeply concerned about 'fallen women', she cared for them and their babies in her home, which led to her male colleagues accusing her of encouraging vice and bringing the profession into disrepute. She married late in life. Recognising the effects of restricting convention on middle-class women, she pointed out that 'it is the girls who are kept at home with no mental interests' who became disturbed and depressed, whereas 'their sisters who have taken up some occupation to keep their minds engaged are the most health-minded ones'.

In 1899 she helped found the Dunedin branch of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, and during 49 years on the National Council of Women committee was president three times. From 1905 to 1938 she was medical superintendent of St Helens Maternity Hospital, and in 1921 was a founding member of the New Zealand Medical Women's Association. She was awarded the King's Jubilee Medal in 1935.

SIKA DEER

Sika Deer (*Cervus nippon*) were introduced unsuccessfully in 1885, then again in 1905. These deer live in the valleys and lower slopes of the Ahimanawa, Kaweka, Kaimanawa and northern Ruahine ranges. They feed on the leaves and seedlings of native plants and some ferns. Sika (or Japanese) deer are small: stags stand about 90 cm high at the shoulder and weigh 90 kg and does are much smaller. They are wary animals.

SILICA

Silica is available in pure quartz sand and used mainly for glass-making. The largest deposits are at Parengarenga, Northland, and in Golden Bay and Mt Somers, Canterbury. Lump silica deposits of high quality suitable for the production of ferro-silicon are known in Southland.

SILVER

Silver production is climbing again because of a resurgence in gold mining in recent years, predominantly at the Martha and Golden Cross mines in Waihi and on the Coromandel. The metal has been found alloyed with gold in all NZ fields, including Central Otago, but especially in the Thames Valley/Coromandel region. Silver worth £4.5 million had been exported from this country, almost all of it from gold mines, by the mid-1960s. About 23 tonnes a year is the current production with the re-opening of the Martha and Golden Cross goldmines. Mining for silver has been tried at Puhipuhi in Northland, on Great Barrier Island and at Collingwood in Nelson, but has not proved to be economic.

SILVEREYES

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Silvereyes (*Zosterops lateralis*), also known as waxeye, or white-eye, are noisy, active, colourful little birds. They are 12 cm long; have bright yellowish-green head and upper surface of wings, rump and tail; with a grey upper body, pale greyish underparts, chestnut sides and flanks. They have distinctive white eye-rings with a line of black in front and below. The eye-ring is absent when the birds are immature.

Although large flocks of silvereyes reached the country from Australia in 1856, being seen near Wellington, Nelson and in Canterbury, the earliest recording was in 1832 from Milford Sound. They are now common in all types of settled habitat with tree-cover and occasionally in native forest and sub-alpine scrub, generally up to 1,000 m, and on the Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Auckland, Campbell and Macquarie Islands.

Silvereyes feed mainly on grubs, caterpillars, insects, berries and fruits and, in some areas, nectar. The nest is a strongly woven cup of grasses, fibres, moss and spiders' webs, and is attached hammock-like to branches of trees and shrubs at a height of 1 to 9 m. Three or four pale blue eggs are laid between August and February. Both parents incubate, and feed the chicks. Up to three broods in a season are possible.

SILVER FERN

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Silver Fern is an alternative name for ponga (*see* Ponga). The silver fern is widely used as a NZ symbol, on the chest of All Black jerseys and the black blazers of many other sporting teams, and has become the special name for the national netball team — the Silver Ferns.

SILVERFISH

Silverfish is a wingless insect represented in NZ by several species, but known mostly for two common introduced types that invade human habitations.

The domestic silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*) is the most common of those that live in houses, mostly kitchens. An introduced species, it is nocturnal, grows to about 13 mm and will scavenge for any human food containing starch. It lays eggs indiscriminately and under the right conditions can become a domestic nuisance.

Also introduced and a domestic nuisance is the species called firebrat (*Thermobia domestica*) which lives on flour and thus flourishes in bakeries and household kitchens. It does not thrive in cool temperatures.

Two native species are *Heterolepisma zelandica* which lives under the dead or dying bark of trees in the bush; and *Nesomachilis maoricus* which lives among stones and vegetable matter on the forest floor. These indigenous silverfish are also about 13 mm in length.

SILVERSIDE

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Silverside (*Argentina elongata*) is a small — 15 to 25 cm — slender fish with a sharply pointed snout and deeply forked tail. It is pale yellow with a distinct silver band along each side. Like the trout and salmon to which it is related, it possesses a small, fleshy adipose fin on the dorsal surface near the tail.

Most common over deep water particularly off the east coast of the South Island and over the Campbell Plateau, it is probably most important as a forage fish for larger pelagic species.

SIMMENTAL CATTLE

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Simmental Cattle were first introduced in 1972 from England, where they had been bred from German stock. The previous year, semen had been brought in from Simmental sires in England and Scotland under the auspices of the newly formed Simmental Society of NZ. It was used to breed up from local breeds, but the introduction of the purebreds from England shortened the route to a clear Simmental bloodline in this country. An additional 12 females were brought in from France in 1973, and 36 heifers from Germany the following year. It was the peak here of the exotic cattle boom. Simmentals are a Swiss breed (deriving their name from the Simm Valley), big animals with good milk and high butterfat production. They have spread to Germany and Austria where they are known as 'Fleckvieh', and to France where they are called 'Pie Rouge'. But the real proliferation of Simmentals has occurred round the world over recent years, and the present total is claimed as 50 million.

In NZ, the Simmentals have been used for crossbred beef and the breed has benefited from a promotional project, borrowed from Australia, under which 'Simbeef' is promoted as the product of animals with at least 25 per cent Simmental blood.

SINCLAIR, Sir Keith

Sir Keith Sinclair (1922–94) was retired Professor of History at Auckland University. His *A History of New Zealand* has been the standard, popular work on the subject and continually in print (with revision and updating) since it was first published in 1959. With work such as *The Origins of the Maori Wars* (1957), he did a great deal towards putting the 19th century land wars in New Zealand into a correct historical perspective. His work includes biographies, *William Pember Reeves, a New Zealand Fabian* (1965) and *Walter Nash* (1976), two volumes of poetry, *A Time to Embrace* (1963) and *The Firewheel Tree* (1973), and an autobiography, *Halfway Round the Harbour* (1993).

SKINKS

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Skinks are the commonest form of lizard found in NZ with about 22 species. They are among the three reptiles native to this country, along with geckos and the tuatara. Skinks are small to medium-sized, fast-moving creatures, varying in length from 80 to 350 mm, according to the species. They are smooth to touch, although covered in shiny, overlapping scales. Most feed and bask in the sun by day and shelter at night, though some are nocturnal. Two of the most common are the *Oligosoma nigriplantare*, distributed throughout much of the country and found in a variety of habitats; and the copper skink (*Cyckodina aenea*), very common throughout lowland forests and rough pasture in the North Island.

SKINNER, Kevin Lawrence

Kevin Lawrence Skinner (1927–) is one of the most famous All Black front row props, whose return to the national team in 1956 has been described as the most significant factor in turning NZ's fortunes in its rugby test series against the Springboks. The All Black forwards had been unable to gain any control over the South African pack in the first two tests, and were suffering particularly in the front row. Skinner, who had not played at national level since the 1953–54 tour of Britain, was recalled for the third test and immediately helped establish control over the Springbok front row.

He was born in Dunedin, played in the front row for Otago at the age of 19, captained the All Blacks against Australia in 1952, and established a then record of 63 appearances for NZ in 1956. At 1.83 m in height and 97 kg in weight, Skinner was a powerful athlete, who had also won the NZ amateur heavyweight boxing title in 1947.

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Skippers — a relic of the Central Otago gold-rush days, 28 km north from Queenstown — is reached by a narrow road leading along the side of the canyon, and across Skippers Bridge which is 100 m long and 100 m above the raging Shotover River. In the gold rush days, more than 1,000 hopeful people worked there. It is believed to be named after a sea skipper and goldminer, Captain Gay, who started the rush with a strike here.

SKYLARK

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Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) is a small bird, 18 cm long, heavily streaked in browns in the upper part with a matching crest that can be raised at will, and a white breast and outer tail. It enjoys dust baths and sings high in the air, with a torrent of trills, often for as long as five minutes at a time. Introduced in large numbers from 1864 and found in all types of open country, they nest in neat, grass-lined hollows in the ground between October and January, laying three to seven greyish white, brown-speckled eggs. The incubation period is 11 days and two or three broods may be produced. Also established in the Chatham, Auckland and Kermadec Islands.

SLATTERY, Edmond

Edmond Slattery (1840–1927) was the historical figure behind the legendary swagman known as ‘The Shiner’. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, worked there as a ploughman and farmhand, emigrated with his family to Australia in 1869 and on to NZ in 1873. He was a tall, well-made, charming man who chose to live for more than 40 years as a swagger, mostly on the roads of South Canterbury, Otago and Southland, working only when he had to at seasonal tasks on farms. He was a clown, practical joker and a charming rascal, a familiar figure at fairs and carnivals on his beat. He is buried at Andersons Bay Cemetery in Dunedin.

‘The Shiner’, Ned Slattery, was a famous character in his own time but he has been immortalised by author, politician and former swagman, John A Lee, in his books *Shining with the Shiner* (1944) and *Shiner Slattery* (1964).

SMELT

Smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*) grows to between 8 and 13 cm and is found in coastal waters, estuaries and freshwater all around the country. It is a slender fish, bright silvery-white and has eyes that are large in proportion to the body. It migrates from the sea into river estuaries to spawn, and in lakes makes a similar migration from open water to feeder streams. In several of the larger lakes, for example Taupo, it has been deliberately introduced as a forage species for trout. Young individuals are often caught by whitebaiters but they, along with the adults, can be easily distinguished from the true whitebait species by their characteristic cucumber-like smell.

SMITH, George William

George William Smith (1874–1954) was one of the most extraordinary athletes NZ has produced, representing the country at rugby, rugby league and track and field, and winning success as a jockey. As a stable boy/apprentice jockey, Smith won the NZ Cup on Impulse in 1894. From 1898 through 1904, he won a series of national track and field titles over 100 yards (91.4 m), 250 yards (228.5 m) and the 120-yards (109.6 m) and 440-yards (402 m) hurdles. In 1902 he won the British 120-yards hurdles title, and in 1904 set an unofficial world record of 58.5s for the 440-yards hurdles, an event in which he had also won Australasian titles. Smith played 39 matches for the All Blacks, including two internationals, between 1897 and 1905 in which year he toured Britain with the famous All Black 'Originals'. He played for NZ in 1908, and then played with the Oldham club in England until 1916.

SMITH, John Burns

John Burns Smith (1922–74) was widely regarded as one of NZ's greatest mid-field backs, more as a result of form on the Kiwi army rugby team which toured Britain at the end of World War Two than for his nine appearances as an All Black from 1946 to 1949 (in which year he was barred from the NZ touring team because of the South African colour bar). Broadcaster and author Winston McCarthy and others, who saw the Kiwis play, eulogised Smith's ability as a centre three-quarter to run his wings in for tries.

A younger brother, **Peter Smith** (1924–54), a five-eighth, played for NZ in 1947 with John, and they played together for NZ Maoris in 1951.

SMITH, Stephenson Percy

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Stephenson Percy Smith (1840–1922), the most influential commentator on Polynesian history of his time, was born in England and arrived at New Plymouth with his family in 1850. He served a surveying apprenticeship, explored large areas of both islands, surveyed the Chatham Group, rose to Chief Surveyor in Auckland in 1877, Assistant Surveyor-General in 1882 and Surveyor-General in 1889. In 1886 he wrote the official report on the effects of the eruption of Mt Tarawera which destroyed the famed Pink and White Terraces. In the early 1900s he served for a period as Government Resident on Niue Island.

Throughout his adult life, Smith was a devoted student of Maori language and lore and an avid collector of information on tribal history and mythology. He convened the meeting in 1892 at which the Polynesian Society was formed, became its first secretary/treasurer and editor of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, a post he held for 30 years. He wrote prodigiously, his works including: *Hawaiki, the Whence of the Maori* and *The Peopling of the North* (both published in 1898); *The Wars of the Northern Against the Southern Tribes* (1904), which was later revised and released as *The Maori Wars of the Nineteenth Century*; and *History and Traditions of the Maoris of the West Coast, North Island* (1910). He continually documented research from Maori sources in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, and encouraged a national interest in Polynesian ethnology. His documentation from Maori sources was valuable, but the inferences he drew from it and the theories he constructed are nowadays almost entirely discounted. Many of his assumptions were romantic theories built on flimsy factual evidence.

SNAPPER

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Snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*) is one of the most abundant and best-known of the NZ continental shelf fishes. It grows to between 30 and 80 cm in length, 2 to 5 kg in weight and lives for up to ten years. (Some individual snapper have been known to live for up to 60 years and weigh up to 20 kg.) It is a pink fish with blue-tinged fins, and a scattering of iridescent bright blue spots on its back and flanks.

Snapper live predominantly in the north, on the continental shelf around the North Island and in the north of the South Island. It is a bottom-dwelling fish, feeding on invertebrates and small fish. Over rocky reefs it feeds on crabs, the common sea urchin, limpets and topshells. Snapper is the most popular eating fish in NZ, both for local consumption and export. There is intense fishing of the snapper stocks in the Hauraki Gulf and off Northland's east coast. Populations of snapper were declining until conservation steps were taken in the early 1990s since when they seem to have stabilised.

SNARES

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Snares, a group of small islands 100 km south-west from Stewart Island, are uninhabited by humans, but abound with the typical fauna of the region — muttonbirds, penguins and seals. The Snares were named by Captain George Vancouver who discovered the islands in November 1791.

SNELL, Peter George

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Peter George Snell (1938–) was NZ's greatest middle-distance runner, if judged by his superiority over his contemporaries. Snell was born at Opunake, educated at Te Aroha District High School and Mt Albert Grammar School, and later trained as a quantity surveyor. He was virtually an unknown when he won the 800 m final at the Rome Olympic Games in the record time of 1 minute, 46.3 seconds. It was the first success on what was NZ's greatest Olympic day, with Murray Halberg later in the afternoon winning the 5,000 m. Snell really came into his own in 1962 when he ran an extraordinary world record of three minutes, 54.4 seconds for the mile (1,609 m) on a grass track at Wanganui on 27 January. A week later at Christchurch, he ran the 800 m in 1 minute, 44.3 seconds, continuing on to finish the 800 yards (731.2 m) in 1 minute 45.1 seconds, both the fastest times ever in the world at that time by substantial margins. That same year Snell broke the world record for the 1,000 yards (914 m) indoors and the 880 yards (804.32 m) indoors, the first in 2 minutes, 6 seconds, the second in 1 minute, 49.9 seconds. Also in 1962 at the Empire Games at Perth, he created a new record for the 880 yards of 1 minute, 47.6 seconds and comfortably won the mile in 4 minutes, 4.6 seconds. In 1964 he won the 800 m at the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1 minute, 45.1 seconds, a new record, and went on to win the 1500 metres, with another NZer, John Davies, winning the bronze medal. At the end of 1964 Snell improved on his own world record for the mile, with 3 minutes, 54.1 seconds, and the following year announced his retirement from track and field. He became the director of a new sports foundation but later won a scholarship to the University of California at Davis. He graduated with a doctorate in sports medicine and has remained in the US.

SOCCER

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Soccer began to be played on an organised basis in NZ in the 1880s. There is some dispute as to whether the North Shore Club in Auckland or the Northern Club in Dunedin is the country's oldest. North Shore claims it was in existence in 1886, and Northern started in 1888. The dispute is based on a newspaper article of July 1891, which suggests that soccer was not played on an organised basis by a club in Auckland until the 1890s.

The code has never been a major winter sport and only for a brief period at the beginning of the 1980s was it anything of a force internationally. Many reasons have been offered to explain why soccer did not gain popular favour in NZ, although the country was settled by mainly English and Scottish immigrants. One is that people of influence in the colony, including teachers, had public school backgrounds, which would have inclined them towards rugby. However, it is probable that what gave NZ rugby its impetus was its appeal to rugged pioneering workers and early success at an international level. Until sponsorship changes in the 1970s, the major domestic soccer trophy was the Chatham Cup for national club supremacy. It was presented in 1922 by the men of HMS *Chatham* to the NZ Football Association. It is a replica of the English Football Association Cup.

NZ's first international soccer match was against New South Wales in 1904 in this country, and the following year a series was played in Australia. Over the following 70 years, NZ representative soccer teams failed to make much impression on the international scene. Progress began to be made at the end of the 1970s, and this climaxed during 1982 when the national side — by now dubbed the 'All Whites' — won its way into the World Cup tournament held in Spain. The team failed to win a match in the tournament, but some of its players made an impression and the achievement of winning enough matches to play in the finals represented an enormous advance for the game in NZ. The 'All Whites' have since failed to match their success of those years and have receded from public interest.

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY

Social Credit Party was founded in 1953 as the Social Credit Political League by a group of members of the Social Credit Association who believed in the philosophy of social credit, but could not take political action because of the association's rules. The association's role was to spread the monetary doctrine of the Douglas Credit Movement, started by Major D H Douglas, a British monetary theorist (who lectured in NZ in the 1930s). Some early Labour Party members espoused monetary reform ideas not unlike those of Social Credit.

The Social Credit Political League fielded candidates in practically every electorate for the 1954 General Election, its first attempt to gain parliamentary representation for itself. It did not secure a seat, but its 11 per cent of the vote so disturbed the National Party administration of the day that it formed a Royal Commission on Monetary, Banking, and Credit Systems in order to discredit what it regarded as a spurious monetary and credit philosophy propounded by Social Credit, and also to investigate the problems and stresses within the economy.

The League's share of the vote slipped to around eight per cent in the following three General Elections — 1957, 1960 and 1963 — but in 1966 it gained its first MP, Vern Cracknell from Hobson. He was defeated three years later and the league seemed to be drifting into oblivion until Bruce Beetham, a former teachers' college lecturer, revitalised the league, becoming party leader in 1972. After defeats that year and in 1975, Beetham won the Rangitikei seat in 1978 in a by-election. Gary Knapp won the East Coast Bays seat in another by-election in 1980, and not only did both of them hold their seats in the 1981 General Election but the league took a record 20 per cent of the overall vote. In 1982 the League changed its name to Social Credit Party.

At the 1984 election Social Credit's share of the national poll fell to below eight per cent although it still kept two seats. Many voters were attracted by the New Zealand Party, which scored more than 12 per cent. At the 1985 Social Credit national conference the name was changed to the Democratic Party as part of a campaign to broaden the electoral appeal. It failed to win any seats at the 1987 election and in 1992 joined an Alliance Party with Manu Motuhake, the Green Party and New Labour.

SOCIAL SECURITY

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Social Security was the term expressing the philosophy of the welfare state, the momentum for which began in NZ with the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act in 1898. It continued to develop over the following 40 years, with the introduction of pensions for widows with children, Maori war veterans, the blind, miners with occupational diseases, the wives of incurable mental patients, and those unable to work at all because of congenital defect, illness or accident. A comprehensive revision and expansion of the welfare state occurred in 1938, when the Social Security Act was passed. This Act established a Social Security Department (of State), and formalised a superannuation benefit, an age benefit, a widow's benefit, an orphan's benefit, a family benefit (on a per child basis), an invalid's benefit, a miner's benefit, sickness, unemployment and emergency benefits.

The 1938 legislation was the result of the acceptance at that time, that society should redistribute income to ensure that none of its members were deprived by illness, old age or the death of a family bread-winner of the basic necessities of life. Although the trend towards a welfare state had begun before the turn of the century, the Depression of the 1930s, which struck all sectors of society, gave the impetus which brought the first Labour government into power with its social security programme. The welfare state in NZ reached its most comprehensive stage in the second half of the 1940s and the first half of the 1950s, although it received a fillip in the 1970s with the accident compensation scheme and the Muldoon administration's superannuation scheme.

Social security — or social welfare as it is now more often called — became bogged down in a massive bureaucracy during the 1970s, and with affluence spreading more deeply through society, there has been much less sympathy and care for those members of society who were economically disadvantaged.

The Labour government which came to power in 1984 adopted the posture that a laissez faire economic policy would result in dynamic growth and thus provide wealth to distribute more generously to the deprived. In 1986 the government set up a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Social Policy charged with an examination of the long established NZ welfare system and drawing up a blueprint for the future. Its report was long and inaccessible and the National Party government elected in 1990 continued to dismantle the social security structure.

SOCIETY OF AUTHORS

Society of Authors (PEN NZ Ltd), or the NZSA as it has become known, was formed in 1994 by the NZ membership of the world-wide PEN organisation, retaining its PEN associations. The organisation is a 'professional association of authors committed to encouraging creative writing and criticism and to protecting and furthering the interests of poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists, historians and writers of standing in other fields'.

PEN was formed in NZ in 1934 by Wellington journalist and author, Pat Lawlor. The first NZ president was Dr Guy Scholefield, and a number of distinguished writers have held the office since. The organisation changed its name in 1994 to reflect change towards a trade organisation with growing concern over the political and financial status of writers. NZSA has a national secretariat in Auckland, publishes *The NZ Author*, gives professional legal and other advice to its more than 700 members, and administers a number of annual literary awards.

SOILS

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Soils depend for their composition on parent ingredients, climate, the length of time of weathering, topography, natural vegetation and land use. The complex soil pattern of NZ is a result of the varied geology and the diverse conditions under which soils have formed.

Regional differences result mainly from the effects of climate on topography. Soils develop more rapidly under high temperatures and a heavy rainfall. Distinct soil graduations are found from north to south and east to west. They closely follow the isohyets (lines connecting the places that receive the same amount of rain) on a climatic map.

Most NZ soils are not naturally fertile. Pockets of fertile soil are small and widely scattered. The development of farming has, to a large extent, depended on the application of agricultural lime and phosphatic fertilisers. In some areas, such as the North Island's volcanic plateau, trace elements must also be applied to counter natural deficiencies.

A better understanding of the local soils has brought about changes in the approach to land use. Improved methods of classifying and mapping soils have meant that different types of farming can be better adapted to the appropriate soil types.

These developments have enabled the breaking in of previously barren land, and the more efficient use of already farmed areas. (See Regional Geography.)

SOLANDER ISLAND

Solander Island, lying 80 km north-west of Stewart Island, is the eroded stump of an andesite volcano that erupted about two million years ago. The composition of the Solander lavas is very similar to that of the Taranaki volcanoes, notably Egmont and Paritutu. The volcano is situated at the head of the Solander Trough, a large depression developed in the sea floor, extending in a south-westerly direction from the coastline of western Southland. The Solander Trough, and the Waiiau Basin, its continuation on land, are thought to have developed along the line of a major rift system (an area of the earth's crust that has been split apart), parallel to the Macquarie Ridge. Solander Island volcano, and submarine volcanoes on the axis of the trough further south, are the result of molten rock (magma) welling up the zones of splitting (rifting) of the earth's crust and erupting onto the sea floor.

SOLES

Soles are a favourite NZ eating fish. The lemon sole (*Pelotretis flavilatus*) is a flat fish with an oval outline which can grow to a length of 50 cm but averages 25 to 35 cm and weighs between 300 and 500 g.

Unlike the flounder, the body scales are rough. The fish is peculiar to NZ and occurs in coastal waters down to about 100 m on sandy bottoms all around the country but is most plentiful in the south. Caught by trawling it represents a small but valuable resource. The upper body is grey or brown with some marbling and the underside is white. The flesh is white with a delicate flavour and texture.

The NZ sole (*Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae*) is a flatfish with a more elongated oval outline than that of the lemon sole. It averages 30 to 40 cm in length and weighs from 175 to over 600 g. Like the lemon sole, its scales are rough, but, unlike it, the mouth, when viewed from above, is concealed by a rostral hook. The long first ray on the pectoral fin is a further distinguishing feature. The upper part of the body is greenish-grey and the underside is white. Caught by trawls in depths down to 100 m, it is more common in the South Island, is generally more abundant than the lemon sole but has a similar texture and flavour.

There are also two closely related species of similar appearance but both are small and have no commercial significance.

SOLO PARENT

Solo Parent is the name given to a parent who is bringing up children alone. The parent could be a widow, divorced or single woman, or, more rarely, a father.

A mother bringing up children alone was in a very precarious position in the 19th century. A widow or deserted wife could apply for assistance from the local charitable aid board or hospital board, or she might eke out a meagre living by taking in sewing or laundry. The relatives of a single mother were legally responsible for her child under the Destitute Persons Legislation of 1846 but many immigrant women had no relative to turn to. From 1867, children whose mothers could not support them could be placed in industrial schools — harsh places where the boys were trained to be carpenters, cobblers and gardeners and the girls to be domestic servants. In 1896, legislation required that homes where children were boarded out be licensed and supervised by the police.

Politician John A Lee's autobiographical *Children of the Poor* painted a graphic picture of the conditions under which solo mothers struggled in the 1890s. His mother worked as a seamstress and would sometimes be given 'a pie dish half full of sago pudding... a cold chop or a sausage or two, a jug of soup, stale scones or cakes' in lieu of wages. 'When there was no work or left-overs for mother, we lived on bread and the salty third-grade butter permitted by the benevolent society.... Generally we had in the house a large tin of black treacle which sufficed to cover the bread when the rancid butter of the benevolent society was inedible.'

In 1911, a small means-tested widows' pension was introduced by the Reform government. In 1936, the first Labour government introduced a small benefit for deserted wives. In 1969, the Status of Children Act abolished the concept of illegitimacy and gave ex-nuptial children a legal claim on their fathers' estates.

The introduction of the Domestic Purposes Benefit (DPB) in 1973 by the Labour government brought the most pronounced advance for solo parents. Any parent, single or formerly married, as long as over the age of 16, is entitled to help.

By the early 1980s, one in every ten NZ families was headed by a solo parent, partly as a result of the DPB and also the Matrimonial Property Act of 1976 which basically freed women from the previously dire economic implications of divorce. The number of divorces has increased steadily from then through the 1990s and the number of children living with solo parents on the DPB in the mid-1990s was about 166,000; approximately 8,700 of the parents were solo fathers and 88,000 mothers. Some solo parents did not claim the DPB, in some cases because they were on other benefits.

SOMES ISLAND

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Somes Island, in Wellington Harbour close to the Petone foreshore, is one of the most familiar landmarks to Wellingtonians. Named after a deputy-governor of the NZ Company, Joseph Somes, it has been used as a quarantine station for immigrant ships, as an internment camp for aliens during wartime and, most recently, as a maximum security animal quarantine station operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SOUCIS

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Soucis, a cape at the entrance to Croisilles Harbour on the eastern side of Tasman Bay, was named by the French navigator, Jules Dumont d'Urville, who spent an anxious night anchored there in 1827, fearful that a storm would drive him ashore. Soucis is French for anxieties.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

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South African War between Britain and the Boer or Afrikaner settlers (of Dutch origin) drew a martial response from NZ, with troops offered to fight on behalf of Britain even before the war actually began in October 1899. By the time it ended in 1902, ten contingents of NZ volunteers, about 6,500 men (and 8,000 horses), had supported Prime Minister Richard Seddon's gesture and fought against the Boer armies. The volunteers signed up for one year at a time. Britain paid all the costs, except for about half a million pounds, much of which was raised by public subscription in NZ. A total of 228 NZers died during the war — 70 in action, 133 from disease and 25 in accidents. Medical and veterinary teams from NZ also served, and groups of teachers worked with Boer children in prisoner-of-war and internment camps. The ninth and tenth contingents saw little action as they arrived only a short time before the war ended in May 1902.

The war had its origins in the determination of the Boer farmers to make their republics in the Transvaal and Orange Free State independent, despite Britain's claim to the nation of South Africa. Within the first year of the war, the British Army had overcome the Afrikaner armies, but it turned into a long struggle against guerilla bands which lasted for another two years until their surrender.

SOUTH DEVON CATTLE

(see Devon and Red Devon)

SOUTH DORSET DOWN

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South Dorset Down is a breed of sheep registered in NZ in 1956 after crossbred progeny from Dorset Down rams and Southdown ewes had a burst of popularity as fat lamb sires. The South Dorset Down is a medium-sized sheep, weighing between 50 kg and 55 kg, with brown wool-covered face, ears and legs. It reaches maturity at a rate second only to the Southdown, and has a larger carcass. It is widespread throughout the country, and is used as a terminal crossing sire for meat production.

The wool, with a fibre diameter between 25 and 28 microns, is the fine Down type, used for hosiery and hand-knitting yarns. The wool from the slaughtered crossbred prime lambs is 'slipped' off after the skins are chemically treated.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

South Hampshire Sheep were developed in NZ from experimental crossing of Southdown and Hampshire stock in the 1950s with the aim of evolving an animal with a firm handling carcass, more meat and less fat, for use as a terminal crossing sire for meat production. It is a medium-to-large sheep, weighing 50 kg to 60 kg, farmed in lowland areas. Its wool, with a fibre diameter between 25 and 28 microns, is a typical Down type used in hand knitting yarns, flannels and fine hosiery.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

South Pacific Commission was created in 1947 as a technical assistance organisation designed to foster the economic and social welfare of the South Pacific people. Membership includes not only countries within the region, but those nations with interests in the South Pacific, such as France, the UK and the US.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

South Pacific Forum was founded in 1971 and has the following members: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Western Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tuvalu, together with NZ, Australia and the Federated States of Micronesia as observers. The need for a Forum came from a sense of regionalism which developed in the 1960s, following the independence of a number of small South Pacific nations.

The Forum set up the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation in 1972, the Pacific Forum Line in 1977 and the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agencies in 1978. In 1980 the Forum countries signed the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement under which NZ and Australia grant duty-free and unrestricted access on a non-reciprocal basis for most of the products exported by the Forum island nations.

SOUTH SUFFOLK SHEEP

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South Suffolk Sheep were bred in NZ during the 1930s by a Canterbury Southdown breeder, George Gould, who was responding to overseas demand for leaner meat. Gould, who had introduced Suffolks to this country, wanted a specialist breed to meet the requirements of a price schedule for prime lamb cuts which carried penalties for too much fat. He aimed to incorporate the quick-maturing of the Southdown in the high flesh-to-fat ratio of the Suffolk.

The South Suffolk, registered as a breed in 1958, is used as a terminal crossing sire for meat production throughout the country. It is a medium-sized sheep weighing between 50 kg and 60 kg, with dark brown face, ears and legs all free from wool. The typical Down-type wool, with a fibre diameter between 28 and 32 microns, is used for fine apparel and hand-knitting yarns, but has some pigmented fibres.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Southdown Sheep, from the rolling downs of Sussex, England, arrived in NZ as early as the 1840s, and have been used in both countries for breeding up earlier-maturing carcasses than in other breeds, such as the Hampshire Down, Suffolk and Dorset Down. Although not as large as other meat breeds, weighing between 50 kg and 55 kg, the Southdown is still the fastest maturing and most compact of the breeds used as terminal crossing sires.

The breed has a grey-brown coloured face with the upper part and the ears covered with short wool, and short-woolled legs. It is notably low in fertility but cross-breeding improves lamb survival rates, and a Southdown/Romney lamb can reach a carcass weight of 15 kg in 15 weeks. It is the most widespread of any Down breed in NZ.

The wool, with a fibre diameter between 23 and 28 microns, is used in knitwear blends. It has a distinctive spiralling crimping which creates a bulky effect.

SOUTHERN ALPS

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Southern Alps is the spinal column of mountains which runs along the western side of the South Island, named by Captain James Cook in 1770 for their 'prodigious height'. The name applies to the whole chain of many ranges but is applied more specifically to the central section containing the very highest mountains, from Arthur's Pass down to Haast Pass. The focal point of the Alps is Mt Cook and the 16 other peaks nearby which exceed 3,000 m in height.

SOUTHERN CROSS

Southern Cross is a small constellation seen from the southern hemisphere, whose four main stars form the tips of a cross. According to a proclamation of 1869, it was to be 'the distinctive badge of the Colony' of NZ, as represented by the four five-pointed red stars on the Blue Ensign. The four five-pointed stars remain on the NZ flag, and the Australian national flag has five seven-pointed stars and one smaller, five-pointed star.

Southern Cross has been frequently used as a commercial name and for more than one newspaper, including for the Labour Party daily newspaper, which began in Wellington in 1946 but lasted for only five years.

The constellation was first reported in Europe by Vasco da Gama in 1497, after his voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, and it became a widely-used navigation reference throughout the 16th century. The naked eye can discern 34 stars in the constellation on a clear night, including the four major lights, but modern telescopes can pick up thousands of others.

SOUTHLAND

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Southland, the southernmost region of NZ, covers about 32,000 km² and has a population of a shade over 100,000, down from about 108,000 in 1980. Its boundary with Otago extends south-east from the vicinity of Milford Sound and skirts the southern edge of Lake Wakatipu before following a southerly course to the coast just south of Balclutha.

Southland is a region of definitive contrasts. Its south-west coast, Fiordland, is a rugged remote region of fiords and forested wilderness area covering 1,209,485 ha and is the largest national park in NZ. It is also the most isolated, least tamed and wettest region with Milford South recording an average of 7,274 mm of rain a year.

By contrast, Fiordland adjoins a pastoral district where intensive sheep farming on fertile alluvial plains has shaped Southland into a highly productive agricultural region.

Southland became a province in 1861 by achieving its independence from Otago province (established 1853). Nine years of heavy spending and migration losses to northern goldfields resulted in Southland's bankruptcy, forcing it to rejoin its more prosperous northern neighbour in 1870. Southland, now a local government region, has continued to be termed, popularly if not properly, a province.

Invercargill (population 52,000) is the principal city. Gore, 65 km to the north-east, is the second centre, a thriving market town, with a population approaching 13,000. Invercargill was for many years the fifth biggest city in NZ but since World War Two has fallen behind such provincial centres as Hamilton, Palmerston North and Napier.

Pre-European settlement of Southland by moa-hunters was intensive, with the giant bird hunted to extinction by the Waitaha, Ngati-Maoe and possibly Ngai-Tahu tribes. James Cook and his crew were the first Europeans to set foot in Fiordland when, in 1772, during his second voyage, he repaired his ship at Dusky Sound. Cook had previously viewed Fiordland during his first voyage in 1770. From 1792, sealers from New South Wales frequented the coast, almost exterminating Fiordland's fur seals by the 1820s. They were followed by whalers who, as their prey similarly declined, pioneered European settlement of Southland. The first settlement, Jacob's River (now Riverton) was established in 1834 by Captain John Howell, a whaler who received 20,000 ha from a Maori chief as a marriage dowry. Other communities were set up at Preservation Inlet and Bluff. Most of Southland became available for settlement in 1853 with the Government's purchase of the Murihiku block ('end of the tail').

The arrival of Scottish settlers from Dunedin in the new territory was followed in 1856 by the proposal to found the town of Invercargill (named after Cargill, Dunedin's co-founder). Within three years Invercargill's population numbered nearly 1,000. In 1871, with nearly

2,000 people, it became a municipality.

Southland is served by the Port of Bluff, 27 km south of Invercargill, an all-weather mechanised port with a prosperous fishing fleet to harvest Bluff oysters from Foveaux Strait. NZ's only aluminium smelter — owned by Comalco of Australia (80 per cent) and Sumitomo of Japan (20 per cent) — is at Tiwai Point, near Bluff, powered by electricity from the vast underground power station at Lake Manapouri.

The region's Scottish heritage has produced one of the few regional indicators in New Zealand speech, the burred 'r'.

SOUTHLAND MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

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Southland Museum And Art Gallery has grown from a small collection exhibited by Alexander McKenzie in his Invercargill barber's shop, from 1871, until it was taken over by a newly formed Southland Museum Board in 1915 and transferred to the Invercargill Technical College building. The present building, at the entrance to the city's Queen's Park, was built as Southland's centennial memorial and opened in 1942 — but without an art gallery because funds were insufficient. The two art galleries have been added since, among a number of additions to the original structure. The largest of the recent additions are the lecture hall/observatory wing and the history gallery which depicts the commercial and cultural development of Southland from the late 18th century to 1940.

The emphasis in the museum's Maori gallery is the reconstruction of everyday aspects of pre-European life in Southland. Displays include examples of stone tool use and the adze manufacture methods for which Southland is renowned; fishing and birding techniques; canoeing; household implements; personal ornamentation and clothing; and weaponry. A natural history gallery has been recently refurbished with modern displays presenting many aspects of nature in the province — the rare and extinct birds such as the endangered, colourful kakapo; and sub-fossil bones of extinct birds such as the moa and giant woodhen (*Aptornis*). Other subjects covered are geology and sea life. There is also a tuatara enclosure. A fossil forest of petrified wood exists on the south-east coast of Southland and a reconstruction of this is in front of the museum, where you can walk among the stumps and tree sections of petrified wood 130 million years old.

The growing permanent art collection of predominantly southern NZ paintings, sculptures and weaving is shown between exhibitions while a collection of ceramics is on permanent display.

SPARROWS

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Sparrows (14.5 cm long), drab in greys and browns, are perhaps the best known of all the birds in NZ.

- The house sparrow (*Passer domesticus* — family Ploceidae) was introduced into NZ in the 1860s and is now also found on northern offshore islands, the Chathams and other sub-Antarctic islands. Untidy nests, mostly in buildings but sometimes in tall trees, accommodate five to seven whitish eggs for an incubation period of 13 days. Five or more broods may be reared during the long breeding season.
- The hedge sparrow or dunnock (*Prunella modularis* — family Prunellidae), was also introduced in the 1860s. It is not a true sparrow. It has less grey than the house sparrow, builds its nest low down in thick cover and produces three to five deep blue eggs. It is not nearly so common as the house sparrow, and much less of a town dweller.

Both feed on the ground, on insects, spiders, seeds and grains.

SPEARGRASSES

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Speargrasses are species of the genus *Aciphylla* in the carrot family Apiaceae (or Umbelliferae). These remarkable native relatives of carrots are also known as wild Spaniard. They consist of a carrot-like tap root with a rosette of stiff much dissected leaves arising from the apex. The tips of the divisions of the leaves are sharp to spiny, pointed, and the leaves themselves are stiff and rigid.

There are about 40 species of *Aciphylla* in NZ and two or three in Australia. Some of the native species are large with leaves to nearly a metre in length. In addition to the large spiny leaf masses, the plants produce massive spiny inflorescences, though like many native plants they usually do not flower every year.

In the largest species, the fruiting stalks may be 3 m tall and, as the plants grow in tussock grassland generally composed of much smaller plants, these giant speargrasses stand out like great golden candles. Many of the species have brown gold or blue tints to their foliage rather than green. Most species are alpine to sub-alpine but some descend to the coast, especially in the South Island.

SPENCER BOWER, Olivia

Olivia Spencer Bower (1905–82), an artist whose reputation remains strong, was born in St Neots, Huntingdonshire, England, but lived her early years in Boscombe, Hampshire, where her mother Rosa Spencer Bower supported the family by her paintings and by teaching art.

Early in 1920 the family emigrated to Christchurch. While still a pupil at a girls school, Olivia Spencer Bower attended Wednesday afternoon classes at the Canterbury College School of Art, taking life classes under Richard Wallwork. In all she attended classes for nine years, studying under Cecil Kelly Leonard Booth, Archibald Nicoll as well as Wallwork. She was financially able to do this by gaining scholarships for several years. In 1926 she began exhibiting with the Canterbury Society of Arts.

For two years from 1929 she studied and painted in England and Europe. In the early 1930s, she became involved with 'The Group' and the NZ Society of Artists in Christchurch and to some extent shared the dissatisfaction which gave rise to these groups. During this period and into the early 1940s she painted in the Waimakariri River area, Punakaiki, Lake Wakatipu, around Queenstown, and elsewhere in the South Island. In 1943 she travelled north and stayed in Auckland for a time, attending life classes at the Elam School of Art and the sketching class under John Weeks. She continued to travel frequently within NZ, and in 1960 went on an extensive trip around the Pacific Islands and later to Europe where she remained for more than two years. Back in Christchurch she again resumed her habit of visiting various places. From 1977 to 1979 a retrospective exhibition of her work, mounted by the Robert McDougall Art Gallery, toured the country.

SPHAGNUM MOSS

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Sphagnum Moss is an aquatic and very primitive type of moss (*see also* Mosses). The sphagnum plants are unusual in having many large, dead hollow cells in their leaves which allow them to hold water much the way a sponge does. This water-holding capacity and the fact that the plant is slow to rot means that it is much in demand for inclusion in special potting mixes.

NZ has sphagnum through much of the country but often in small scattered patches. In some areas, in particular the West Coast, there are large sphagnum bogs and commercial harvesting of the moss has developed. Sphagnum develops a specialised bog habit as the plants create an acid environment that few other plants can live in. This may reach a pH of 3.5 and this acid level also inhibits bacteria. The plants may also release chemicals that have an antiseptic quality and sphagnum filled dressing pads were used in World War One.

SPIDERS

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Spiders belong to the very large class of animals known as the Arachnida. They have four pairs of jointed legs, and the body is divided into two parts, the cephalothorax and the abdomen, unlike insects, which have bodies divided into three parts, and only three pairs of legs. Worldwide more than 30,000 species of spiders are known. More than 1,400 have been 'described' in Australia (only a small proportion of the total) and zoologists estimate there may be 2,500 species in NZ, of which only 500 have been 'described'.

Although many people dislike and even fear these creatures, all NZ spiders, with the exception of the katipo (*see separate entry*), are harmless.

There are about 20 different types of spiders in this country belonging to more than 30 families. Taxonomists are still working on their scientific classification, which is far from finalised.

The trapdoor spiders form a large group, identified by their large size, solid build and the up-and-down movement of their fangs. Some of the largest may exceed 2 cm in body length.

Their name is derived from the fact that the majority live in burrows or tunnels, the entrance to which they close with an ingenious lid.

The other spiders in NZ are classified as 'true spiders' and differ from the trapdoor spiders in that their fangs move transversely instead of up and down. These include wolf or hunting spiders which move quickly to catch their prey rather than building a web in which to snare it. Jumping spiders also catch their prey without webs but by stalking instead of rushing. Their eyes are so arranged that they can focus on their quarry with exceptional precision.

The nocturnal nurseryweb spider builds the large white webs so often seen binding together leaves and twigs at the tips of bushes. This spider also catches prey by pouncing, and the webs are in fact nurseries in which the eggs are hatched and the spiderlings protected.

Water spiders live by water and although they can survive under water, they usually catch their prey on the surface.

The web-builders belong to two main groups — the orbweb spiders which construct the intricate and symmetrical webs which seem to appear overnight and glisten beautifully with water on a dewy morning; and the cobweb spiders which build irregular networks of strong threads, some of which are sticky enough to hold firmly any unfortunate insect which touches them.

SPIRITS BAY

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Spirits Bay is on the short northern coastline at the top of the North Auckland peninsula, between Cape Reinga and Hooper Point. It is so-called because of the Maori belief that the spirits of the dead left from Cape Reinga on their return to Hawaiki. One Maori legend is that a chief, Tohe, travelled to the bay, and died there after promising his tribe his spirit would come back to them if he did not survive the journey. Spirits Bay is also the final leave-taking point each year for the godwits on their migration to the northern hemisphere.

SPLIT ENZ

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Split Enz was a leading NZ rock group which, in its 12-year existence (1972–84), succeeded in putting the country on the international rock music map. In its commercially successful career, the band gained a wide following, staging many concerts and producing a number of best-selling albums, the most notable of these being *True Colours* of 1980, which met with acclaim in both Australia and Britain.

Original songs of quality and a striking visual presentation characterised the work of the band which, at the time of its dissolution, comprised the Te Awamutu-born brothers, Tim and Neil Finn, Eddie Raynor, Noel Crombie, Nigel Griggs and Paul Hester.

Tim Finn, the group's lead vocalist, later became an established solo artist, and brother Neil founded Crowded House, also a group which succeeded internationally.

Neil Finn has joined an elite group of song writers in the United States with two singles performed by Crowded House which each achieved more than one million airplays on American radio. The first was *Don't Dream It's Over* in 1991 and the second, *Something So Strong*, in 1994.

SPONGES

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Sponges have some of the characteristics of simple multicellular animals but are essentially colonies of single-ordinated nervous systems, blood vessels and muscles of the higher forms. This means that the growth of a sponge can be quite plastic yet conform to the essential character of the colony. Special ciliated cells set up currents which result in water being drawn in through small pores on the surface of the sponge, circulated throughout the colony via a system of internal cavities, and discharged via a series of larger openings or ostia. Food particles in the water are trapped and digested by other cells within the main body of the sponge. In all cases the cells are supported by some form of 'skeleton'.

The more familiar sponges have a basic matrix of horny fibres of spongin supported by siliceous spicules of characteristic size and shape which are useful for species identification. Growth forms vary from irregularly shaped encrusting mats to flask or horn-shaped to globular or finger-like with the final form often influenced by depth and the degree of exposure. Some are very small while others can assume massive proportions, depending upon the type and age of the colony.

Some sponges, like the typical bath sponge from the Mediterranean, lack spicules and are supported only by the spongin fibres which are all that remains in the commercial product after the living cells have been killed. Like form and structure, colour amongst sponges is variable with buff, yellow, orange and red predominating.

SPOONBILLS

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Spoonbills are large, heron-like birds with distinctive bills that are straight and flattened with a spatulate tip. They feed in shallow water, sweeping their bills from side to side and locating small aquatic animals by touch. These large bills, and their method of flying with necks outstretched, are the spoonbills' most obvious differences from the herons.

Spoonbills belong, with ibises, to the Threskiornithidae family, of which the Australian species, royal spoonbill (*Platalea regia*) may be seen in NZ. A number cross the Tasman every year and have done so often enough in the past to earn a Maori name — kotuku ngutupapa. The royal spoonbill is a large bird (78 cm), white with black forehead, bill and legs. The sexes are alike.

Nesting was first observed in the 1940s in two breeding colonies in the South Island, one near the white heron breeding sanctuary at Okarito. They disperse in the autumn and these birds and others from Australia may be seen around our coasts, particularly near Farewell Spit, the Manaatu estuary, Hawke's Bay and some of the northern harbours. The spoonbill's nest is a shallow platform of twigs, built high in a tall tree, usually over water or swampy ground. Two to four whitish eggs, spotted with red-brown are laid in November and December. Nesting is usually in colonies. Both parents feed the chicks with regurgitated food.

SPOTTY

Spotty (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*) is the commonest of the NZ wrasses and grows to a maximum length of about 26 cm and a weight of about 800 g. Like the other species it has powerful canine teeth used for prising shellfish and barnacles from rocks and crevices. Also, like its relatives, it changes its sex with age, starting life as a female with a pale grey or yellowish-brown body marked by a large black spot in the middle of each flank. Older males are grey or grey-blue with blue lines on the head and a group of irregular dark spots beneath each dorsal fin.

The fish is found in inshore waters down to about 30 m and is particularly common amongst wharf piles where the females are frequently caught on lines by children. The spotty has no commercial value as a table fish but has assumed commercial significance as a serious predator on cultivated mussels. Its powerful teeth are ideally suited to stripping mussels up to about 10 cm long, from the mussel longlines.

SPRAT

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Sprat (*Sprattus antipodum*) is a typically herring-like fish, dark blue above and silver below, that is restricted to NZ and occurs most commonly around the South Island in inshore surface waters. The body is deeper and more compressed than that of the pilchard but the principal distinguishing feature is the row of scutes along the mid-line of the belly. It is occasionally taken in midwater trawls. There is no commercial fishery although it would be suitable for canning as sardine. It grows to about 12 cm in length.

SQUASH RACKETS

Squash Rackets owes its derivation to a game called racquets from which a primitive form of squash later developed. Research has suggested that racquets developed in and around prisons and taverns, and the best known example was the Fleet Prison in London. A subsequent squash playground was at one of the most famous of public schools, Harrow. The development of a softer, slower ball permitted a greater variety of shots and pace than the hard one previously used. Squash gained some recognition about 1864 and subsequently courts were built in private houses, clubs, schools, service establishments and universities. The 1930s saw a significant development and since then the sport has spread worldwide and is played in about 100 countries.

Squash was first played on a national basis in November in 1932 at the Christchurch Club court, one of only two in the country. The other was at the Devonport Naval Base. The first champion, G E F Kingscote, is regarded as the father of the NZ game. He had formerly played extensively at the Bath Club in England. The national association was formed in 1932 with Kingscote as president. The first public or club court was opened at Timaru in 1933. The first annual general meeting of the association was held in Timaru in 1946.

True international competition probably dates from 1953 when a team of four emerging young men toured Australia and this was followed by the initial visit of an overseas team when an Australian women's quartet toured and played the first international match in NZ. Australia won 4-0 in Palmerston North. Further tours occurred spasmodically and in 1959 the first NZ team visited Australia where they competed against a visiting British team, all Australian States and played in a test match. The British team then toured this country winning all the matches. Regular visits to Australia were subsequently established and players from that country either in an official or unofficial capacity frequently came here.

The legendary Hashim Khan toured here on two occasions in the 1950s, and two famous women exponents, Janet Morgan (later Janet Shardlow), and Sheila Speight toured in 1954.

NZ was a founder member of the International Squash Rackets Federation which was formed in 1965 and has competed in every ISRF championship since the inaugural one in 1967. In 1977, Bruce Brownlee, Murray Lilley, Howard Broun and Neven Barbour finished second, although they defeated the ultimate winner Pakistan and lost only to Egypt. In Egypt in 1985, the team of Ross Norman, Stuart Davenport, Paul Viggers and Anthony McMurtrie finished second.

Since then squash has achieved a world ranking that other sports must envy and Bruce Brownlee, Ross Norman, Robyn Blackwood, Susan Devoy and Stuart Davenport have all been ranked in the top five in the world during their careers.

In 1986, in the world championships, Norman pulled off the win of his life by beating Jahangir Khan in the final, the first time the great Pakistani had been beaten in more than 100 tournaments over five years.

Devoy is the greatest player the country has produced (*see separate entry*). She totally dominated the women's game internationally during the second half of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s. She lost her world title in 1989 but beat the new world champion a few weeks later in the English Open to take the title for the sixth successive year.

STAFFORD, Sir Edward William

Sir Edward William Stafford (1819–1901) was the third premier of NZ, and the first to head a stable administration lasting more than a few weeks. His three terms of office were from June 1856 to July 1861, October 1865 to June 1869, and September to October 1872.

He was born of a prosperous family from County Louth, Ireland, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and emigrated to Nelson in 1843 with relatives. Three years later he married Emily Wakefield, only daughter of Colonel William Wakefield, chief agent of the New Zealand Company. Stafford became Superintendent of the Province of Nelson on its establishment in 1853, and MP for Nelson in 1855. He held this seat until 1868. The first two ministries of the new colony lasted less than a month combined, and Stafford formed a government with Henry Sewell, F Whitaker, John Logan Campbell and C W Richmond which held power, with some changes in personnel, for five years. It was an administratively sound and stable government but was defeated in a vote of no confidence by one vote in 1861, because of its support for the land buying policies at Waitara which had led to the land wars in Taranaki.

His second ministry was formed in 1865 — with some reluctance. He was not a popular man and agreed at first only to form a new ministry until a new House of Representatives met the following year. However, he was known for tight financial control and efficient administration, and he held office for nearly four years. Stafford was tipped out of power in 1869 on an issue involving the retention in NZ of British troops. In 1868 he had resigned the Nelson seat and was elected to represent Timaru. He brought down the Fox ministry in 1872 on the question of the Public Works Budget, and was asked to form an administration of his own. His policy was immediately unpopular and he was defeated shortly afterwards. In 1878 he retired to live in England. Stafford was a particularly effective politician and held power for a longer time in NZ than any man before Richard Seddon.

STAMPS

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Stamps for postage were first issued in NZ in 1855, only 15 years after their introduction in Britain. Airmail stamps were introduced in 1931. A Sir George Grey proclamation aimed at having stamps on sale in 1851 but because it was not possible at the time to have plates engraved in this country they had to be ordered from Britain. The first stamps were for one penny, twopence and one shilling when they went on sale in July 1855.

Birds are the most popular theme on stamps collected throughout the world in the 1980s and NZ, because of its isolation from huge land masses, has a number of birds such as the kiwi which are unique but regrettably have almost become extinct. The battle to save the Chatham Islands black robin, dramatised by television documentaries, has caught worldwide interest and this has been further stimulated by the collectors clamouring for these attractive and, in some cases, high face value stamps.

For over 50 years our high value stamps, that is, those over £1, featured the NZ Coat of Arms. The series served two roles, firstly the payment of stamp duty to the government (fiscal use) and secondly payment of postage. Stamp collectors avidly hunt for these issues. The coat of arms stamps for fiscal use have values printed on them that start at just over one shilling, rising to hundreds of pounds and on rare occasions to thousands of pounds. These last stamps even though they were never used for postage are sought by collectors throughout the world as they are very hard to find.

The arms stamps used for postage include some of NZ's most valuable postage stamps. Not many were used and one value, the 35 shillings orange, was on sale for a very short time because it was too often confused with the one shilling and threepence of similar colour. The 35 shilling orange is worth as much as \$6,000. The arms stamps were also issued in decimal currency in 1967 and are well worth collecting. Collectors recognise four different sets and some of the stamps are already selling for over \$100 each.

There are a number of valuable NZ stamps — the most valuable has a value of \$75,000. This is one of the first stamps issued by NZ in 1855. These first stamps featured royalty — Queen Victoria — and today are known as Chalon Heads or nicknamed Full Face Queens. The stamp design was adapted from a painting by A E Chalon RA of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes. Later issues of Queen Victoria showed a 'side face' view hence the nickname 'full faces' for the first issues.

Throughout the world there are many collections based on a theme or a subject rather than collections of all the stamps of just one country. With NZ stamps it is possible to put together a comprehensive collection showing royalty from Queen Victoria to Princess Diana and heirs, Prince Charles and Prince William.

The stamps can cost from a few cents to a few higher values costing \$200 or \$300. One of these is an error issued by the Post Office in 1958. The government had increased the postage rate from a penny halfpenny to twopence and the Post Office decided to overprint their stocks of penny halfpenny stamps with '2d'. Inadvertently stocks of the previous penny halfpenny stamp were also overprinted. This stamp was very similar except that the figures of value were smaller and four stars appear in the lower right corner. A small quantity of these stamps with the stars and the overprint were issued in Auckland and immediately collectors raced each other to post offices trying to buy copies.

The most famous error happened in 1906 when a stamp printed in the wrong colour was issued. This stamp now known as the 'Penny Claret' was one of a sheet of stamps sent to the Post Office to approve the colour. A lighter, redder shade was decided upon but the proof sheet was inadvertently included in the stock of penny stamps sold at the Christchurch Exhibition in whose honour the stamps were issued. For many years surplus 'Penny Clarets' were given away to retiring or visiting dignitaries in recognition of their services or visit. This practice has been stopped as the stamps have sold for \$25,000 each.

In 1898, the Post Office issued one of the first pictorial sets in the world. Some of the designs featured NZ scenery.

Health stamps have been issued by NZ from 1929. Each stamp carries a surcharge which is given by the Post Office to help health camps. The first health stamp was issued in 1929 with the inscription 'Help Stamp Out Tuberculosis' and 'Charity 1d'. Later issues have carried the word 'Health'.

Few countries issue similar 'health' sets each year but NZ is unique in allowing one of its government departments, the Government Life Office, to have stamps specially issued for them. One of the aims was a method of advertising Government Life. The stamps always featured a lighthouse and two attractive sets in 1947 and 1969 featured a number of lighthouses around the country.

Each year from 1972 a scenic or tourist set of stamps has been issued extolling the splendours of the country, so collections scenic stamps have become popular. One of the most outstanding sets in this series — called Beautiful NZ — was issued in 1983. It is usually the first ordered by overseas collectors.

STANDARD TIME

Standard Time in NZ was set at exactly 11½ hours in advance of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), corresponding to Long 172° 30' E, by government edict on 31 October 1868. This remained in effect until 1927 when time was advanced by an extra hour from November to March, to 12½ hours ahead of GMT. In 1929 the Summer Time Act reduced daylight saving time in the summer by half-an-hour, putting NZ time exactly 12 hours ahead of GMT.

Daylight Saving Emergency Regulations of 1941 provided for daylight saving to be continued throughout the year, and the Standard Time Act 1945 adopted this as NZ Standard Time, exactly 12 hours ahead of GMT. That legislation was consolidated in the Time Act 1974 which also provided for up to an hour of daylight saving during the summer, by advancing the time to 13 hours ahead of GMT from around the beginning of November to the end of February, or early in March.

This summer time was adopted each year between since 1974 despite the objections of some groups (particularly dairy farmers), and in 1989 the daylight saving period was extended from the second Sunday in October until the third Sunday in March.

STANDARDS COUNCIL

Standards Council is responsible for the administration of the national standards system and controls Standards NZ which aims to provide nationally agreed standards for industry in the interests of commerce and of health and safety. The council is governed by the Standards Act 1988, and among its objectives is to integrate NZ standards with international standardisation, enabling industry to conduct international trade more easily. All new and revised NZ Standards are regularly published by the council and a catalogue lists all current standards.

STARFISH

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Starfish are common along the NZ shoreline.

- The brittle starfish (*Ophionereis fasciata*) is found on all open coasts under stones and resting on sand. Its five arms are banded in light and dark grey and radiate from a distinct and flattened central disc. As with all the brittle stars, the arms are flexible along their whole length and the animal moves by sinuous flexing of the arms. The tube feet have no suckers and are used to detect food which consists of small molluscs and other animals. The food is crammed into the mouth, crushed by the five triangular jaws and passed into the gut which is a simple sac.
- The cushion starfish (*Patiriella regularis*) is the commonest of the NZ starfish and, as its name implies, is flattened and cushion-like. There are no distinct arms but the body is pentagonal in outline when viewed from above. On the underside, the five ambulacral grooves from which protrude the rows of tube feet are readily apparent. The feet have suckers at their tips that enables the animal to move over rocky surfaces and graze on detritus or algal films. The suckers also enable the starfish to adhere very closely to the surface so that it is difficult to detach — an important adaptation to life on exposed rocky shores. Cushion stars seldom exceed 6 cm across the arms and vary in colour from yellow to orange or red with an occasional blue specimen. As with nearly all the starfish, the body is protected by an external skeleton of tiny interlocking calcareous plates.
- The many-armed starfish (*Stichastr australis*), also known as the reef star, may have ten or more arms with a spread of about 23 cm. It is found at or below the low-water mark on the west coast of both islands, usually in association with its principal food, the greenlipped mussel. Its powerful tube feet enable it to attach firmly to rocks and to the mussels and to pull the shells apart. This starfish is generally either pink or purple but sometimes mottled in both colours.

STARLINGS

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Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), introduced in 1862, are now among the most familiar birds in NZ. More correctly called European starlings, they are stocky birds (about 21 cm long), noisy and confident, with short tails and pointed bills, blackish with a greeny-purple gloss. Found everywhere except in dense bush, they feed on insects, grubs, worms, fruit and creatures of the foreshore in coastal areas. They lay four to seven pale blue eggs in nests built in trees, cliff faces and in gaps about buildings. The incubation period is 13 days.

Some farmers in areas of heavy grass grub infestation keep starling nesting boxes in the paddocks to encourage the presence of the birds, in the hope they will eat the insects.

STEAD, Christian Karlson

Christian Karlson Stead (1932–), novelist, short-story writer and poet, was born at Auckland, educated at Auckland University and Bristol, and became Emeritus Professor of English at Auckland. Stead's novel, *Smith's Dream* (1971) has been in print since, and was turned into a motion picture in 1977, under the title *Sleeping Dogs*. More recent novels are *All Visitors Ashore* (1984) and *Death of the Body* (1986). His 1994 novel, *The Singing Whakapapa*, won the 1995 NZ Book Awards. He has also written and edited critical works which have earned him an international reputation, and several volumes of poetry.

STEEL PRODUCTION

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Steel Production from NZ iron deposits began in November 1969. The presence of iron in the black sand on the west coast of the North Island has been known for more than a century, but smelting had proved technically impossible despite many attempts. The government established the NZ Steel Investigating Company in 1959 to study the feasibility of making steel from the ironsand and in 1963 the blueprint was prepared for an industry using sand from the Waikato Heads and coal from the Waikato fields. NZ Steel Ltd was formed and a steel mill was constructed at Glenbrook, 60 km from Auckland. It was commissioned late in 1969 and during the 1970s, using a new technique, produced a range of products including galvanised material, pipe, rectangular hollow sections and billets. In the early 1980s a production line was commissioned for the pre-painting and laminating of flat steel products.

A programme of expansion doubled output by 1985 and provided for increased production during the 1990s.

The black sands resource in NZ is known to total hundreds of millions of tonnes and runs from Westport southwards in the South Island, and north from Wanganui to Muriwai in the North Island. Most of the North Island sands are made up of titanomagnetite, but north of Waikato Heads and in the South Island the sands contain ilmenite as the chief iron-bearing material.

The ironsands are mined for export as well, mainly to Japan, from Waverley, and at Taharoa, on the west coast of the North Island, titanomagnetite slurry is pumped to ships moored offshore.

STEPHENS ISLAND

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Stephens Island lies at the western end of Cook Strait close to D'Urville Island. It was named by Captain Cook after Sir Philip Stephens, a secretary at the Admiralty. It is best known now as the habitat of the Stephens Island frog (*Leiopelma hamiltoni*) and the tuatara.

STEWART, George Vesey

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George Vesey Stewart (1832–1920) was an enthusiastic coloniser who, according to one estimate, brought more than 4,000 people to NZ. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of a well-known family, began farming there but following severe financial difficulties decided to emigrate. He wanted to take a whole settlement of Ulstermen with him so he secured the Katikati Block, on the shores of Tauranga Harbour, from the government and sold it to 28 families who arrived in 1875 and to another 378 families in 1878. The immigrants were people of education and refinement and when they discovered the hard work needed to develop the land, they resented Stewart for what they regarded as an over-painted picture of conditions in the new country. However, the discovery of gold at Waihi and the success of dairy farming in the district eventually brought them prosperity. Stewart also founded Te Puke somewhat more successfully, was first mayor of Tauranga, and stamped his name indelibly on the history of the Bay of Plenty.

STEWART ISLAND

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Stewart Island lies 30 km across Foveaux Strait from the south of the South Island, covers 1,746 km², supports some farming and forestry, but its major economic enterprise is fishing. The population is just under 400 and declining because of what by today's standards is a primitive lifestyle. Captain Cook decided the island was attached to the mainland, and called it South Cape after sailing around the outside of it in 1770. Its status as an island was discovered early in the 19th century when it was frequented by sealers and whalers and later by timber and flax processors and traders. It is named after Captain William Stewart, who first charted the island in 1809. It was bought from the Southland Maori by the NZ government in 1864 for £6,000. Its Maori name was Te Puka-o-te-waka-a-Maui, the anchorstone of the canoe of Maui.

As well as establishing that Stewart Island is in fact an island, Captain Stewart corrected Cook's other major mistake, that Banks Peninsula was an island, and he also completed the charting of the Chathams. Stewart was born in Scotland about 1776, served with the Royal Navy and then, according to one story backed by some evidence, sailed as a privateer. He served for several years as a captain of sealing ships around sub-Antarctic islands and the South Island, before his 1809 surveying voyage aboard the *Pegasus*. The presence of this ship in NZ waters has also remained something of a mystery. Stewart organised the establishment of a timber, flax and trading settlement on Stewart Island and, although the scheme failed, he frequently visited the island over the years, sometimes staying for lengthy periods. He died at Poverty Bay in 1851.

STICHBURY, Peter

Peter Stichbury (1924–) was a pioneer of modern potting in NZ and has remained one of the craft's leading exponents. In an unusual combination of crafts, he also makes cellos. Born at Auckland and educated at Mt Albert Grammar and Auckland Teachers' College, he completed a third year of training as a specialist art teacher. For three years from 1949, he was an itinerant primary schools art teacher before appointment to the art staff at Ardmore Teachers' College.

In 1957, Stichbury won a scholarship for two years' study overseas and he worked and studied in Britain and Nigeria. He became a full-time potter in 1970. He has exhibited in the United States, Canada and England, as well as Australia and Europe and has held one-man exhibitions in many NZ centres.

Stichbury makes mostly domestic ware but specialises in large platters and wall-bottles and large standing bottles. He uses West Coast (Karekare) ironsand for decoration.

STICK INSECTS

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Stick Insects are represented by a number of common species in NZ, all similar, reaching between 75 and 150 mm in length. They do not change colours according to their backgrounds, chameleon-like, as some observers suggest. They remain brown, reddish or green but are so similar in shape and habit that some which are different in colour are thought to be the same species adapting to their surroundings.

Stick insects live in trees, are voracious feeders despite their twig-like thinness, and some are host-specific on the leaves of certain trees, at least until they mature. A protective device that makes them a curiosity is their ability to remain absolutely still and thus be mistaken for an inanimate part of a tree. If they sense danger, they may even drop to the ground and lie immobile for long periods. As eggs are laid they drop to the ground and remain among the vegetable debris until hatching.

The Maori called stick insects either ro, or whe.

STILTS

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Stilts (Recurvirostridae) are represented by two indigenous forms in NZ, quite different although the same size at 38 cm.

- Pied stilts (*Himantopus leucocephalus*), are black and white. They are now the commonest of the larger waders, widely distributed throughout the country. After nesting from July to January, in sand dunes, on the edges of swamps, lakes or riverbeds, most pied stilts spend late summer and autumn on the coast. Two to four buff or olive spotted or streaked eggs are laid and incubated for up to 27 days. These birds feed on crustaceans, insects and earthworms.
- Black stilts (*H. novaezealandiae*), completely black from about 15 months of age and more compact than pied stilts, were once widespread but are now an endangered species even in their favoured habitat of inland South Canterbury and North Otago. They winter in their inland area, unlike the pied stilt which moves out to the coast. Nests are built on either dry shingle beds or swamps, and about four eggs are laid between September and December. Black stilt numbers declined to about 50 birds by the early 1990s when selected nest sites were surrounded by electric fences to keep cats and other predators away in a bid by Department of Conservation staff to save the bird.

STINGRAYS

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Stingrays of two species are found in NZ waters: the short tailed stingray (*Dasyatis brevicaudatus*) and the long-tailed stingray (*D. thetidis*). Each species is clearly identifiable by the length of its tail — shorter than the length of the body and with a flattened tip in the case of the first animal, and longer than the body in the case of the second.

The short-tailed stingray can grow to more than 2 m across its diamond-shaped body and weigh more than 200 kg. It has a dark grey upper surface and white underside, and feeds on shellfish and crustaceans.

The long-tailed stingray is much the same size and colour, but its tail is thicker and more muscular at the base and it has larger barbs about half-way along it. In the warm summer days, individuals of both species often lie on the bottom of shallow water and can inflict serious injuries on any swimmer who might step on them, although they are not aggressive if unprovoked. The tails are used to slash at an enemy, and the barbs and prickles inject a mild toxin into the wounds that are inflicted.

STITCHBIRD

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Stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*) is about 18 to 19 cm from head to tail, and basically olive-brown in colour, but the two sexes have distinctive markings. The male is recognised by its black head, tufts of white feathers behind each eye, and the band of yellow around the breast. The female, slightly smaller, is recognisable by the small white spot behind each eye which corresponds to the tufts of the male, and a faint yellow wash on the wings.

The stitchbird used to be fairly common in the North Island and on Great and Little Barrier Islands and Kapiti Island, but has been extinct on the mainland since about 1885. It occurs on Little Barrier Island where it seems to be flourishing, and it has been transferred to other offshore islands.

The stitchbird is a honeyeater, with a brush-tipped tongue, feeding on the nectar of flowers, particularly puriri, pohutukawa, kohekohe and flax, as well as insects and fruit. It nests in holes in trunks and branches, laying three to five white eggs between November and December. The young are fledged in two weeks.

STOATS

Stoats (*Mustela erminea*) are one of the three mustelids imported into NZ in the 1880s, mainly in an attempt to control the rabbit population. Like the weasel and the ferret, the stoat was often put into rabbit burrows after other exits from the warren had been sealed off with nets. The stoat is smaller than a ferret and larger than a weasel, has a bushy black-tipped tail, and a dark brown body with a white belly.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange operations began in Auckland in 1872 and over the next 100 years, four other exchanges were established, one each in Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill, with what became known as 'country' members licensed in provincial towns. The four exchanges belonged to the Stock Exchange Association of NZ.

In 1983 government legislation established the NZ Stock Exchange under the authority of the Sharebrokers Act Amendment 1981. In 1989 a Board of Directors replaced the traditional council and executive and members voted to do away with separate regional exchanges. On 24 June 1991 the Screen Trading System was implemented, abolishing the open outcry market carried out on regional trading floors. These floors were closed and there is now only one national market for NZ.

The exchange deals in shares in companies, debentures and other loans to companies, and government and semi-government stock. It is responsible for the listing of companies and supervises their compliance with the listing manual, and the collection and promulgation of all market information.

STODDART, Margaret Olrog

Margaret Olrog Stoddart (1865–1934) was born in Canterbury, educated in Edinburgh, and studied at the Canterbury School of Art. In 1890 she went to England and studied painting under Charles Lazzari and travelled to European art centres. She was strongly influenced by the Newlyn School. She returned to NZ about 1907, having been shown at the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. On her return, she taught at the Canterbury School of Art and was a leading member of the Christchurch art community. She is best known for her watercolours of flowers and river beds. Professor Shelley wrote in 1929: ‘She surprises us anew every year in her strong and biting grip on the essential things.’

STOKES, John Lort

John Lort Stokes (1812–85) was a hydrographer who charted the coasts of NZ during a four-year period from 1847 to 1851. Stokes was born in Wales, joined the Royal Navy in 1824 and served aboard the famous ship, *Beagle*. He rose gradually from midshipman to commander over a period of 18 years. During most of the time he served under Captain Robert FitzRoy, later to be Governor of NZ, and became a friend and close companion of scientist Charles Darwin. In the early 1840s Stokes spent two years writing *Discoveries in Australia* (1846), an account of the voyages of the *Beagle* between 1837 and 1843. His next task was the charting of NZ's coasts as commander of HMS *Acheron*. He continued hydrographic work for the navy and was eventually promoted to admiral.

STONEY, Henry Butler

Henry Butler Stoney (1816–94) was an Irish-born British soldier who settled in this country and wrote the first NZ novel, *Taranaki; a Tale of the War*, published in Auckland in 1861, and now possibly the rarest NZ book, much sought-after by collectors.

He was born in County Mayo, served in Malta, the West Indies, Canada and Australia before coming to NZ in 1860. According to *A Dictionary of NZ Biography*, Stoney distinguished himself in Canada by ‘holding an outpost against an overwhelming rebel force’. He wrote a book while in Australia about riots in Ballarat. He saw service in Taranaki and the Waikato and chose to stay here when his regiment (the 40th) went home. He was a member of the Auckland Provincial Council for a year in the early 1870s, and played a prominent part in local affairs at Wade (where he had land) and Kawakawa.

Stoney also wrote a work of nonfiction called *A Residence in Tasmania and Taranaki*.

STOUT, Anna Paterson

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Anna Paterson Stout (1858–1931) was active in many early organisations to assist and advance women. Both her parents were involved in Dunedin's prohibition movement. At 18 she married future Premier and Chief Justice Robert Stout. In 1885 she was a founding member of the first national women's organisation, the Women's Christian Temperance Movement, and the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. Vice-president of the original Franchise League, she became a founding member of the National Council of Women after the vote was won in 1893.

An independent, progressive thinker for her times, within the council she opposed private and absentee ownership of large landholdings, and also opposed the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese immigrants from NZ (although her husband was president of the Anti-Chinese League).

In England from 1909 to 1911, she joined the suffrage movement, became a friend and associate of the Pankhurst family, and wrote a famous letter to *The Times* on how women's suffrage had benefited NZ.

STOUT, Sir Robert

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Sir Robert Stout (1844–1930) was Premier from 16 August to 28 August 1884, again from 3 September 1884 until 8 October 1887, and was Chief Justice for 26 years. He was born and educated in the Shetland Islands, became a pupil teacher, and emigrated to NZ, landing in Dunedin in 1864. He had qualified as a surveyor but returned to teaching and after three years began training as a lawyer, qualifying as a barrister and solicitor in 1871. Stout claimed to be the first student to enrol at the University of Otago, and became its first law lecturer in 1873, although he never graduated. He became a member of the Otago Provincial Council in 1872 and MP for Caversham three years later. For 12 months he was Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Immigration under Sir George Grey, but in 1879 resigned because of problems with his legal practice in Dunedin.

In 1884 Stout re-entered the House of Representatives as MP for Dunedin East, formed an abortive ministry in August 1884 which lasted less than a fortnight, but in September the same year established an administration with a broader base which lasted for three years. He was a radical and, when John Ballance died, there were attempts to have Stout, who had lost his seat in 1887, returned to the House to take over leadership of the Liberal Party. He had the support of Cabinet members William Pember Reeves and John McKenzie but, although he gained the Inangahua seat, he was outflanked by Richard Seddon who consolidated himself as Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party. Stout later represented Wellington City in Parliament, but in 1898 resigned to attend to the affairs of a legal practice he had set up in Wellington. The following year he was appointed Chief Justice, a post he held until his resignation early in 1926. He was a man of many talents — a writer, speaker, jurist and humanitarian.

STRATFORD

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Stratford is a town and district with a population of 10,000, situated on the banks of the Patea River on the eastern side of Mt Egmont, South Taranaki, 50 km south-east of New Plymouth. The town is a servicing centre for dairying and sheep farming on the large plain that sweeps away from the foothills of Mt Egmont. The township was laid out in 1877 on 120 ha of land bought for the purpose and, before pastoral farming could be established, the dense rain forest had to be felled by the settlers. It became a town district in 1882, a borough in 1898 and an administrative district in 1989. The name was originally Stratford-on-Patea as a gesture to the memory of William Shakespeare, and many of the streets are named after Shakespearian characters.

STRINGER, Terry Robin George

Terry Robin George Stringer (1946–) was born in England, came to NZ as a child, and was educated at Auckland Grammar School, later graduating from the Elam School of Art in 1967 with an honours diploma in fine arts. His work is mainly figurative, and he takes delight in distorting planes and perspectives. He works in a variety of materials; polyester resin, wood and also bronze. He has exhibited regularly both in NZ and Australia but his main commissioned work is the fountain in Aotea Square in Auckland, which depicts the fall of water on the mountains and hills. The sound of the water falling varies as you walk around the sculpture, which seems to bring the hills of Auckland into the city centre.

SUB-ANTARCTIC ISLANDS

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Sub-Antarctic Islands is the descriptive name for those islands to the south of NZ which belong to NZ: the Auckland Islands, one large and five small islets and a number of rocks breaking the surface, cover 575 km² altogether, are 322 km south-west of Stewart Island, between 50°26' and 50°56' S and between 165°52', and 166°22' E; Campbell Island covers 114 km², 240 km south-east of the Auckland group, on 52°30' S and 169°8' E; Bounty Island, a small bleak collection of rocks, 789 km east of Stewart Island, covers about 1.3 km² at 47°43' S and 179°5' E; Antipodes Islands, another rough and desolate place, with one major island and a number of nearby rocks protruding from the sea, cover about 60 km² at 49°41' S and 178°43' E (*see also* separate entries).

SUFFOLK SHEEP

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Suffolk Sheep arrived in NZ in 1913 when George Gould imported a ram and six ewes for his Canterbury farm. The Suffolk has a large body, weighing between 55 kg and 60 kg, and has a dark brown face and legs all clear of wool. It is widespread throughout the country, and is used as a terminal crossing sire for meat production. It is a robust animal with lean meat. Its wool, with a fibre diameter between 30 and 35 microns, is valued for hand-knitting yarns, tweeds and flannels.

Suffolk sheep were developed in the 19th century from the black-faced Norfolk Horn ewes (an ancient British breed) and Southdown rams, and are still numerous in Britain today.

SULPHUR

Sulphur is mined from an estimated six-million tonne deposit at Rotokawa in the Taupo region and is mainly used for fertiliser. Attempts have been made since last century to mine sulphur on White Island, off the Bay of Plenty.

SUPPLEJACK

Supplejack (*Ripogonum scandens*), also called kareao, is one of a few species in the genus *Ripogonum*. The other species are native to Australia and New Guinea. They are in the family Smilacaceae with many species (often spiny) of wide distribution. The supplejack is best known by its stems and L B Moore, in the *Oxford Book of New Zealand Plants*, notes that even as early as 1769 one of Cook's botanists (Daniel Solander) said of it (in Latin) 'a shrub with an excessive tendency to molest those walking in the forest and obstructing them on every side.' High in the canopy the twining stems bear glossy leaves and small star-shaped green flowers. These give rise a year later to scarlet red fruit that are sought after by native birds.

Supplejack is widely spread throughout though somewhat restricted to coastal sites in the south. The tough woody stems can be used as cane as in crayfish pots.

SURVILLE CLIFFS

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Surville Cliffs are the northernmost point of NZ, 3 km north-west of North Cape, in Mangonui, Northland.

SUSSEX CATTLE

Sussex Cattle first arrived in 1970 during the exotic beef cattle boom. Semen was imported from the British Milk Marketing Board and a pedigree bull was imported. The first pedigree females arrived in 1973 and there were further importations in 1974 and 1975.

The New Zealand Sussex Society was formed in 1975. The claim has been made that the Sussex is the oldest indigenous cattle in Britain, dating from Neolithic or early bronze age days. A famous pioneer stock breeder of the 18th century, John Ellman of Glynde in Sussex was the first to selectively improve the breed (as he had Southdown sheep), and the first registration of Sussex cattle was in 1840. The first herd book was published in 1879.

The dark red cattle are good foragers, hardy and medium-sized with fast growth. The calves are small which means calving problems are low. The numbers in NZ are not large.

SUTCLIFFE, Bert

Bert Sutcliffe (1923–) was the outstanding NZ test batsman from 1946 until 1965. He scored 2,727 runs in 42 tests at an average 40. A small, courageous left-hander, he was the greatest run-getter in NZ cricket of his time. Born in Auckland, he trained as a teacher at Auckland and Dunedin and after a period as a sports goods retailer became secretary of the Rothmans Sports Foundation.

The name, Sutcliffe, appears many times among the lists of top batting performances by NZ in first-class cricket — five test centuries, including 230, 151 and 137 all not out; at the time of his retirement he held the record partnership for the third wicket (222 with J R Reid, against India, 1955–56), a record that stood until 1985. He appears eight times on the list of highest individual first-class scores by NZ (more than 200 runs in an innings), twice as often as the next name, Glenn Turner. The scores are 385, 355 (the two highest ever), 275, 264, 243, 230 (not out), 208 (not out) and 201. His career total of first-class runs was 17,283 at an average of 47.22 and included 44 centuries. Sutcliffe played most of his provincial cricket for Otago, for whom he scored more runs than any other batsman has scored for a province — 6,028 runs at an average of 59.09 in 60 matches.

He figured in one of the most dramatic tests ever played by a NZ side — against South Africa at Ellis Park in the 1953–54 season. In the first innings of the second test, Sutcliffe made 80 not out after twice being felled by fast bowler Neil Adcock. It was Boxing Day, 1953, the day after the Tangiwai train disaster in NZ which had taken the life of the fiancée of NZ fast bowler Bob Blair and upset the other members of the touring side. Sutcliffe, playing with a bandage round his head, was joined by Blair who was not expected to bat because of the tragedy, and given the vocal admiration of the huge crowd, they added 33 runs in 10 minutes. Sutcliffe scored 80 not out in an hour and a half, including seven sixes, against one of the most fearsome fast-bowling attacks in the world at the time.

The crowd and the press were unstinting in their admiration of the courage of the two NZers.

SUTHERLAND, Donald

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Donald Sutherland (1839–1919), known as the Hermit of Milford Sound, was the discoverer of NZ's highest waterfall, Sutherland Falls. He was born in Scotland and, from his early teens until he arrived in Auckland in 1862, was a sailor. After several years fighting for the Armed Constabulary, working as a sailor on a government steamer, as a gold prospector and miner in both the North and South Islands, Sutherland began exploring the relatively unknown country of Fiordland and spent most of the rest of his life there. He married a widow who similarly liked the isolation of the region and for 12 years the couple ran a boarding house at Milford Sound. He died there at the age of 80, after many years regarding the whole Fiordland region with a proprietorial air.

SUTHERLAND FALLS

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Sutherland Falls drop 580 m and form the source of the Arthur River which flows into Milford Sound in Fiordland. The water drops down the rockface in three stages — 248 m, then 229 m, and finally 103 m — into the Arthur. The falls were believed at one time to be the highest in the world, but are now thought to be the fifth highest. They were named after Donald Sutherland.

SWAINSON, William

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William Swainson (1809–84) was the first Attorney-General, a member of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, and wrote four books giving a strongly-drawn picture of NZ in the late 1840s and 1850s. He was born in England, qualified as a lawyer in 1838 and was sent to NZ as the first Attorney-General, arriving here aboard the same vessel, *Tyne*, as the first Chief Justice, William Martin. Swainson was closely involved with Martin and Governor Grey in drawing up the proposals which formed the basis of the Constitution Act of 1852. His ordinances were important in the early establishment of the law, courts and government in this country. He tried for some years to hold up self-government because he did not want to see the Maori at the mercy of land-grabbing colonists. Swainson lived at Judges Bay, Auckland, close to Martin. Swainson's work included *Auckland and its Neighbourhood* (1852), *Auckland, the Capital of NZ* (1853), *NZ and its Colonisation* (1859) and *NZ and the War* (1862).

SWALLOWS

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Swallows, of the family Hirundinidae, are to be found in most parts of the world. All have long wings and swift, darting and graceful flight and feed almost entirely on insects they catch in the air. The neck and legs are short and the feet small. Although they perch easily on wires and branches, they are clumsy on the ground. The short bill can be opened very wide as an extremely efficient insect trap and also acts as a trowel to scoop up mud for nest-building.

- The welcome swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*) is common in Australia but until about 25 years ago was only rarely seen in NZ. But recently it has spread rapidly and is now common throughout both the North and South Islands. It is a small bird (15 cm) with reddish forehead, throat and chest, blue-black head and back, dark brown wings and tail, with greyish-white underparts. The long tail is forked. The sexes are alike. The call is a twittering ‘seep, seep, seep’.

Although swallows are migratory birds, the welcome swallow is only partly so in its native Australia and possibly only locally migratory in NZ. During the long breeding season, from August through February, two or three broods may be reared. The nest is a mud cup, interwoven with grass and lined with feathers. Favoured nesting places are usually made by humans — under bridges and culverts, jetties, eaves and in sheds. Three to five white, brown-speckled eggs are laid, incubated for about 15 days. Fledging takes up to three weeks, for the young must be strong and able to fly well before leaving the nest. They often return to the nest to roost for some time after fledging.

- The Australian tree martin or tree swallow (*Hylochelidon nigricans*) is slightly smaller than the welcome swallow, with a white rump, less red on the head and less deeply forked tail. Occasional vagrants have been sighted in parts of the South Island, particularly after westerly winds in autumn.
- Wood-swallows (family Artamidae) are not true swallows, though they have a rather swallow-like agile flight and a few species have forked tails. There are six species in Australia, two of which — the masked wood-swallow (*Artamus personatus*) and the white-browed wood-swallow (*A. superciliosus*) — are rare visitors to NZ. The former (19 cm) is mainly light grey in colour, the male with a black facial mask. The white-browed is dark grey-black above, with a white eyebrow stripe and chestnut underparts.
- Swifts (family Apodidae) are also swallow-like, with long narrow wings and usually short tails. Two species which breed in Asia and migrate to Australia have occasionally been sighted in NZ. The fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*), 18 cm long, has a long, swallow-like forked tail, is brownish-black with greenish gloss, and has a white rump. The larger (20 cm), spine-tailed swift (*Chaetura caudacuta*) is dark in colour with white underparts.

The tail is short and rather square.

SWANS

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Swans (Anatidae) have become well-established throughout NZ since they were introduced as ornamentals.

- The mute white swan (*Cygnus olor*), from Britain, is the larger at 1.5 m long, and exists mainly in a semi-domestic state.
- The black swan (*C. atratus*), from Australia, is 1 m long and is controlled on Lake Ellesmere because of rapid breeding.

Both build large nests at water's edge and lay up to seven eggs for an incubation period of 37 days.

SWIMMING

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Swimming has been a recreational pastime in NZ since the earliest days, but was first organised when the Christchurch Amateur Swimming Club was formed in October 1880, followed during the following 15 years by clubs in Hamilton, Auckland, East Christchurch, Ashburton, Gisborne, Lyttelton, Port Ahuriri, St Albans in Christchurch, Sydenham, Richmond, Whangarei, Dunedin, Napier, Wellington and Palmerston North.

The New Zealand Amateur Swimming Association was formed following a series of meetings organised by the Auckland Swimming Club, but there was dissension because other clubs wanted the headquarters. In 1896 the headquarters were transferred to Christchurch, and Auckland formed a rival organisation. The sport was united again in 1904. The NZ Amateur Swimming Association became affiliated to the Royal Life Saving Society in 1908. The affiliation resulted in swimming clubs encouraging the learning of lifesaving techniques.

The first men's national championships were held in 1890, with freestyle events over 220 and 400 yards (201 and 356.6 m). The programme has been added to considerably since then, with the mile event inaugurated in 1901. The first women's national championships were held in 1912, with a freestyle event over 100 yards (91.4 m).

Only one New Zealander had won an Olympic swimming gold medal — Malcolm Champion, a member of the Australasian team which won the 800 m relay at the 1912 Olympics — until 1996 when Danyon Loader won gold medals for both the 200 and 400 metres freestyle at the games in Atlanta, Georgia. Champion won, in all, 32 titles and, in five different years between 1901 and 1914, he won all five of the freestyle events on the national programme. Another famous NZ swimmer was Bernard Freyberg, who in 1906 won four titles: the 100 yards (91.4 m), 440 yards (402 m), 880 yards (804 m) and one mile (1608.64 m), missing only the 220 yards (201 m) title in the freestyle programme. NZ has won a number of medals at Empire and Commonwealth Games and had something of a renaissance in the 1990s with the world star Danyon Loader, and Anthony Mosse, Anna Simcic and Paul Kingsman all performing well in international events.

The first European to swim Cook Strait, after a number of attempts, was Barrie Davenport in 1963. It has been swum many times since. However, Maori tradition suggests he was far from the first person to swim the strait, and it is understood that in 1831 the South Island Maori, Whakaruatapu, had been captured by Te Rauparaha and, as the canoe in which he was a captive approached the coast of the North Island, he leapt overboard and swam back, landing in Queen Charlotte Sound.

SYDOW, Carl

Carl Sydow (1940–75) was born at Takapuna, attended Queen Elizabeth Technical College in Palmerston North, and then from 1959 to 1961 studied at the School of Fine Arts at Canterbury University, before moving to Auckland where he completed the honours course in sculpture at Elam School of Art. In 1964 he went to England and worked with John Panting and Stephen Furlong in the studios of the Royal College of Art. He returned to NZ in 1967, teaching in Christchurch but exhibiting regularly. He was a founder member of the Sculptors' Group in Christchurch, which started in 1970.

His work, strongly criticised, developed away from the conventional forms and he began using PVC tube, roofing iron and readily available commercial materials. Although he produced a minimal amount of work during the last two years of his life, his ideas expressed in drawing showed the direction his work was taking and he was amongst the first to bring the constructivist idiom back to NZ from London.

SZASZY, Miraka

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Miraka Szaszy (1921–), a teacher and beauty queen from Northland, became one of the outstanding feminists and Maori leaders of her time. She was born at Waihopi and educated at Te Hapua primary school, Queen Victoria School, in Auckland, and at training college and Auckland University. She became a teacher, a Maori welfare officer and special employment officer with the Maori Affairs Department, and in 1952 was elected national secretary for the Maori Women's Welfare League.

Her Maori mother, Makareta Raharuhi, had Ngati Kuri, Rarawa and Aupouri tribal connections. Her father was Yugoslav-born Lawrence Petricevich. She was the seventh of eight children. She married Hungarian-born Albert Szaszy. Mira Szaszy was Miss Auckland and runner-up to Miss New Zealand. Her rich cultural background led her to a wide range of interests and work, involving race relations, broadcasting, vocational training, Maori studies, peace studies and the whole range of Maori and women and children's welfare. She was president of the Maori Women's Welfare League through most of the 1970s at the time when both women and Maori were beginning to assert themselves and claim their full civil rights as never before in modern NZ history. It was a testing time for leadership of the league. However, a tall, commanding but always gracious figure, she became a role model for Maori women, a symbol of quiet determination, courage and achievement. After living in Auckland for most of her life, she retired to a house on family land in Northland, but still actively supports Maori causes.

SCOTT, Mary

Mary Scott (1888-1979), writer of light romantic novels, was born at Waimate in the Bay of Islands, grand-daughter of pioneer missionary, George Clarke, and of Edward Craig Stuart, Bishop of Waiapu from 1877 to 1894. She was educated at Auckland University, graduating MA with first-class honours in English and French, and wrote her first novel while living on a farm in the King Country, under the pseudonym, Marten Stuart. From then until 1977, Mary Scott wrote more than 30 light romances which were published in England, and which were regularly translated into German for a huge following that developed in that country.

SEATO

SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organisation) was established at the time of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty by NZ, Australia, Britain, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the US, on 8 September 1954. Its role was military planning and other activities calculated to foster the stability and security of the member countries and the region. Following the political stresses at the climax of the Vietnam war and other regional changes, the organisation was phased out over a 20-month period and dissolved on 30 June 1977. The treaty has not, however, been abrogated.

SEED CERTIFICATION

Seed Certification is a scheme operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for grasses, cereals, brassicas and potatoes. Master seeds are bred by the Grassland and Crop Research Divisions of the DSIR, and these are reproduced under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which then releases them for production as commercial certified seed.

SIX MILE

Six Mile is a settlement close to the mouth of the Six Mile Creek, nine km (or six miles) from Murchison.

SHEPHERD, Richard

Richard Shepherd (1837-1913) served in the Crimea and in Burma before coming to NZ with the 68th Regiment. After joining the Armed Constabulary in NZ, he won the New Zealand Cross for bravery at Otautu in March 1869, holding a difficult observation post under heavy fire. He was seriously wounded. He later lived near Auckland.

SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

Small Claims Tribunals were established by the Small Claims Tribunals Act of 1976 and the following year the first three were opened at Christchurch, New Plymouth and Rotorua. Over the years since, tribunals have opened at most NZ centres.

The aim of the tribunals is to resolve small issues which otherwise would only be capable of legal settlement, with both parties needing to pay lawyers and get involved in expenses disproportionate to the small amounts of money in dispute.

Claims following a dispute involving less than \$3,000 (up to \$5,000 with agreement by both parties) between, for instance, a consumer and a retailer, or a householder and a tradesman, may be lodged at the office of the District Court in places where there is a tribunal. The claimant fills in a form outlining the dispute and what steps have been taken at that stage to settle it. Help in filling in the form is available from court staff. A small fee is payable. The subsequent hearing is private and informal, without lawyers representing anyone, but with witnesses able to support the evidence of the parties involved. The tribunal first tries to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties; if necessary, it may appoint an independent expert to investigate and consider technical information. If an agreement cannot be reached, the tribunal will make a decision (called an 'order') binding on all parties.

SMITH, Angus

Angus Smith (1832-1902) served in the Crimea with the 93rd Highlanders, emigrated to NZ and served in the Land Wars against the Maori. He won the New Zealand Cross for action against Te Kooti in the Bay of Plenty Cavalry, on 7 June 1869.

STORKEY, Percy Valentine

Percy Valentine Storkey (1891-1969) was born in Napier and served as a colour-sergeant with the Wellington Regiment while a law student, before World War One. He was with the 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces in France when he won the Victoria Cross in April 1918. Lieutenant Storkey led ten men in an attack on German machine-gun installations, killing or wounding about 30 and capturing 53.

TABLE TENNIS

Table Tennis, once familiarly known as ping pong, has been played in NZ since before the turn of the century as a parlour game. It was not played on an organised basis, however, until the NZ Table Tennis Association was formed in 1933, paving the way for the first national championship in 1934. The peak of interest in table tennis came after World War Two, when a number of the world's leading players visited NZ, but interest has diminished since the 1960s and it is now a minor recreational pastime.

TAHAROA

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Taharoa, 5 km south of Kawhia Harbour, has two contrasting geological features — fossils and ironsand. The old rocks immediately inland from Taharoa — along the Whakapirau Road and extending south towards Marokopa — are often rich in fossils. In the Taharoa area, the fossils are mainly of Jurassic age (192 to 136 million years ago). To the south, near Marokopa, and to the north, along the Albatross Point coastline, older rocks of Triassic age (235 to 192 million years ago) also hold a wealth of fossils which include a great variety of bivalves (clams), gastropods (whelks) and brachiopods (lampshells), as well as ammonites (extinct sea snails which resemble the modern pearly nautilus), belemnites (extinct squids), crayfish, sea lilies, sea eggs and marine worms.

In 1978 a giant ammonite, 1.5 m in diameter and weighing 1,225 kg, was found at Taharoa. It had apparently been killed by a volcanic eruption several million years ago and, like many of the citizens of Pompeii, was perfectly preserved in a tomb of volcanic ash. (*See also Ironsand.*)

TAHR

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Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*) inhabit the sub-alpine country, mostly in a concentrated area about halfway down the mountain spine of the South Island. They were introduced in the first decade of the 20th century about the same time as chamois, but they have not spread over so wide a region. They feed in the tussock country on the edge of the snow in the summer, but come down into the alpine forest in the autumn and winter. Because they compete with stock and eat out tussock and forest, they encourage erosion and have been culled intensively over the years by amateur and professional hunters.

TAIAHA

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Taiaha is a long, Maori, wooden weapon, with a blade and a stabbing spear-point, with which warriors practised assiduously much as medieval Europeans practised swordplay. The late 20th century revival of Maori culture saw a return to taiaha exercises by young Maori as a sport.

TAIAROA, Hori Kerei

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Hori Kerei Taiaroa (?–1905) was a younger son of Matenga Taiaroa, an important Ngai Tahu fighting chief of Otago who played a major role in his tribe's struggle with Te Rauparaha in the 1830s. Matenga acquired considerable land interests from his prominent role in negotiating land settlements with the Crown, and Hori Kerei became the principal inheritor of his father's wealth and mana.

He turned his wealth and position to remarkable account in the service of his people and was noted for his upright character and vigorous pursuit of his convictions. From 1871 to 1878 and from 1881 to 1885 he was MP for Southern Maori and from 1885 till his death in 1905 he was a Member of the Legislative Council. During his political career he was largely responsible for organising the hapu and runanga of his people around advancing South Island Maori grievances before Parliament. He was widely respected for his struggles on behalf of his people in the parliamentary arena and is credited with laying the structural base for the southern land claims which were substantially successful in 1946, many years after his death.

Taiaroa was an industrious collector of tribal information and his notebooks are a valuable source of Ngai Tahu traditional history. His diaries and notes of the Otago and Canterbury land claims were major source documents for the ongoing negotiations with the Crown in the 1990s.

TAIAROA, Te Matenga

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Te Matenga Taiaroa (c. 1783–1863) was a Ngai Tahu chief, and was one of the most able warriors of all the South Island Maori during the 19th century. On several occasions he bested Te Rauparaha. It was Taiaroa who sold the large block of land at Waikouaiti to John Jones in 1839; in 1844 he and two associated chiefs sold the Otago block for settlement from Scotland; and in 1848 Taiaroa sold all his claims to land in Otago and Canterbury to the NZ government for £2,000. He was baptised a Methodist in 1859, but was never reconciled to the Pakeha intrusion, and it is said that many years of association with sealers and whalers had left him bitter and nasty. Edward Wakefield and others found him unpleasant, and Tuckett, the surveyor, described him as ‘tyrannous and avaricious’.

Taiaroa Head, the northern-most end of the Otago Peninsula on the eastern side of the entrance to Otago Harbour, 35 km from downtown Dunedin, was named after the chief. It is a protected wildlife refuge, the only mainland breeding place in the world of the royal albatross.

TAIERI RIVER

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Taieri River dominates the geography and also the nomenclature of a region within Otago. It is the fourth longest river in NZ, fractionally shorter than the Wanganui. It rises in the Lammerlaw Range, flows across the Strath Taieri, an elevated plain, in a northerly direction and then swings back to the south along the eastern side of the Rock and Pillar Range, crosses the Taieri Plain and runs into the Pacific Ocean at Taieri Mouth. The meaning of the Maori name is in doubt.

The Taieri Plain, the lower basin of the river, about 30 km long and 8 km wide, has served as the main foodbasket for Dunedin since the first settlers from the *Philip Laing* and the *John Wickliffe* arrived there in 1848. The main settlements on the rich alluvial plain are Mosgiel, Outram and Momona. Dunedin Airport is at Momona.

Taieri Mouth is a settlement on the southern side of the Taieri River mouth, 38 km south-west of Dunedin. Three km further south is Taieri Beach. Taieri Island is off the mouth of the river.

TAIHAPE

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Taihape is a region covering the northern reaches of the Rangitikei River, centring on a town with about 3,000 people, just over 30 km south-east of Waiouru. The town was first settled on a natural clearing in the bush in 1894, when a group of pioneers came north from Canterbury to take up land and work as sawmillers and roadmen. The town became a borough in 1906, two years after the main trunk railway line went through, and was incorporated within the Rangitikei District Council in 1989. It is the commercial centre for dairying and mixed farming on the river flats, and sheep and cattle raising in the hills.

TAIHOA

Taihoa is a Maori exclamation meaning 'Wait!' It is extensively used by Pakeha as well. It is also the name of a settlement in the Waikato, 5 km from Matamata.

TAINUI

Tainui is the name of one of the eight Maori immigrant canoes, to which each of the tribes of NZ trace their origins. The traditions of the canoes were passed orally from generation to generation, complete with genealogies. The Tainui tradition was recorded in writing in 1842, the first of the canoe traditions to be written down. The canoe *Tainui* is said to have made landfall near Cape Runaway after its journey from Hawaiki and its occupants to have settled later on the shores of Kawhia Harbour (*see* waka, iwi, Maori canoe traditions).

Tainui Cove, 6 km up the western side of the Coromandel Peninsula from Thames, is a small locality, off the coast of which the Tainui canoe was moored for a time, according to a local tradition.

Tainui is also the name for a residential suburb of Dunedin, 3 km south-east of the centre of the city.

TAKAHE

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Takahe (*Notornis mantelli*) is a flightless bird with massive bill and legs. The body is brilliantly coloured in various shades of blue and green, with white undertail and pink and scarlet frontal shield and bill and feet. Nests are of grasses, in a bower of tussocks, and one or two eggs — cream with brown or mauve specks — are laid between October and March.

The takahe was known to be rare during the 19th century and was believed to be extinct for 50 years from the time a bird was taken alive in 1898 near Te Anau until the dramatic discovery of a small colony of the birds near Te Anau by G B Orbell of Invercargill in 1948. The population declined steadily from 1960, reaching a bottom level of 120 birds in 1981. With the establishment of deer control operations the main population in the Murchison Mountains appear to stabilise at 160. As part of the Department of Conservation recovery programme birds have been established on Maud, Mana, Tiritiri Matangi and Kapiti islands. The bird is still extremely rare with a population hovering around 200.

TAKAKA

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Takaka, a township of 1,000 people in Golden Bay County, Nelson, 57 km north-west of Motueka, is well known for the marble that is quarried nearby and for the gold, silver, copper and iron also found in small quantities. It is administered by the Tasman District Council. Five km to the north of the township are the Waikoropupu Springs, known locally as the Puppu Springs, which are among the largest in the world in terms of volume, pumping out more than 2,000 million litres a day.

TAKITIMU

Takitimu is the name of one of the Maori immigrant canoes from which every tribe in NZ traces its descent, originally in long traditions and genealogies passed on orally from generation to generation. The canoe from Hawaiki is said variously to have made landfall in NZ at North Cape, Cape Runaway and Tauranga (*see* waka, iwi, Maori canoe traditions).

The Takitimu Mountains in Southland are said to have been named after the *Takitimu* canoe because of local tradition that the canoe came to rest finally at the foot of the mountains at a time when the Southland Plains were still under the sea, but the authenticity of this tradition is questionable.

TAMAIHARANUI

Tamaiharanui (?–1831) was Upoko Ariki (paramount chief) of Ngai Tahu. He belonged to the Ngati Rakiamoa hapu whose stronghold was at Waikakahi near Little River, Banks Peninsula. Both he and his wife, Te Whe, were of such high birth that they were regarded as extremely tapu personages. Tamaiharanui played a major role in the Kai Huanga (eat relations) feud which broke out within the Canterbury Ngai Tahu in the late 1820s. A series of reciprocal massacres amongst the various tribal communities ravaged the people and left them vulnerable to the attacks of Ngati Toa under Te Rauparaha in the early 1830s. Tamaiharanui emerged as dominant from the feud.

Te Rauparaha had lost his uncle Te Pehi, ariki of Ngati Toa, at Kaiapoi in 1829 and vowed revenge. Although Tamaiharanui was not directly involved Te Rauparaha plotted his death because he was comparable in rank to his uncle. The brig, *Elizabeth*, was engaged to carry a large body of Ngati Toa to Akaroa and Tamaiharanui and his wife and daughter were enticed on board. The large Akaroa Ngai Tahu settlement was ravaged the next day with the assistance of the sailors and the guns of the *Elizabeth* and Tamaiharanui and his family transported back to Kapiti. His wife, Te Whe, jumped overboard at Akaroa Heads and was drowned and Tamaiharanui strangled his young daughter to prevent her being used in later peace negotiations. He was himself slowly put to death over three weeks at Kapiti by the Ngati Toa women.

The death of Tamaiharanui reunited the Ngai Tahu tribe and Ngati Toa was successfully driven back to the North Island by his successor, Tuhawaiki, within a few years.

TAMAKI

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Tamaki is the area around the Auckland isthmus, particularly that area to the east through which the Tamaki River flows from Mangere into the estuary (still called either the Tamaki River or the Tamaki Estuary), and out into the Hauraki Gulf between Musick Point and West Tamaki Head, with Browns Island just off shore from the mouth.

There is some dispute about the origin of the name, Tamaki, and the boundaries of the area to which the Maori applied it before European occupation, although the general opinion is that it referred to the small isthmus between the two harbours, from Otahuhu across to the east. This was a much fought-over piece of land and James Cowan has claimed that Tamaki is an ancient Polynesian word for battle. There is certainly no unanimity among the experts for this point of view, however, and a translation often used for the full term, Tamakimakaurau, is the place of a hundred lovers.

TAMARILLO

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Tamarillo (*Cyphomandra betacea*), a native of South America, has been grown in NZ for many years. It was originally known as the tree tomato because of its orange/red colour and its size, although it is shaped more like an egg than a tomato. It was considered to be a potentially lucrative crop in NZ during the 1960s, when about 150 ha were in commercial production, more than twice as much as was then in kiwifruit. The fruit is grown on a brittle tree, easily damaged in the high winds which are characteristic of the NZ climate. Interest in the plant waned during the 1970s with only 225 ha in tamarillos in 1978; then lifted to 500 ha in the early 1980s before waning again in the 1990s. The area planted in the fruit in the mid-1990s was 350 ha.

TAMATEA-POKAI-WHENUA

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Tamatea-Pokai-Whenua was a great explorer of NZ after the arrival of the canoe *Takitimu*, according to Maori tradition. There are wonderful, colourful stories of Tamatea's progress from Gisborne, the landfall of the canoe, down the east coast of the North Island, across to Wanganui, up the Whanganui River, over to Lake Taupo and down the Waikato River, where he lost his life trying to shoot the Huka Falls. Many of the place names in the areas he explored are attributed to him by Maori tradition. One of his wives was said to be the progenitor of the Ngati Kahungunu and one of his sons the eponymous forebear of the Ngati Apa. The navigator and tohunga of the *Takitimu* was Tamatea-Ariki-Nui.

TAMIHANA, Wiremu

Wiremu Tamihana (1802–66), (Tarapipipi Te Waharoa), known as ‘The King-Maker’, was the second son of Te Waharoa, chief of the Ngati Haua, of the Waikato. He superseded his older brother and himself became chief of the tribe on his father’s death. Neither Tamihana nor his father had signed the Treaty of Waitangi, and did not consider themselves bound by any land sales provision. But, with Te Oriori and Te Heuheu, he attempted to intervene with Wiremu Kingi in the Waitara land dispute to maintain the peace. When he failed to placate Kingi, he returned to find the government had issued an ultimatum demanding that the Maori should renounce their king, Te Wherowhero, who had achieved his kingship with the support of Tamihana.

Tamihana refused to denounce the king. The government decided this was defiance, and both sides prepared for war. Governor Grey agreed later, however, to give recognition to the title ‘King’ but, when troops under his orders resumed the construction of the military road south from Drury, the Maori prepared for war and faced the Imperial Troops when they crossed the Mangatawhiri River, near Mercer. Tamihana took to the field with his men. After the battle of Rangiriri, he realised that resistance would be futile and wanted to surrender, but was persuaded not to do so by his fellow tribesmen. However, after the murder of Volkner at Opotiki, Tamihana surrendered and journeyed to Wellington to plead for the return of his confiscated lands. Although treated with respect by the government, he was unsuccessful, returned home in ill-health and died in 1866.

Tamihana was converted to Christianity in 1839, and took up the baptismal name of Wiremu Tamihana (William Thompson).

TANE

Tane is the Maori god of the forests (*see* Rangi). Tane is also the pristine man, and the general word for male or husband.

TANEKAHA

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Tanekaha (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*), also known as the celery pine, is a forest tree that grows about 20 m tall, mainly in the northern half of the North Island and also in Nelson and Marlborough, and most commonly in the lowland forests of Northland. It gets its scientific name from the flattened branchlets or phylloclades, which function as leaves. The timber is straight-grained, white and very strong. The branches on the lower part of the trunk prune themselves over the years, without leaving knots. There are two other members of the small *Phyllocladus* genus in NZ — the mountain toatoa (*P. alpinus*), a common shrub throughout the high country; and the ordinary toatoa (*P. glaucus*), a small tree that grows mainly in the southern half of the North Island and in the South Island.

TANGAROA

Tangaroa is the Maori god of the sea, one of the sons of Rangi and Papa.

TANGATA WHENUA

Tangata Whenua translates as ‘people of the land’, and refers to those Maori who belong by right of family and descent to a certain district, settlement or marae. Maori do not have to live in an area to be tangata whenua and nowadays rarely do, but if they are descendants of the original occupiers of a marae they will inherit speaking rights and other rights of precedence on the marae.

TANGI

Tangi is a communal Maori lament for the dead on the marae, often a formal wailing and chanting. It is a wake (strictly a tangihanga), sometimes lasting for several days, during which the living lament for both the deceased and the recent dead. This traditional Maori mourning ceremony involves demonstrations of grief, ritual, speechmaking and feasts.

TANGIWAI

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Tangiwai, a locality south of Mt Ruapehu, and 20 km south-east of Ohakune, was the scene of NZ's worst railway disaster on Christmas Eve, 1953. During the evening a lahar (that is, a siltladen flood) burst from the side of Ruapehu's crater lake, roared down the Whangaehu River and swept away the railway bridge at Tangiwai, not long before the night express from Wellington to Auckland was due. The engine and first five carriages crashed into the swirling mud and were swept up to 4 km downstream.

Rescue attempts by several people on the spot and later by soldiers from the military camp at Waiouru, local volunteers and forestry workers from Karioi proceeded through the night, hampered by darkness and the incredible devastation wrought by the lahar. Five of the seven spans of the 60m bridge were destroyed together with one 80-tonne concrete pier, the middle support for the bridge which was found lying in the mud 100 m downstream.

Of a total of 285 understood to be on the train, 134 were saved and 151 died. Of the dead, 123 bodies were recovered and identified, eight were recovered and not identified and 20 people were never accounted for. It was at that time the worst toll of death from any accident in NZ and the nation suffered a great shock. It was not only Christmas Eve, it was also during the first visit to NZ of Queen Elizabeth II.

A subsequent board of inquiry absolved everyone from blame on the grounds that it was a phenomenon which could not have been predicted. It was noted, however, that other lahars had occurred in 1859, 1863, 1889, 1895 and 1925. A warning system was installed on the Whangaehu upstream from the Main Trunk Railway and the road.

TANIWHA

Taniwha is the Maori word for a mythical monster or demon, believed to live in rivers, lakes or the ocean. It is the name of a settlement 20 km east of Te Kauwhata, and Taniwha Springs is in a bush and fern setting 3 km from Ngongotaha, near Lake Rotorua.

TAPANUI

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Tapanui is a township with just under 800 people in Otago, 40 km north-east of Gore. The town began as a settlement based on sawmilling in the surrounding native forest. It is still a centre of the timber industry with plantations and nurseries nearby, but the economic basis of the surrounding land is now sheep farming with some mixed farming, including wheat growing. Tapanui became a borough in 1876 but is now under the administrative jurisdiction of the Clutha District Council based in Balclutha. The illness, ME, was originally called 'Tapanui 'flu' in NZ because it was first identified by cases in the district.

TAPSELL, Philip

Philip Tapsell (c. 1777–1873) was a pioneer settler in NZ, who became a Pakeha/Maori with family ties to the Arawa people. He was born in Copenhagen as Hans Felk, served in the merchant marine and, when he joined an English ship, changed his name to Tapsell, after the top sail, and explained his slight accent by saying he was a Manxman. He visited NZ for the first time in 1803, returning again in 1815, 1823 and 1827. Tapsell settled permanently in NZ in 1828, opening a trading post on behalf of a Sydney entrepreneur at Maketu in the Bay of Plenty, beginning a long association with the Arawa people. After seven years he and his family had to flee to Rotorua in the face of raids by the Te Wharoa. Although he continued in business for some years, he was not especially successful and spent the rest of his life as an old man living in relative poverty at Whakatane and Maketu.

Tapsell married three times, first in the Bay of Islands to a Ngapuhi mission girl, who deserted him soon after the wedding; then to a sister of the powerful chief, Waikato, in a marriage performed by Samuel Marsden; and then to Hineiturama, a famous Arawa chieftainess, who died in the siege of Orakau Pa. He had six children by his third wife. Tapsell was a courageous and adventurous man and, during his period with the Arawa, he became very unpopular with the missionaries by resisting the extension of their activities among the Maori. The Tapsells are still a prominent family in the Bay of Plenty. A descendant is **Peter Tapsell**, a Labour member of parliament who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a National-dominated House after the 1990 election.

TAPU

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Tapu is a purely Maori word whose sense cannot be accurately translated into English, because of its emotional content associated with an elaborate structure of beliefs. However, it means something close to ‘sacred’, or ‘holy’, and therefore not to be touched, or only to be approached or handled according to prescribed ritual. Many Maori believe that ignoring tapu or inadequately following the rituals can lead to sickness or even death. The word ‘taboo’ now an accepted word in English wherever it is spoken, means simply ‘forbidden’ or ‘disapproved of’ and is derived from Polynesian.

Tapu is the name of a settlement on the west side of the Coromandel Peninsula, 20 km north of Thames and at the western end of the road to Coroglen.

TARAIRE

Taraire (*Beilschmiedia taraire*) is a native NZ tree, a member of the laurel family which includes the avocado, cinnamon and camphor. Taraire is a very close relation of the tawa.

TARAKIHI

Tarakihi (*Nemadactylus macropterus*) is one of the two or three most important commercial fish species in NZ waters. It averages from 30 to 40 cm in length, about the same size as a snapper although slimmer. Its body is silver in colour, and it has a quite distinctive, black saddle, immediately behind the head. Tarakihi breeds on the outer continental shelf, the main areas being near the sounds off Fiordland, off the east coast of the South Island, north from Banks Peninsula, and also around East Cape where the fish is particularly abundant. The fish moves into shallow water during winter, having spent the summer out towards the edge of the continental shelf in about 100 to 200 m of water.

Commercial fishermen in NZ trawl for the fish, but tarakihi is commonly caught by line from both boat and beach by amateurs.

Tarakihi are common off the southern coast of Australia, where they are known as jackass fish, and have also been found off South America. A similar fish in northern NZ waters is the porae (*Nemadactylus douglasi*) which does not, however, have the black saddle behind the head.

TARANAKI

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Taranaki, the Maori name for what is now called Mt Egmont or Mt Taranaki, is that region which protrudes into the Tasman Sea from the western side of the North Island, and was one of NZ's original provinces.

The first settlement was at New Plymouth in 1841, by the NZ Company. When the first six provinces were established in 1853, the region was called New Plymouth Province, covered about 800,000 ha surrounding the settlement, and was populated by fewer than 2,000 people. After two decades of settlement the province had the highest proportion of English-born citizens and the highest proportion of Wesleyan Methodists.

The land behind New Plymouth was heavily bushed except for the fertile plains of Waitara, which had been abandoned during the first third of the 19th century by the Ngati Awa people who fled south to the Cook Strait region, fearing an attack by the numerous Waikato people. The attack did come but the Ngati Awa returned in the 1840s and the dispute over ownership of the Waitara Plains sparked the land wars in the province.

As the small landowners carved out clearings from the bush, they began by growing crops. During the last 20 years of the 19th century, however, the ring plain round Mt Egmont with its fertile volcanic soils and regular year-round rainfall became the first specialised dairying area in NZ. The province remains predominantly a dairy farming area, with sheep farming in the hills.

It was the site of the first oil discovery in NZ, one of the first in the world, and a small well was worked on the beach near the town for many years. More recently natural gas and oil condensate have been found off the coast and in the region around Kapuni, and a petrochemical industry has been built around the resource, making New Plymouth a solidly prosperous provincial city.

The name of the province was changed from New Plymouth to Taranaki in 1858 and the name of the mountain has reverted to Mt Taranaki (as a choice). The climate and topography of the province are completely dominated by the central volcanic cone of Mt Taranaki (2,518 m). (See Regional Geography.)

The North Taranaki Bight is the indentation in the coastline between the mouths of the Waitara and the Mokau Rivers. The South Taranaki Bight is the lesser indentation between the mouths of the Mangawhero and Patea Rivers.

TARANAKI MUSEUM

Taranaki Museum is one of the chain of museums which have served the province since the late 1840s. The establishment of the museum collection proper dates from the gifts of W H and H D Skinner. The bequest was conditional on the provision of a fireproof building and the donors' desire to establish a purely Taranaki institution which would make clear to visitors and students the history, the progress and resources of the province of Taranaki. In 1960 the Taranaki Museum Board was established and the present building obtained. The collection concentrates on the history of the Taranaki Province with some fine Maori carvings of the Atiawa of North Taranaki, some of them dating from the 1820s.

A pae pae, or storehouse threshold carving, found in a swamp in 1977 is the only identifiable Taranaki tribal area work of its type surviving. The museum is also custodian for the adze 'potama whiria' which, tradition states, was employed in the construction of the canoe Tokomaru bringing the ancestors of the Atiawa from Hawaiki to Taranaki.

The Maori-European wars in Taranaki in the 1860s resulted in a rich and colourful colonial history for the province which is reflected in the collection.

The museum is also the Taranaki base for various zoological collections, and it is important for its study collections of natural history specimens, at present principally of dolphins and birds.

TARANAKI WOOL

(see Chew Chong)

TARARUA

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Tararua, a steamer of 830 tonnes, also rigged as a three-masted schooner, was wrecked on Otara Reef, near lonely Waipapa Point, on its way from Dunedin to Bluff on 29 April 1881. One hundred and thirty-one of the 151 people on board died in the disaster. Twelve of those who perished were women and 14 were children. The 65 bodies recovered from the water are buried not far from the scene of the wreck, in an area of Fortrose Cemetery known as Tararua Acre.

A court of enquiry found that the captain, Captain F G Garrard, had committed some grave errors in navigation and not kept the proper lookout; he died in the accident.

TARARUA FOREST PARK

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Tararua Forest Park is a vast area of wilderness, stretching for about 80 km along the Tararua Range from the top of the Hutt Valley almost to the Manawatu Gorge. It was established unofficially in 1954 (gazetted in 1967) and covers 117,000 ha.

Sharp peaks and rugged slopes cut by deep gorges with swift rivers characterise this range. The mountains have developed in recent geological times when earth movements uplifted the land. Major earthquake faults run through the Tararuas and the area is unstable. The weather is harsh and unpredictable, with frequent high winds, fog, and sudden changes. The open tops — rising to 1,500 m — are covered in fog two days out of every three.

Apart from a small area of exotic species on the foothills, indigenous species predominate — the southern part mainly with red and silver beech with some scattered rimu, matai, and totara; further north are rimu, miro, Hall's totara, hinau, kamahi and toro, with kamahi becoming predominant as altitude increases. The forest is managed primarily to protect the vegetation, so that soil erosion is minimised and water runoff is controlled. A large part of management effort is aimed at reducing the deer, goats and possums that are spread throughout, damaging the vegetation and preventing regeneration. The alpine traverses challenge the most experienced trumper, but among the many tracks (well endowed with huts or shelters) are easy day tramps.

TARAWERA

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Tarawera, the fifth biggest lake in the North Island, covers 39 km². It was enlarged in June 1886 when Mt Tarawera, on its eastern side erupted, covering the area with lava (*see [Pink and White Terraces](#)*). The lake is said to have emptied during the eruption and refilled over a larger area immediately afterwards. The lake is 300 m above sea level. Mt Tarawera stands between Lakes Tarawera and [Rotomahana](#).

The Tarawera River flows from the lake and into the [Bay of Plenty](#) near Matata. There is also a settlement called Tarawera on the eastern side of the Ahimanawa Mountains, 65 km south-east of [Taupo](#).

TASMAN, Abel Janszoon

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Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603–59) the 17th century Dutch sea captain and navigator, became the first recorded European to sight NZ. Although he never set foot on the land, he fixed the geographic position of the West Coast of NZ and left his name firmly marked on the map of this region.

Tasman was born in the Netherlands near the city of Groningen, but little is known of his early life. By 1635 he was in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and during the following seven years led expeditions from the Dutch East Indies to the northern Pacific — beyond Japan, to Cambodia, and to Sumatra.

In 1642 Tasman was dispatched southwards with the vessels *Heemskerck* and *Zeehaen*, by the Council of the East India Company in Java, to discover whether there was a sea passage eastwards across the southern ocean to South America. A well-known navigator, Frans Jacobszoon Visscher, accompanied the expedition. The ships sailed first to Mauritius, then south of the Australian continent, discovered Tasmania, and proceeded east until they came upon the west coast of the South Island. They first sighted it about noon on 13 December 1642, some distance south of Cape Foulwind (Lat 42°10' S).

The expedition sailed north and on 19 December anchored in what is now called Golden Bay, but was named Murderers' Bay by Tasman because Maori in canoes intercepted a ship's boat from the *Zeehaen*, rammed it and killed four of the seven occupants. The ships sailed on northwards and, although they made two attempts to land for fresh water in the Three Kings Group (which they named), the surf and the presence of Maori discouraged them. On 4 January 1643 the expedition left to return to Batavia, discovering some of the islands of the Tonga group, and some of the Fiji group, and sailing north of New Guinea, established that Australia was not part of any great southern continent.

The Dutch gave the name Staten Landt to this country because they believed it might be linked to South America which had been called Staten Landt by another navigator, Jacob Le Maire. When it was found, in 1643, that South America did not extend westwards, Dutch navigators applied the name Zeelandia Nova, the Latin equivalent of the Dutch Nieuw Zeeland. The latter name prevailed.

Tasman (with Visscher) was to revisit his Staten Landt in 1644 but war with Portugal distracted the Dutch. He later retired as a wealthy landowner in Batavia.

Abel Tasman's imprint still remains in this part of the world. Tasmania, which he discovered, and the Tasman Sea across which he sailed to NZ, were named after him. Major geographic features within this country bear his name.

- Mt Tasman (3,500 m) is the second highest mountain in NZ, soaring from the main divide

of the Southern Alps about 4 km north of the highest peak, Mt Cook. The first Europeans to climb it were Englishmen Edward Fitzgerald and Italian Mattias Zurbriggen, in 1895.

- Tasman Bay is a large triangular bay on the north coast of the South Island, in which the City of Nelson and the town of Motueka are situated. It is adjacent to Golden Bay. Although Tasman did not establish the presence of a strait between the North and South Islands, he and Visscher speculated on its likelihood and sailed as far as Tasman Bay before turning north again. Within the bay, on the south-western shore, 10 km south-east from Motueka, is a locality known as Tasman.
- Tasman Mountains are located behind Golden Bay.
- The Tasman Glacier is the largest in the country, 29 km long and 3 km wide. It flows down the eastern side of the Southern Alps but in a south-westerly direction, in South Canterbury. The glacier is accessible to tourists on bus trips from the Hermitage at Mt Cook, and on scenic skiplane trips which often land on its very slow-moving surface.
- Tasman River runs from the Tasman Glacier into the head of Lake Pukaki.
- Tasman Beach, 2 km north of Otaki, on the Horowhenua coast, is believed to have been named after the Tasman Sea rather than directly after the Dutch navigator.

TASMAN MOUNTAINS

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Tasman Mountains, forming the bulk of the rugged interior of north-west Nelson, between the Takaka Valley and the Karamea coast, are mainly composed of granites in the west. To the east they are composed of shales, argillites, limestones and sandstones originally deposited in the sea in Ordovician times, 500 to 430 million years ago. The granites were intruded into the Ordovician and other rocks about 350 to 300 million years ago and form a rampart-like coastline between Kohaihai Bluff, north of Karamea, and Kahurangi Point. The heat from the granite intrusions altered many of the rocks to form metamorphic rocks such as schists, phyllites and marbles. Widespread mineralisation also accompanied intrusion of the granites, with formation of mineral bearing veins and impregnations. Much of the alluvial gold worked in valleys such as the Aorere, Anatoki, Cobb and Karamea was derived from such sources.

Small bodies of limestone in a sequence of grey shales in the middle Cobb Valley, immediately upstream of Cobb Lake contain NZ's oldest fossils which are of middle Cambrian age and represent marine life that lived on the sea floor 54 million years ago. Clearly visible in the limestone are primitive arthropods (the animal group including modern insects, crayfish and crabs) called trilobites, with articulated ribbed bodies superficially resembling large woodlice.

Although some of the trilobites preserved in the Cobb limestone reached lengths of 80 mm, most are 10 mm long. Trilobites became very common in the early seas of NZ and elsewhere. They died out however at the end of the Palaeozoic era, 235 million years ago. Other less conspicuous fossils in the Cobb limestone include ancestors of various marine creatures such as lamp shells (brachiopods), clams (bivalves), whelks (gastropods) and sponges.

TAUMARUNUI

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Taumarunui, a town with around 3,000 people on the upper reaches of the Whanganui River, is 85 km south-east of Te Kuiti and 280 km south-east of Auckland, on the North Island Main Trunk Railway.

In pre-European times Taumarunui was an important Maori settlement on the transport artery of the Whanganui River. A man called Alexander Bell set up there as a trader in 1874, although at that time it was still regarded as dangerous country for Europeans following the land wars in the Waikato. It was part of the King Country to which the insurgent Maori from the Waikato had retreated late in the 1860s. The town was settled by Europeans during the 1890s, became a borough in 1906, and is now the administrative centre of the Ruapehu District which has a population of 18,000. Before the completion of the Main Trunk Railway in 1908, the Whanganui River was the principal transport route serving Taumarunui, and a steamship service, which was abandoned in 1934 because of the deterioration of the river itself, was a prime tourist highlight in NZ.

TAUMATAWHAKATANGIHANGAKOAUAU- OTAMATEAPOKAIWHENUAKITANATAHU

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Taumatawhakatangihangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu is a hill 8 km south of Porangahau, in southern Hawke's Bay, claimed by some to be the longest placename in the world. One translation is 'when Tamatea's brother was killed in a battle near here, Tamatea climbed this ridge and played a lament on his flute'. Some authorities says it is only the second longest name in the world, but Maori claim the above is a contraction, that there is a longer, unofficial version which is certainly the longest. The name is usually shortened to Taumata.

TAUPIRI

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Taupiri is a settlement on the eastern side of the Waikato River, midway between Huntly to the north and Ngaruawahia to the south. It is a small servicing centre for a coalmining industry and for dairying. It was the site of an early mission station in NZ, set up by Benjamin Ashwell in the 1850s. The settlement takes its name from Taupiri Mountain (288 m) immediately to the north.

On the southern slopes of the mountain is the most sacred burial ground of the Waikato people with a large number of graves of Maori leaders — including the Kings since Potatau I and Princess Te Puea.

TAUPO

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Taupo is the name of the largest lake in NZ, and of the town in Tapuaeharuru Bay at its north-eastern corner. The lake covers 606 km², is 357 m above sea level and is 162 m at its deepest point. The lake is well known for its boating and for its rainbow trout fishing. Rainbow trout were introduced in 1884 and now flourish to the degree that millions of fingerlings are exported to lakes and rivers in many other parts of the world. The lake is fed by many streams. The largest is the Tongariro River (regarded as the first section of the Waikato River), which has a catchment area on the western slopes of the Kaimanawa Range and the eastern slopes of the mountains in Tongariro National Park. Near Taupo borough, the lake flows into the Waikato River, regulated by control gates for the series of hydro-electric power stations downstream.

The town, 85 km south-west of Rotorua, is a tourist resort and a commercial centre for an area which supports both dairy and sheep farming, cattle farming, and industries based on the substantial exotic forests which virtually surround it. The thermal activity which abounds in the region was tapped for electric power generation in the nearby Wairakei Valley in the mid-1950s.

The site of the town was heavily populated in pre-European times. An Armed Constabulary force began European occupation in 1869, setting up a garrison there in a bid to thwart guerilla leader Te Kooti, but it remained sparsely settled by Europeans until World War Two. It became popular with anglers and then the development of the timber industry and farming, together with the geothermal project at Wairakei, ensured rapid growth. It was declared a borough in 1953 and became the Taupo District in 1989. The town has a population 19,000, and the administrative district about 31,000.

Taupo Bay is on Northland's east coast, just north of Whangaroa Harbour, and Taupo is also the name of the settlement on its shore.

TAURANGA

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Tauranga is the major city of the western Bay of Plenty, on the inland shore of the western side of Tauranga Harbour, opposite Mt Maunganui. It is 86 km north of Rotorua and 105 km east of Hamilton. The population of Greater Tauranga was 70,803 at the 1991 census and by 1995 was estimated at 74,000.

The town became a borough in 1882 and a city in 1963, but the urban area is now governed by the Tauranga District Council which administers the whole urban area, including Mt Maunganui and Te Puke. Because of its position on the east coast of the North Island, Tauranga enjoys a warm, dry climate, particularly in the summer, and sub-tropical fruit such as kiwifruit, tamarillos, lemons, grapefruit and mandarins are grown commercially in the hinterland. A commercial fishing fleet is based there and the town serves substantial dairy industry, sheep farming and forestry industries. The port, with facilities at Tauranga and Mt Maunganui, is a major export centre, dealing with logs, newsprint and pulp, as well as local agricultural produce.

Because of its benign landscape and climate, Tauranga was a favourite region for Maori in pre-European times, but following the Battle of Gate Pa, and other clashes during 1864, more than 20,000 ha of land were confiscated from the local Ngaiterangi people.

TAURANGA DISTRICT MUSEUM HISTORIC VILLAGE

Tauranga District Museum Historic Village stands in an area which in 1973 was a jungle of scrub, blackberry, willow and swamp. It now evokes many aspects of life in an early colonial village. Much of the material used in the creation of the historic village came from Tauranga's first official museum, in Hamilton Street, which was transferred to the village before its official opening in 1976. The 63 buildings include a Maori village, a school house, an engineer's shop, a fire station, a jail, a barracks and a goldmining settlement. A veteran steam tug, *Taioma*, which now serves as a memorial to wartime merchant seamen was presented by Bob Owens, formerly Mayor of both Tauranga and Mt Maunganui. A village railway passes around the perimeter and through the bush-clad rear of the grounds.

TAUROA, Edward Te Rangihwinui

Edward Te Rangihwinui Tauroa (1927–) was a secondary school teacher for 26 years before his appointment as Race Relations Conciliator following the death of Harry Dansey in 1979. He was also a Human Rights Commissioner.

Hiwi Tauroa (as he is known) was born at Okaiawa, Taranaki, of Ngapuhi and Ngai Tahu descent, educated at Wesley College and Hawera Technical High School. He gained a Bachelor of Agricultural Science from Massey Agricultural College and later a Diploma of Education and Diploma of Teaching. A thoughtful, carefully-spoken man, Tauroa was a successful educationist and rugby coach and a powerful influence within Maoridom.

He played rugby for Manawatu, Taranaki, Auckland, NZ Universities and NZ Maoris and as coach lifted the Counties representative team to one of the most entertaining and at the same time formidable combinations in the country. He began teaching at Okato District High School, Taranaki, and later taught at Kaeo and Okaehoe district highs. He was principal of Wesley College from 1967 to 1973 and principal of Tuakau College from 1974 until his appointment to the race relations position. Tauroa has coached rugby in Tonga, Japan and Taiwan. As a Maori educationist and race relations expert, he has visited on invitation China (twice), South Africa and the United States. The government appointed him chairman of the Advisory Committee on Youth and Law in a Multicultural Society in 1982 and, after retiring as Race Relations Conciliator, he acted in an advisory role on Maori education and Maori health organisation. Publications include *Race Against Time*, *NZ Citizenship*, *Maoritanga in Practice* and *Let's Work Together* (a series of pamphlets).

TAWA

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Tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) is a tree that was once very common from the north of the North Island to the north of the South Island, and it was particularly dominant in the Waitakere Range, in the Thames district and through the region from Mt Egmont to Wellington. It likes the shade and thrives under a canopy of podocarps. It is similar in some ways to the taraire (*Beilschmiedia taraire*), both belonging to the largely tropical family, Lauraceae. Both produce large purple berries on which native birds thrive, and which were an important part of the diet of the pre-European Maori. Taraire is less common today because it favours fertile soil and has been cleared extensively to make agricultural land, whereas tawa is often found on the wetter sides of valleys and is still relatively common.

Both trees grow to about 20 m in height with trunks less than 1 m in diameter. Taraire leaves are dark green above, bluish beneath, whereas tawa leaves are slightly lighter in colour. Both have smooth bark but the taraire is reddish-brown whereas the tawa is almost black. The timber from both trees is used for furniture and for flooring, but needs treatment to protect it from borer.

The name, Tawa, has been taken by a dormitory suburb of Wellington, a borough situated on the northern boundary of the city and on the southern boundary of Porirua City. It is 16 km north of downtown Wellington and 5 km from Porirua City centre. The area was once covered with tawa trees.

TAWARI

Tawari (*Ixerba brexioides*) is a very handsome small tree (to 17 m tall) in the escallonia family Escalloniaceae. It is restricted to the northern part of the North Island and in summer bears panicles of large white flowers on the tips of branches above the narrow, leathery, serrated leaves. The flowers bear sufficient nectar for the plant to be sought out by bees and tawari honey is among the specialist honeys on the market.

TAWHIRIMATEA

Tawhirimatea, son of Rangi and Papa, is the god of wind and storm.

TAXATION

Taxation revenues for public finance in the earliest days of NZ settlement by Europeans came mainly from customs duties (70 per cent of public revenue in mid-1870s) and property levies. The percentage declined in the following decade when revenues from public railways and the Post Office became as important. Property tax was replaced by land and income taxes in 1891 to boost revenue for financing the Ballance government's social welfare programme. By the turn of the century land and income taxes comprised only seven per cent of total public revenue, and by the beginning of World War One, only 11 per cent. During the period when income tax was below 20 per cent of public revenue, the main sources of government money were always customs, the railways, the Post Office and stamp duties which, for many years, were at about the same level as land and income tax revenue.

Over the past 60 years, the breadth of taxation has increased markedly with public revenue now coming from a wide variety of sources such as beer duty, petrol duty, road taxes, fees from licensed industries, and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which replaced piecemeal sales taxes on many goods and services at the retail level. Taxation sources expanded from the 1930s to keep public revenues high enough to match the demands placed on funds for public amenities such as roads and airports and for social welfare services. There was a long period, too, during which the graduated income tax system, and such devices as the gift and estate duty, were used to gain a redistribution of income among NZers. From the mid-1970s through to the early 1980s, about 75 per cent of public revenue came from income tax alone. In the early 1980s the government began a shift from direct to indirect taxation.

In 1986, Finance Minister Roger Douglas cut some rates of income tax and instituted GST which was a consumer tax of 10 per cent on almost every transaction, increased quite quickly to 12.5 per cent.

TAYLOR, Ernest Mervyn

Ernest Mervyn Taylor (1906–64) was NZ's finest wood engraver in the European tradition. He was born in Auckland, educated at Elam School of Art and Wellington Technical College School of Art, served an apprenticeship as a jewellery engraver, and worked as an advertising and commercial artist. Immediately after World War Two he worked as an illustrator and art editor in the Department of Education's School Publications Branch. As a freelance artist in Wellington from 1946, Taylor established an international reputation as a wood engraver, and is especially remembered for a brilliant series of illustrations of Maori legends.

TAYLOR, Mary

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Mary Taylor (1817–93), a close friend of novelist Charlotte Brontë, was an early radical feminist in NZ who acted out her stated beliefs. Born in Yorkshire, she was passionately convinced that women had a duty as well as a right to be independent. She arrived in Wellington in 1845, bought a cow and a section, taught piano, built and let a house and in the 1850s established a draper's shop in Cuba Street. Meanwhile she kept up a steady correspondence with Charlotte Brontë. Her letters, edited by Joan Stevens, were published in 1972. She was the model for Rose in Brontë's *Shirley*, of which she wrote back to the author: 'You talk of women working. And this first duty, this necessity you seem to think that *some* women may indulge in — if they give up marriage and don't make themselves too disagreeable to the other sex. You are a coward and a traitor. A woman who works is by that alone better than one who does not.'

On her return to England in 1863 she published a series of articles, collected in 1870 as *The First Duty of Women*, which argued strongly for women's independence. Her 1890 novel, *Miss Miles*, also rebels against the conventions confining women's lives: 'Ladies who will not soil their hands are less valuable than labourers; women have brains, even for science; submission is not an imperative duty, since it is not always possible for Eve to find God in her Adam.'

TAYLOR, Richard

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Richard Taylor (1805–73) was one of the most intellectually gifted and most observant of the Church Missionary Society missionaries, who came to NZ in the early days of European settlement. He was born in Yorkshire, and graduated with an MA from Queens College, Cambridge, in 1835. He arrived at Paihia in the Bay of Islands in 1839, and four years later took over a mission station at Putiki, across the river from Wanganui, and was associated with Wanganui for most of the rest of his life. He founded a small school in the town, which later grew into Wanganui Collegiate School, and his name is commemorated in Taylorville, a suburb of the city of Wanganui. Taylor was an able man, who seems to have been trusted by the Wanganui/Taranaki Maori.

He kept a journal during his life, and pamphlets and books he published include *A Leaf From The Natural History of NZ* (1848); *Te Ika-a-Maui* (1855), an absorbing collection of information on Maoritanga; *The Age of NZ* (1866), a commentary on the geology of the country; *Past and Present of NZ* (1868); and *Maori and English Dictionary* (1870). Taylor corresponded with scientists in England, collecting specimens in NZ for them, and he built up a fine private collection of Maori artefacts.

TE ANAU

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Te Anau is the second largest lake in NZ, and the largest in the South Island. The township of the same name with 1,500 people, administered by the Southland District Council, is on south-eastern shore of the lake, which covers 344 km². An outflow into the Waiau River at the southern end links Lake Te Anau with Lake Manapouri 18 km away. The outflow is controlled as part of a complex hydro-electric generation system.

The town, 80 km north-west of Lumsden and on the eastern boundary of Fiordland National Park, is predominantly a tourist resort centre for visitors interested in the scenery, tramping, fishing and hunting in the southern lakes district. On the eastern shore of the lake is Glade House, from where walkers set out on the celebrated scenic trip along Milford Track to Milford Sound.

TE AROHA

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Te Aroha is a town between the Waihou River and the western foot of Mt Te Aroha on the edge of the Waikato Plain, 20 km north-east of Morrinsville and the same distance south-east of Paeroa. The population is 7,800. The first settler was an Irishman called Charles Lipsey who married the daughter of a Maori chief called Mokena Hou, and by the end of the 1870s there was a nucleus of a farming township. Te Aroha was made a town district in 1886, a borough in 1898 and a ward of the Matamata Piako District Council in 1989. A Maori, Hone Werahiko, found gold in the hills near the town in 1880, but little gold was taken during the subsequent rush. However, lead, zinc, copper and silver have been mined in the Te Aroha region since that time. The town's prosperity, however, depends almost entirely on dairy farming with some sheep raising on the higher country to the east.

Te Aroha was the site of one of the earliest tourist spas, built round springs at the foot of the mountain. The water from the springs contains sodium bicarbonate and was used from early on in the 20th century for therapeutic bathing and also for drinking. During the first 40 years of this century, the town was a river port, with the Waihou a significant transport route.

The mountain is an extinct volcano (953 m) on the southern end of the Coromandel Range. The name Te Aroha means 'the loved one'. On the other side of the Waihou River, the settlement is called Te Aroha West.

There is a Te Aroha Bay on Arapawa Island in the Marlborough Sounds.

TE ATA-I-RANGIKAAHU

Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu (1932–) the Maori Queen, was born in Huntly, educated at Waikato Diocesan School in Hamilton, and elected to the Maori Kingship and Arikinui in May 1966. Dame Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu succeeded her father, Koroki te Wherowhero, and lives at Turangawaewae, Ngaruawahia. (*See* Maori King Movement.)

TE AWAMUTU

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Te Awamutu is a town of 13,000 people on the Waikato Plains, 30 km south of Hamilton, the same distance north-east of Otorohanga and 15 km to the east of the beautiful Mt Pirongia. It is a servicing town for a dairying and sheep farming region. It became a borough in 1915, and has been administered as a ward of the Waipa District Council since 1989.

The area is rich in historical significance for NZers. In the 1840s and 1850s it became a flourishing agricultural centre with the Maori producing wheat, vegetables and fruit, and grazing livestock, under the direction of a missionary, the Rev John Morgan, who was also responsible for St John's Anglican Church in the town, built in 1854 and one of the oldest churches in the country. Te Awamutu was also a centre of the fighting between the 'Kingites' and British and colonial troops, which culminated in the Battle of Orakau Pa. It was a frontier town until the North Island Main Trunk Railway proceeding southwards from Auckland reached Te Awamutu in 1880.

TE HEUHEU TUKINO IV

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Te Heuheu Tukino IV (1821–88), also known as Horonuku or Pataatai, was the chief of the Ngati Tuwharetoa, and the man who deeded the mountains Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe and surrounding land to the nation as a national park. He was third in line by descent from a famous paramount chief of the Ngati Tuwharetoa, who was a young man at the time James Cook discovered NZ.

The second in the line of descent, Mananui, was a famous warrior who led the tribe unsuccessfully in wars against the Ngati Kahungunu, after he had been made the overall commander of a composite force from the Waikato, the Maniapoto and other tribes. He was well over 2 m tall, heavily built, and was not only a formidable warrior himself but also recognised as a fine military tactician. He was succeeded by his brother, Iwikau, also a famous fighting chief.

Horonuku was not renowned as a warrior, but was intelligent and did his best for his people. During the 1860s Tuwharetoa lands in the Central North Island were leased to European settlers running sheep; but a decade later the Maori were worried that the mountains were to be surveyed and that Europeans would break traditional tapus.

Horonuku, having discussed the subject with other chiefs of his tribe, put a proposition to the government — that the land be bequeathed to the nation as a national park, on condition that the government should remove from the mountains the remains of their famous predecessors, including Mananui, and erect a suitable tomb.

The government agreed and the deed was signed by John Ballance as Native Minister and Horonuku, in 1887.

TE KANAWA, Dame Kiri Janette

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Dame Kiri Janette Te Kanawa (1944–) is NZ's best known, living singer, and one of the world's leading operatic sopranos. She was born in Gisborne, and educated at St Mary's College, Auckland, where she studied singing under Sister Mary Leo from 1959 until 1965. She won the NZ Mobil Song Quest and the *Melbourne Sun* Aria competition in 1965, and the following year was awarded an arts council bursary to sing and study in London. She embellished her outstanding talent with hard work and established herself as an international star, based in London, acknowledged especially as an expressive and moving actress. She became Dame Kiri Te Kanawa (DBE) in 1982. and while she maintains her links with NZ, she has lived in London for the past 30 years.

TE KAWAU, Apihai

Apihai Te Kawau (c. 1790–1869), of the Taou hapu, was the senior chief of the Ngati Whatua, of the Auckland isthmus and Kaipara region, when Governor Hobson arrived in NZ to negotiate for sovereignty. Te Kawau signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 and helped persuade Captain Hobson to site his new colonial capital on the Waitemata Harbour at Auckland. In his later years Te Kawau lived at Orakei, became a close friend of the Chief Justice, Sir William Martin, and was baptised a Christian. He is said to have led the longest expedition ever undertaken by a taua (war party), in 1821–22. They travelled 1,500 km from South Kaipara across the Kangaroo Plains into Poverty Bay, Hawke's Bay, the Wairarapa, Manawatu, through Wellington and back up through Porirua and along the west coast of the North Island through Otaki, Wanganui and Taranaki, where they were besieged by a strong force of Ngati Awa at Waitara. Rescued by a Waikato party led by Te Wherowhero, Te Kawau returned to Kaipara.

TE KOOTI, Rikirangi Te Turuki

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Rikirangi Te Turuki Te Kooti (c. 1830–93) was a Maori guerilla leader, and the founder of the Ringatu Church. He was a ruthless fighter, who for years eluded government forces relentlessly pursuing him through the North Island. As a result he was feared and hated by Pakeha and many Maori, but in the cool light of history it has become apparent that he was a remarkable, charismatic leader, who was more sinned against than sinning.

Te Kooti was born near Gisborne of a good family but not of chiefly rank, was educated at Waerenga-a-hika Mission School near Gisborne, spent some time as a horse breaker and then as a seaman. For a period he was commander of a small schooner, trading along the East Coast. He actually supported the Pakeha at the siege of Waerenga-a-hika in 1865, but immediately after this he was accused of supplying the Hauhau rebels with ammunition during the engagement, and also of giving them advice on the disposition of the colonial troops. He was never brought to trial on these charges but a number of Gisborne people, including one of the local chiefs, considered him a troublemaker, and he was arrested in 1866 and sent with a group of Hauhau prisoners to the Chatham Islands. While waiting to be exiled, Te Kooti made many demands to be given a trial there and then. One story is that he gained his name 'Te Kooti' from his fellow prisoners, who overheard him persistently asking to be taken to court.

During his two years on the Chathams, Te Kooti studied the Old Testament and, after claiming he had had a divine revelation, began establishing the tenets of his Ringatu faith. By the middle of 1868 he and other prisoners at the Chathams were convinced the government had no intention of releasing them, even though they had been told they would not be held for more than three years. They captured the ship, *Rifleman*, and forced the crew to carry them back to the east coast of the North Island. Once Te Kooti landed, he was immediately pursued by army and police forces, and wrote to the government asking to be left alone. However, after a large force, commanded by Colonel Whitmore, fought a fierce action against Te Kooti as he marched through the Ruakituri Gorge, he decided he would demonstrate he was not a man to be trifled with, and in November 1868 attacked Matawhero, killing 33 Europeans and 37 friendly Maori. Closely pursued by troops, he took up a position on Ngatapa Hill. Whitmore attacked and, after a three-day siege, drove him out into the Urewera Bush. Accompanying Whitmore was Ropata Wahawaha, who executed 120 followers of Te Kooti, who had been taken prisoners at Ngatapa.

For the next three years Te Kooti was harassed and pursued by government forces and colonials, accompanied by friendly Maori. He mostly eluded his pursuers and, when forced to fight, did so with brilliance and panache. In 1872 he sought refuge in the King Country near Te Kuiti, where he lived under the protection of Tawhiao, and spent his time consolidating and propagating his Ringatu religion. He had persistently claimed for years that, if he was left

alone, he would live in peace and that is exactly what he did in the King Country. In 1883 he was pardoned but, when he planned a visit to Gisborne in 1889, settler hostility, together with Maori antagonism were sufficient to make him desist.

Te Kooti has been persistently linked with the fanatical Hauhau sect, mainly because he adopted the upraised hand symbol, not as in the case of the Hauhaus as a means of protection from bullets, but as an act of homage to God. It was easy to transfer the Hauhau image to Te Kooti, because he was so intensely feared and hated during his rampage through the North Island. He was a small man, softly spoken and gentle in manner, and his Ringatu Church, still influential in the Bay of Plenty, is also noted for its quiet and dignified ritual. On the evening of the 11th of each month, Ringatu adherents begin a concentrated period of ritual leading to a love-feast to God, and a type of communion. All chants and hymns are memorised, but the prayer is spontaneous.

TE KUITI

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Te Kuiti is a town with about 4,600 people, headquarters of the Waitomo District Council, 20 km south-west of Otorohanga and 80 km north-west of Taumarunui. It was constituted a borough in 1910 and became a district with the local government reorganisation in 1989. It is the centre of a hill-country sheep and cattle farming area.

The 'Kingites' withdrew to Te Kuiti in the 1860s after their defeat at Orakau Pa, and Te Kooti retreated there and lived under the protection of the Maori king during the 1870s. It is the homeland of the Ngati Maniapoto.

The first European settlement began in the late 1880s when a camp was set up to continue the construction southwards of the North Island Main Trunk railway, following the completion in 1887 of the Te Awamutu-Otorohanga section. The embryo town was established at the southern end of the Maori settlement, then known as Tokangamutu, and because of the need to construct the Waiteti viaduct about 8 km further south-east a foundry was also established. In 1890 there was a brief Maori uprising with an attempt to burn down some of the European buildings and it was not until after then that the surrounding country began to be settled by European farmers. The railway line was linked with the line moving north from Wellington in 1908.

TE NGUTU-O-TE-MANU

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Te Ngutu-O-Te-Manu is the site, 20 km south-west of Eltham in Taranaki, of the pa of Titokowaru, Ngati Ruahine chief, who has become a legendary figure. In late 1868 the Armed Constabulary made two assaults on this pa and were clearly out-thought and outfought. The first time, the defenders quickly withdrew into the heavy bush beyond pursuit. On the second occasion, the members of the Armed Constabulary were badly cut about by heavy fire from the defenders and one of the casualties was Major von Tempsky, leader of the Forest Rangers. Titokowaru is commemorated today by a white cross and a plaque at the site, and is the hero of a novel by Maurice Shadbolt called *Monday's Warriors*, as well as the subject of a book by historian James Belich, *I Shall Not Die*.

TE PAHI

Te Pahi (c. 1760–1809) was an enterprising Ngapuhi chief from the Bay of Islands, who was among the first Maori leaders to seek sustained contact with Europeans. In 1805 Te Pahi and four of his sons went to Norfolk Island and then on to New South Wales where Te Pahi became friendly with Governor King. King and Samuel Marsden were both impressed by his character and intellectual capacity. He was closely related to Hongi Hika. He returned to the Bay of Islands in 1806, and in 1809 was killed by a raiding party of whalers seeking revenge for the *Boyd* massacre. Without Te Pahi's protection, Marsden postponed a visit to establish a mission station in NZ.

TE PORERE

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Te Porere, 27 km north-east of National Park on the bank of the Whanganui River, near Taumarunui, is the site of the last major battle of the wars between Maori and Pakeha, in October 1869. Five hundred government troops assaulted a pa held by Te Kooti and 300 followers; the troops broke into the pa but Te Kooti and most of his followers escaped into the bush. It is now a reserve administered by the NZ Historic Places Trust which has restored the earthworks of the fort.

TE PUEA HERANGI, Princess

Princess Te Puea Herangi (1884–1952), a key figure in the Maori King Movement, was one of the most dynamic NZ women of the 20th century. She was born in Waikato into a chiefly family, daughter of the eldest daughter of the second Maori King, Tawhiao, and of Tahuna Herangi of the Ngati Apakura. Te Puea had only four years of formal education, to Standard Three, but became a devout student of the Bible and, more importantly, of tribal lore. She became a confident speaker at Maori gatherings and one whose judgement became increasingly respected as she moved into her thirties. When the Maori King re-established the headquarters of the movement at Turangawaewae, in Ngaruawahia, in 1921, she became a dominating force behind its self-help development. Her community work among her own people and her outspoken opinions made her a major national figure during the last years of her life.

TE PUKE

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Te Puke, a town of 6,000 people in the Bay of Plenty, 22 km south-east of Tauranga, was declared a borough in 1935, and became a ward of the Western Bay of Plenty District (population, 30,000) in 1989. It is the centre from which the successful kiwifruit industry was launched.

In the 1880s an Ulsterman, George Vesey Stewart, bought 6,500 ha of land from the government and brought out a contingent of settlers from Northern Ireland. With a warm climate and rainfall evenly spread throughout the year, the area developed into a successful dairy farming area. In the late 1960s some pioneering horticulturists near Te Puke began experimenting with what were then called Chinese gooseberries, and have now developed an international market for the produce, renamed kiwifruit. The town has a large sign up declaring itself to be the 'Kiwifruit Capital of the World'.

TE RANGI HIROA

(see Buck, Peter)

TE RANGITAKE

(see Kingi, Wiremu)

TE RAUPARAHA

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Te Rauparaha (c. 1768–1849) was one of the greatest Maori fighting generals of his time. A short powerful man of high intelligence, he was a Ngati-Toa chief whose mother was Ngati-Raukawa. He was born in the Waikato, near Lake Karapiro. After campaigning in the Waikato and Taranaki regions for some years, he decided to move the Ngati-Toa to Kapiti Island in the 1820s, partly because he had made powerful enemies among the Waikato and Taranaki.

Te Rauparaha dominated the south-western part of the North Island and the northern region of the South Island until the *Tory* arrived in 1840 with NZ Company settlers. The *Tory* hove to off Kapiti and fired a big gun salute to Te Rauparaha. He and a fellow chief, Te Hiko, negotiated the sale of land on the mainland off Kapiti and, according to some settlers, in the South Island.

A dispute arose between the NZ Company's Colonel Wakefield and Te Rauparaha over the alleged sale of land in the South Island, and as a result, surveyors' huts near Wairau in Marlborough were burnt down by Maori raiding parties in June 1843. Te Rauparaha and his nephew, Rangihaeata, got into a dispute with Colonel Wakefield and his party at Wairau, and the colonel and 20 men were killed. The two Maori chiefs returned to Otaki and, although feelings ran high among both Maori and Pakeha, Governor FitzRoy and a group of senior officials met them at Waikanae, heard their account of what became known as the Wairau Massacre and decided not to take any punitive action.

After Sir George Grey became governor in 1845, and following trouble in the Hutt Valley from Rangihaeata, Te Rauparaha was arrested, held in custody for nearly a year and then released in Auckland on the security of chief Te Wherowhero and others. In 1848 he was allowed to rejoin his own people and spent his remaining days quietly at Otaki. Te Rauparaha was twice a signatory of the Treaty of Waitangi, on 14 May 1840, before the Rev Henry Williams and on 19 June in the presence of Major Bunbury.

Te Rauparaha was never baptised but a son, Tamihana, or Katu (1819–76), a tall and handsome man, was greatly impressed by European culture. He was educated at St. John's College in Auckland, was ordained a clergyman in his late twenties, and later endowed land for the education of Maori children.

The haka performed by the All Blacks and by far the most performed and best known is Te Rauparaha's.

A butterfly, Rauparaha's Copper (*Lycaena rauparaha*) was named after the old general. It lives in coastal regions, is a golden coppery colour, and has a wing span of between 25 and 30 mm. One explanation for the name is that the coastal strip along which the Maori warrior moved so often between Taranaki and Wellington was the butterfly's most heavily populated

habitat.

TE WHANGA LAGOON

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Te Whanga Lagoon is an inland lake, covering 17,000 ha in the central area of Chatham Island, the largest island in the Chatham Island Group. The lagoon is cut off from the sea by a sandbank.

TE WHEROWHERO

Potatau Te Wherowhero

Potatau II

Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero

Te Rata Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero

Koroki Mahuta Te Wherowhero

Te Wherowhero is the family name of the Maori Kings.

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau Te Wherowhero

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Potatau Te Wherowhero (c. 1800–60) was the son of a famous fighting chief of the Waikato and Maniapoto people, Te Rauangaanga. Potatau himself became a legendary battle leader in campaigns against the Ngati Toa tribes at Kawhia and the mighty Ngati Awa in Taranaki, and conducted long and costly (in terms of human life) campaigns until the European missionary influence subdued many of the more warlike Maori tribes. Te Wherowhero never did cede sovereignty to the British Crown, but he established a good rapport with early governors, especially Grey, and was not hostile to the presence of European settlers in his region. From the beginning of the 1850s, Te Wherowhero became less friendly towards Europeans as the settlers occupied more and more of Maori land. Because of his widespread prestige he was declared Maori King during elaborate ceremonies at Ngaruawahia in 1858.

TE WHEROWHERO - Potatau II

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Potatau II, formally Matutaera Te Pukepuke Te Paue Te Karato Te-A-Potatau Tawhiao Te Wherowhero (1825–94), was the second Maori King who succeeded to the office on the death of his father. He was an advocate of guerilla war against the British Army in the land wars of the 1860s, but groups of warriors insisted on making stands within fortifications which were overwhelmed later by General Cameron's forces. Had the King's tactics been adopted, there is little doubt the Waikato Campaign would have presented a much more difficult problem for the British. Before the Battle of Orakau, he had moved deep into the King Country and maintained a prosperous pa near Te Kuiti from the early 1860s until peace was made with the government in 1881. Following a visit to England during the 1880s, he rejected a government offer of a seat on the Legislative Council and an annual pension, on the grounds that it would prejudice the independence of the Maori Movement.

TE WHEROWHERO - Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero

Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero, the third Maori King, (1855–1912), was the second son of his father, but was elected to the office of King by the Kauhanganui, or King Parliament. Mahuta did a deal with Seddon, by which he accepted a seat in the Legislative Council and in the government, in exchange for opening up one million acres (405,000 ha) for settlement on a leasehold basis. However, it was not until 1903 that he could get enough agreement among his fellow chiefs to take up his seat and join Seddon's administration. He did not join Ward's cabinet, and later decided not to remain in the Legislative Council, in order to enable the King Movement to regain its independence.

TE WHEROWHERO - Te Rata Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero

Te Rata Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero(1880–1933) was the fourth Maori King, the eldest of the five sons of Mahuta. He travelled to England in 1914 and was granted an audience with King George V, but during the English visit his health broke down and he was unable to maintain the leadership of the movement with vigour. He was greatly respected, however, by Maori and Pakeha alike.

TE WHEROWHERO - Koroki Mahuta Te Wherowhero

Koroki Mahuta Te Wherowhero (1909–66), succeeded his father, Te Rata. Although Koroki was hereditary chief of the Waikato and associated tribes, he faced a campaign among some of his chiefs to appoint the remarkable Princess Te Puea Herangi as leader of the King Movement on the death of his father in 1933.

Koroki was succeeded by the present Maori Queen, Dame Te Ata-i-Rangikaahu.

TE WHITI-O-RONGOMAI

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Te Whiti-O-Rongomai (c. 1830–1907) was a leader of passive resistance against European confiscation of Maori land, and a Maori perhaps more unfairly treated by Pakeha settlers than any other. He was born in Taranaki, a member of the Te Ati Awa tribe, and educated at a mission school, where he was noted for his aptitude for Bible studies. After he left school he set up a flour mill at a place called Warea, about 35 km south-west of New Plymouth, and was living peacefully in the area when, according to one historian, colonial troops burned his village in 1865. He moved his settlement to Parihaka, 42 km south-west of New Plymouth, where he granted haven to disaffected Maori, but he would not allow any of his followers to fight. After the land wars, Titokowaru and Wiremu Kingi spent much time at Parihaka.

Te Whiti was opposed to any land being sold to Europeans, and claimed that land, which had already been confiscated in south Taranaki but not developed, should be returned to them. He believed that the Maori should be left alone to work out their own destiny and that, because both fighting and direct negotiation with the Pakeha had not solved their land problems, they should resort to passive resistance or civil disobedience. He believed there was a ‘day of reckoning’ coming, when all Europeans would leave the country. Every month at Parihaka there was a special celebration for Te Whiti’s followers, and Maori from outside often attended these ceremonies to hear the prophet speak.

Government surveyors moved onto the confiscated land in south Taranaki in 1879, and Te Whiti launched his campaign of civil disobedience, ploughing up roads and settlers’ pastures, and removing surveyors’ pegs. At first the government tried to temper the anger of the colonists and some of their own members by advocating restraint, and the Native Minister of the time, Bryce, resigned when his colleagues refused to accept his advice to take forceful action against Te Whiti. By the end of 1881, however, the government was forced into a position of taking action or admitting that the confiscation of the land was illegal. Bryce was reinstated in the Ministry, and in November 1881 led 1,600 Armed Constabulary and militia men to Parihaka to arrest Te Whiti and his associate, Tohu. A constitutional crisis developed when the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, claimed that the Ministry was taking unwarranted action against the Maori leaders, and was illegally holding them without trial. Te Whiti was released after a year, and it was assumed he would have lost his mana because of the government’s action. However, he soon built up his following again and, when a government investigation was under way into the land question, he renewed his policy of passive resistance. In 1886 he and Titokowaru were jailed for several months, and the back of the civil disobedience campaign was finally broken.

Te Whiti was a man of great character, intelligence and commanding appearance. He taught his people to be sober, to work hard and to face their situation with courage and calm.

TE WIATA, Inia Watene

Inia Watene Te Wiata (1915–71) was a superb operatic bass baritone — the first Maori singer to earn an international reputation — and an actor who appeared on stage, in films and on television.

Te Wiata was born and raised in Otaki. In 1947 he went to study and sing in London, and became one of the leading singers at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. London was his base for the rest of his life, but he made tours back to NZ as well as to other parts of the world, including a season on Broadway, New York. Te Wiata had a strong and likeable personality, and was a man of diverse talents. He won a major film role in *The Seekers*, and in musicals and light opera and on the concert platform, as well as in grand opera. He was also an accomplished wood carver in the Maori style. One massive piece of work, finished after his death by another carver, stood for many years in the foyer of NZ House, London.

TEA TREE

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Tea Tree, or ti-tree, is a general term for manuka and kanuka (*see* under those names).

TECOMANTHE

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Tecomanthe (*Tecomanthe speciosa*) is the only native representative of the mainly tropical family, Bignoniaceae, well known for its ornamental species. NZ tecomanthe is a vigorous vine with large glossy pinnately compound leaves similar to kohekohe leaves, and in mid-winter bunches of large creamy-green flowers. When rediscovered in nature (in 1945) this plant had been reduced to a single individual but fortunately it is relatively easily reproduced by cuttings and also sets seed. As a result it is now not uncommon in gardens in warmer parts of NZ.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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Technical Education was, until after World War Two, confined to technical high schools or technical departments of some secondary schools, and the majority of the pupils were those deemed by teachers and parents to be unable to cope intellectually with the 'professional' academic courses at secondary level.

Since the 1950s, however, there has been increasing government investment in the provision of educational facilities for tradespeople and technicians. Significant advances have been made by government encouragement for the establishment of technical institutes and community colleges in provincial centres and with the eligibility since 1976 of full time technical institute students for tertiary assistance grants similar to those available to university students. (See Polytechnics.)

TEKAPO

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Tekapo is the name of a lake, a river, a locality and two hydro-electric power stations (Tekapo A and B), high up against the Two Thumb Range in the Southern Alps, in South Canterbury.

The lake is at an altitude of 707 m and covers 83 km². It is fed by the Godley and Cass Rivers, and from its southern end runs the Tekapo River which crossed the Mackenzie Basin and joins the Pukaki and Ohau Rivers.

Tekapo A hydro-electric station is sited close to the Lake Tekapo settlement at the southern end of the lake and draws water from the Tekapo River, close to its source at the lake, before the water is sent on through the canal to Tekapo B. Tekapo A was commissioned in 1951 and has a capacity of 25.2 MW. A 25km canal takes much of the outflow from Lake Tekapo across the Mackenzie Basin to the eastern shoreline of Lake Pukaki where it feeds the Tekapo B hydro-power station which has a generating capacity of 140 MW. Tekapo B is part of the Upper Waitaki scheme and was commissioned in 1977.

An international observatory was built at nearby Mt St John, by the University of Pennsylvania, because the region has a high proportion of clear, cloudless days. Near the observatory, the US government built a satellite tracking station, later closed down because the tracking could be done better and more cheaply in Hawaii.

TELEVISION

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Television broadcasts for public viewing were first made in NZ on a closed circuit basis in the studios of the then NZ Broadcasting Service in March 1951; in May 1952 Canterbury University broadcast television from its experimental station in Christchurch over a distance of two miles (3.2 km). A government committee, established in 1949, decided in the early 1950s to recommend the adoption of a 405 line system of transmission. Experiments were conducted by the Bell Radio and Television Corporation of Auckland in 1958 on three nights a week, using this system, but the 625 line system, adopted by a number of overseas countries, was subsequently accepted by the government here. Some transmissions were made during 1959. In January 1960 the government announced it would introduce television as an entertainment medium, and by 1961 programmes were being transmitted for 18 hours each week. Regular transmissions began in Auckland in 1960, in Christchurch and Wellington in 1961, and in Dunedin in 1962. Over the following four years more than half the households in NZ bought television sets. TV1 now covers all but about 1 per cent of the population of NZ. A second television transmission network began from Auckland and Christchurch in June 1975. This channel, now known as TV2, also has nationwide coverage. Both TVNZ television channels are commercial.

The government decided in 1983 that a third channel warrant should be awarded by the Broadcasting Tribunal. A change of government in 1984 delayed the start of the hearings of a number of applications which commenced in August 1985 and ended in February 1987. In August 1987, the tribunal awarded a third channel to TV3 over a number of aspirants, including groups backed by some of NZ's biggest companies. TV3 had an unsuccessful start commercially after launching in November 1989 and went into receivership in May 1990. In December 1991, CanWest Global Communications of Canada bought a 20 per cent shareholding and took control of the TV3 operation and has since increased its holding.

All three networks are fully commercial but programming is supported by NZ On Air, a government appointed board, which controls expenditure of the money received from television and radio consumer licences (\$110 for each household with a television receiver). NZ On Air uses its annual licence income of about \$85 million to support some of the interests of a public radio and television broadcasting system.

Television is virtually deregulated. Sky Television (with a shareholding by TVNZ) began pay television transmission in 1990 and by the mid-1990s a number of UHF frequencies were being taken up by regional and special interest television transmission companies, including regional channels in main population centres, a music channel and a horse racing channel.

TEMUKA

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Temuka, a town of 4,000 people on the banks of the Temuka River, 19 km north of Timaru and 16 km south-east of Geraldine, is the centre of an alluvial plain which supports market gardening, mixed farming, dairying and some sheep farming. The area was first settled in 1853, the first settlement was called Wallingford and a nearby settlement was called Arowhenua, after a Maori pa on the site. The borough of Temuka was constituted in 1899 embracing both Wallingford and Arowhenua, and the town became a ward of the Timaru District (population 18,000) in 1989.

TENCH

Tench (*Tinca tinca*) is a stout-bodied freshwater fish which is usually a dull olive green on the body and slightly more golden on shoulders and cheeks.

Tench is common in Europe and is popular among anglers, despite its sluggish behaviour. It was brought to NZ as a sports fish in 1867 and 1868 but found little favour. For this reason there is little information on its distribution, though it is known to occur in numerous lakes throughout the country, particularly those with poorly oxygenated waters.

In Europe, tench is reported as reaching up to 70 cm in length and 4 kg in weight.

TENNIS

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Tennis began on an organised basis in NZ following the formation at Hastings in December 1886 of the NZ Lawn Tennis Association, which became immediately affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association (of England). The structure of the game's administration on a district basis remains much the same as it was then.

NZ had early success at the game internationally, as part of an Australasian Davis Cup Team, which entered in the cup in 1905, losing to America in the final round. In 1906, Australasia again lost to America, this time in the second round. In 1907, however, N E Brookes of Australia and A F Wilding of NZ, representing Australasia, defeated both America and Britain to win the Davis Cup for the first time. Australasia defended the cup in 1908 and 1909. There was no match in 1910. NZ did not have a representative in the Australasian team from 1911 to 1913, and the Davis Cup was lost in 1912 to Britain. Wilding was back in the team in 1914, and Australasia won the Davis Cup again. Wilding was killed in World War One, and since then NZ and Australia have had separate teams and NZ has never won the cup again.

Wilding continues to be regarded as NZ's greatest-ever tennis player, in terms of his superiority over his contemporaries. Another NZer, H A Parker, was a member of the 1905 Australasian Davis Cup team and was men's singles champion in NZ on five occasions between 1902 and 1908. In 1983 Chris Lewis became the first NZer to reach the men's singles finals at Wimbledon. He was beaten by John McEnroe of the US. Lewis was one of a crop of fine players on the professional circuit in the 1970s, including Brian Fairlie, Onny Parun and Russell Simpson, but none ever reached the top flight. More recently, Brett Stevens, a sound second-level professional arrived on the scene.

The two most successful women players in international tennis were Ruia Morrison who reached the quarter-finals at Wimbledon, and Belinda Cordwell who made the final of the Australian Open in 1989.

TE PAKI COASTAL PARK

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Te Paki Coastal Park is a government-farmed property divided into three parts, all in the extreme north of the North Auckland Peninsula, and totalling 17,000 ha. The dual purpose is to develop the land agriculturally and for public recreation, preserving pa sites and other archaeologically important land, as well as livestock farming and cultivating stands of native and exotic trees. Along the coastline are some fine swimming beaches.

TERNs

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Terns (Laridae) are members of the gull family and not unlike gulls in their various colour combinations of grey, black and white. They are black and white, but tend to be more slender, with shorter legs, sharp-pointed bills and forked tails. Six species are found in NZ.

- Black-fronted terns (*Sterna albobriata*), 30 cm long, breed only in the South Island, east of the main ranges, between September and January. They often spend winter on North Island coasts.
- White-winged black terns (*Chlidonias leucopterus*), 23 cm long, are found in coastal lagoons, estuaries and swamps from the Bay of Islands to Invercargill.
- Caspian terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*), the longest species at 51 cm and with a wing span of 1.4 m, are abundant around the coasts of the North and South Islands. Some from the south move north for winter.
- White-fronted terns (*Sterna striata*), 42 cm long, are the commonest tern found around the NZ coast. Immature birds migrate to Australia for winter.
- Fairy terns (*S. nereis*), 25 cm long, are the rarest species which breed in NZ, and are found nesting on a few northern beaches.
- Little terns (*S. albifrons*) visit some North Island harbours in summer, but do not nest in NZ.
- Rare vagrants from outlying islands are sometimes sighted in NZ waters, for instance sooty terns (*S. fuscata*) and white terns (*Gygis alba*) are found in tropical and sub-tropical waters around Norfolk Island and the Kermadec Islands. Antarctic terns (*S. vittata*) breed on the sub-Antarctic islands from Macquarie to the Snares and Stewart Island.

TERRY, Lionel

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Lionel Terry (1874–1952) committed a ‘race’ murder in Haining Street, Wellington, in 1905 because of his fanaticism on what was commonly known as the ‘Yellow Peril’. Fear of the Chinese culturally swamping other countries was by no means only a NZ phobia during last century and the opening years of the 20th. It was prevalent on the western seaboard of the US, in Australia and other European colonies. In NZ the bigotry was given respectability by the outspoken support of even the Prime Minister Richard Seddon. It had flourished on the goldfields which had attracted many men from the impoverished parts of China. They were virtually forced to work their way through the tailings from other mines because they were not allowed to stake and work fresh claims of their own.

Most of the Chinese came to make their fortunes, to send money back to China and to return there to their families. Many were unable to do so and were forced in old age to live in ghettos in the main cities — Greys Avenue in Auckland and Haining Street in Wellington.

Terry was an Englishman, reputedly from a wealthy family, educated at Eton and Oxford, and for a time served with the Royal Horse Guards. He was a policeman in South Africa and worked in both Canada and the United States before arriving in NZ in 1903. He worked here as a clerk, a bushman and a surveyor. In 1904 he wrote a pamphlet called *The Shadow* which embodied his hatred for the coloured races and his strident belief in racial purity. He was working at Mangonui at the time and after having his work printed in Auckland he walked to Wellington, handing out copies as he went.

In the capital city he began a campaign to persuade the government to suspend coloured immigration and to confine all Maori to Stewart Island and the Chathams. He even had the gall to make the case against the Maori to Dr Maui Pomare. NZers generally took little notice of Terry’s extremism until he felt constrained to dramatise his argument by shooting dead a penniless 70-year-old Chinese semi-invalid who had spent most of his life mining for gold on the West Coast.

Terry gave himself up to the police, handing them his revolver and a copy of *The Shadow* by way of explanation. He was sentenced to death but later had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment and spent the rest of his life confined to mental hospitals. He made frequent escape attempts and by the end of his long life was convinced that he was the Messiah, wearing his hair and beard uncut, long robes and sandals.

TE WAKA, Heremia

Heremia Te Waka (c. 1840–1918) was chief of the Ngati Manawa and Kai Tutae sub-tribes of Te Rarawa Ki Hokianga. Son of an American whaler and a Hokianga Maori mother, Te Wake was leader of his hapu by the mid-1860s. In 1868 he led a Te Rarawa raid against Ngapuhi, which resulted in his imprisonment for murder. He was pardoned after a spectacular escape from Mt Eden jail, however, and went on to become a pillar of respectability in the Maori and Pakeha worlds.

He was the leading chief of the North Hokianga Maori settlements, especially Te Karaka, Waihou, Whakarapa (later Panguru) and Motuti. He acted at various times as a school committee chairman, a native land assessor and a returning officer for the Northern Maori electorate. He also kept the Catholic faith alive in the district through the decade when the church abandoned its missions there.

He was responsible for having the church built at Panguru in 1883. He died during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

THAMES

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Thames, a town with just under 7,000 people at the base of the Coromandel Peninsula and beside the estuary of the Waihou or Thames River, is the largest town within the Thames-Coromandel administrative district which includes the peninsula and has a total population of nearly 26,000. It also acts as a commercial centre for the farming district of the Hauraki Plains to the west and south of the town.

Thames is an old and historic site. Captain Cook sailed down the Hauraki Gulf almost to the mouth of the Waihou River which he named the Thames. Gold was first discovered nearby in the early 1850s, but it wasn't until an arrangement had been reached with the local Maori to allow the prospecting of the area that a major strike was found in 1867.

By 1870 the town of Shortland, as it was then called, had roared into existence with a population of around 20,000, greater than that of Auckland at that time. Once the easily recovered alluvial gold had gone, there was a new boom in the 1880s when veins were found in the hillsides beside the town and in other parts of the peninsula. Because the equipment needed to extract the gold was expensive, companies were formed and mining continued until just after World War One. The region remains of intense interest to mining companies.

Shortland and an adjacent settlement known as Grahamstown were amalgamated in 1870 and called Thames. It became a borough three years later.

THATCHER, Charles Robert

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Charles Robert Thatcher (1831–78) was one of the earliest and most popular of the entertainers to tour NZ, during the first 30 years of organised European settlement. He was particularly well known for his satirical songs and jingles, many of which have been the object of study for their comic use of early colonial slang.

Born in England, Thatcher began playing the flute in theatre orchestras, and emigrated to Victoria as a goldminer in 1853. It was at Bendigo that he first attracted attention as a singer, making up satirical verses to well-known tunes which he sang in a pleasant voice. He and his Australian wife, Annie, followed the goldrush to NZ, arriving in Dunedin in 1862. They were the highlight of the city's entertainment programme for several months. Thatcher's goldmining songs and satirical verses gained wide appeal, even though they were criticised among society leadership as vulgar. He toured NZ again from 1863 for two years, then returned in 1869 for six months, after a season in Australia.

Thatcher later returned to England and established himself as an art dealer. Some of his songs have been revived by folk song researchers, and recorded in recent times.

THATCHER, Frederick

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Frederick Thatcher (1814–90) was an English-born architect, who emigrated to NZ in 1843 to take up land in New Plymouth, but was ordained as a priest of the Anglican Church in 1853. Thatcher is remembered as the architect of St Mary's Church, Parnell, Auckland (1860) St Paul's Church, Wellington (1866), and a number of other churches in the Gothic revival form, as well as hospitals and schools in NZ.

THOMAS, Arthur Allan

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Arthur Allan Thomas (1938–) was a central figure in one of the most publicised murders in modern NZ history. He was convicted and jailed for nine years after being charged with the 17 June 1970 murder of Harvey and Jeanette Crewe. He was pardoned in 1979 after a growing level of community concern that he was innocent.

The Crewes were shot and killed in their home on their farm in the small farming district of Pukekawa in south Auckland. Their baby daughter Rochelle, was left in the house while the couple's bodies were trussed up, weighted down and dropped into the Waikato River. The bodies were found by the police in September and in November Thomas was arrested and charged with murder. He had lived in the Pukekawa district all his life and had been an acquaintance of Jeanette Crewe.

The evidence against Thomas was circumstantial but he was found guilty by juries at two trials, and despite a number of petitions and appeals (up to the Privy Council) he remained in prison. Gradually, journalists and other members of the public became interested in the Thomas case and several books were written on the subject, the best known of which is *Beyond Reasonable Doubt* by London-based David A Yallop (from which a feature film was later produced).

Increasingly, those who investigated the case against Thomas became convinced it was grossly inadequate and a campaign to free him grew in intensity.

When he was pardoned in 1979, Thomas was awarded \$1 million in compensation. He later settled down on a farm in a new district.

THOMAS, Joseph

Joseph Thomas (1803– ?) was a surveyor who did an enormous amount of work in NZ, including the design of Christchurch, despite having spent less than ten years in the colony. He was born in England and served with the British Army in India, before arriving in NZ in 1840. He worked for the NZ Company as a surveyor in Wanganui, Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa and Otago, before returning to England in the mid-1840s.

He arrived back in 1848 charged with the selection and planning of a site for the Canterbury Association's settlement. He made his decision in 1849 and, with a tremendous burst of energy, organised the surveying and mapping of about a million ha of Canterbury, even naming Christchurch, Sumner and Lyttelton and the streets therein. He organised the construction of roads, barracks, a jetty and even customs houses but halted work in March 1850 when he had spent all the £20,000 allocated to him and had even incurred some debts against the expected sale of the association's land. When John Godley arrived in April 1850, he considered Thomas had been extravagant and, when Godley's position as NZ Company agent was confirmed, Thomas resigned and returned to England. He was embittered by his belief that he had been given some undertaking that the agent's position would be his. He was a volatile and energetic man, who made many enemies. Nothing is known of his career following his departure from NZ in 1851.

THOMSON, James Allan

James Allan Thomson (1881–1928) was NZ's first Rhodes Scholar, who later became a distinguished scientist and scientific administrator. He was born in Dunedin, the son of George Malcolm Thomson, an analytical chemist who was an MP for a time and a member of the Legislative Council. James was educated at Otago University and, after his selection as a Rhodes Scholar, at Oxford. On his return to NZ in 1911, after a period in Western Australia, he was appointed palaeontologist with the NZ Geological Survey. After three years he became director of the Dominion Museum, a post he held until his death from tuberculosis. He helped establish the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). His textbook, *Brachiopod Morphology and Genera, Tertiary and Recent*, was a standard work in NZ educational institutions for many years.

THOMSON, John Turnbull

John Turnbull Thomson (1821–84) was a civil engineer, explorer, NZ's first Surveyor-General, and he selected the site and laid out the town of Invercargill. He was born in Northumberland, educated at Edinburgh University, and became Government Surveyor in Singapore during the early 1840s.

He arrived in Auckland in 1857 and decided to take up land as a sheep farmer in Canterbury but, after being told that all the land was taken, accepted the post as Chief Surveyor for the province of Otago. After surveying Invercargill, he explored the Waiau, Mataura, Oreti, Aparima and Waitaki Rivers to their sources, discovered the Lindis Pass and, after crossing it, came across the source of the Clutha River, and Lakes Wanaka and Hawea. He was an energetic and innovative surveyor, who managed to cope with the extraordinary growth of population and spread of settlement following the discovery of gold in Otago in the early 1860s. On the abolition of the provinces, Thomson became the first Surveyor-General, and introduced a uniform system of surveying.

He was a man of considerable intellectual attainment, with a methodical, analytical mind, acknowledged for his integrity and austerity, but also for his lack of a sense of humour.

The Thomson Mountains in Southland, which run through to Central Otago, were named after the surveyor in 1863, by his colleague James McKerrow.

THORNLEY, Geoffrey Russell

Geoffrey Russell Thornley (1942–) was born in Levin, studied at the School of Fine Art in Auckland for four years, and held his first one-man show in Auckland in 1967. His work is essentially introspective, relating to native landscapes and Maori art. Greatly influenced by the surrealists, he is considered one of NZ's major abstract artists. He has exhibited extensively in NZ, and represented his country in the XIII Biennale at Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1975.

THREE KINGS ISLANDS

Three Kings Islands are a group of small, rocky islands, 50 km north-west of the northern tip of NZ, named by Abel Tasman who anchored close by on 5 January 1643, the eve of the Feast of the Epiphany which celebrates the visit to the Infant Jesus of the Three Kings, or the Magi. The islands are protected as a wildlife refuge.

TIGER SHELL

Tiger Shell (*Maruea tigris*) is a marine snail conical in outline, which belongs to the top-shells and grows to 8 cm or more in length.

It is the largest of the local species, is cream coloured and richly marked with red or reddish-brown streaks on the outside and lustrous mother-of-pearl on the inside. Its colouration makes it particularly popular with collectors.

The tiger shell feeds on kelp and is found amongst the holdfasts just below low water mark.

THRUSHES

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Thrushes (*Turdidae*) are not native to NZ, although two species which were not true thrushes and are now thought to be extinct, were recorded in the days of early settlement. Two species of the true thrush family, the song thrush and the blackbird, were introduced from England in 1862 and are now among the most numerous birds in NZ.

- Song thrushes (*Turdus philomelos*), 23 cm long, are a warm olive brown in colour, with paler underbody, spotted breast and reddish buff under the wing. They are found in all types of country and on most off-shore islands, north to the Kermadecs and south to Campbell Island. They feed mostly on the ground, eating snails and insects, but also take some berries and small fruit. Nests are often conspicuous and smoothly lined with mud or wood-pulp, but in places such as Rangitoto Island where no mud is available, rotten wood and saliva are used. Three to six eggs, clear, greenish blue in colour with black spots, are laid between June and January and are incubated for 14 days.
- Male blackbirds (*T. merula*), 25 cm long, are black with an orange-yellow bill, and the females are dark brown with a grey chin and brown bill. The juveniles are speckled reddish-brown, and have sometimes been incorrectly assumed to be hybrids of the blackbird and song thrush. Blackbirds are found throughout NZ, and more plentifully than the song thrush, and have similar eating habits but are more partial to fruit. Nests (often built in out-buildings, strengthened but not lined with mud) hold two to five bluish-green, red-brown freckled eggs, laid between July and December. The incubation period is 14 days.

TIKA

Tika is the Maori term for 'doing the right thing', abiding by the moral and cultural precepts of God and the tribal ethic. It contrasts with 'he', which is doing the 'wrong thing, going astray'. The terms are derived from the same sort of imagery as is used in English, tika meaning roughly staying on the straight and narrow and he leaving it.

TIKI

(see Heitiki)

TILL, Maurice Alfred

Maurice Alfred Till (1926–) is a pianist with an international reputation. He was born in Christchurch, and educated at Canterbury University, where he graduated with an MA and DipMus. He established himself as a leading accompanist in Australia and NZ, for many world-famous singers and instrumentalists. In 1964 he made a concert tour to several European capitals. He has made many solo recital tours of NZ, and has played as soloist with the NZ Symphony Orchestra. He is a teacher now living in Dunedin.

TIMARU

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Timaru is an urban area of 27,000 people on the shore of Caroline Bay, at the southern end of the Canterbury Bight, 160 km south-west of Christchurch and 200 km north-east of Dunedin. It is the principal town of South Canterbury, the commercial centre for a prosperous sheep-farming, mixed-farming and wheat-growing region, a district administered from the town with a total of 43,000 people. Before European settlement, the area was occupied by the Ngati Mamoe who were driven south by the Ngai Tahu from further north.

In the late 1830s whalers operated from the shore of Caroline Bay, but the first permanent settlers were the Rhodes Brothers (William, George and Robert) who took up land covering the whole area in 1852 and called it The Levels. The government planned a town in the early 1850s and the ruthlessly businesslike Rhodes family bought an area adjacent to the government's planned town and began building on it quickly. By the time settlers arrived, the Rhodes development was further advanced. Competition between the two settlements built up, and was sometimes bitter. But they gradually merged and became the city of Timaru. The settlement suffered from lack of adequate port facilities and deepwater berthage, until a breakwater was begun during the late 1870s. It took many years though, until well into the 20th century, before large vessels could comfortably use the port. Timaru became a borough in 1868, a city in 1948 and an administrative district in 1989.

There is a Timaru River in Central Otago, and a Timaru Stream in northern Taranaki.

TIN

Tin was discovered in the granite and schist country near Port Pegasus on Stewart Island in 1888 and attempts to mine it have been made from time to time since. It was found with deposits of gold. The tin deposits were found to be small and mining them unprofitable. In total less than one tonne has ever been taken out.

TINDALL, Eric William Thomas

Eric William Thomas Tindall (1910–) was an extraordinarily versatile sportsman who played rugby for NZ as a half-back and five-eighth in 17 matches between 1935 and 1938, and cricket for his country as a left-handed batsman and wicket-keeper from 1936 through to 1947. He stood as an international cricket umpire in 1959, and refereed rugby internationals during the 1950s. He was one of the few ‘double All Blacks’ and certainly the only NZer to become an international at refereeing and umpiring.

TITOKOWARU

Titokowaru (d. 1888) was a famous Maori guerilla warfare leader, and a member of the Ngati Ruahine tribe of south Taranaki. He was something of a prophet and supported some of the Maori religious movements. He was reputed to have lost his right eye fighting in a Hauhau war party in 1864. But the victories which made him famous were at his pa, Te Ngutu o te Manu, deep in the forest near Hawera; and at Moturoa. On both occasions, in 1868, he inflicted heavy defeats on government forces. The Prussian mercenary and guerilla fighter, von Tempsky, was killed during the attack on Titokowaru's pa. He emerged from a shadowy place in history in the 1980s and 1990s when historian James Belich wrote an admiring account of his prowess as a general in *I Shall Not Die*, followed by novelist Maurice Shadbolt's novel, *Monday's Warriors*.

After he had out-thought and out-fought government forces who could not cope with his brilliantly unconventional tactics, Titokowaru's mana declined as he grew older, according to one claim, because of an illicit relationship with another chief's wife. He was attacked by the Wanganui tribes on a number of occasions, until he abandoned the south Taranaki region and settled in the Waitara Valley. In his later years he was associated with the pacifist, Te Whiti, often leading demonstrations of passive resistance.

TIWAI POINT

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Tiwai Point, on the eastern side of Bluff Harbour entrance, Southland, is the site of the country's only aluminium smelter which processes bauxite sent from Queensland, Australia. The site was chosen because of its proximity to the harbour and to the plentiful electric power generated by the Manapouri hydro-electric power scheme. The plant at Tiwai Point was opened in 1971 and has been extended since, most recently in the early 1980s.

TIZARD, Dame Catherine Anne

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Dame Catherine Anne Tizard (1931–) became the 16th Governor-General of NZ in 1990, the first woman to hold the post.

Dame Catherine was born in Auckland, daughter of Neil MacLean and Helen Montgomery, and was educated at Waharoa Primary School, Matamata College and Auckland University where she gained a BA. In 1951 she married Robert James Tizard, an MP from 1957 until 1990 (except for 1960–63) and a senior Minister in two Labour administrations. The marriage was dissolved in 1983. She has one son and three daughters, including an MP, Judith Tizard. After raising her family, Dame Catherine became a tutor in zoology at Auckland University and took an active part in many community activities in the city. She was a member of the Auckland City Council from 1971 to 1983 when she was elected the city's first woman mayor. She resigned as mayor in 1990 to take up the role of Governor-General, serving until 1996 when she was succeeded by Court of Appeal Judge Sir Michael Hardie Boys.

Tizard was a remarkably successful Mayor of Auckland with a huge following. She was responsible for the completion of the Aotea Centre project after many years of procrastination by a number of city administrations despite the acute need for a city theatre complex.

TOBACCO

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Tobacco has been grown as a commercial crop near Motueka for more than 60 years. Soil and climate have always favoured the Motueka district as the tobacco-growing area.

The policy of the NZ government was to use locally grown leaf as an import substitute, including a proportion of it in all cigarettes made in NZ. Fifty per cent of the tobacco used in locally manufactured cigarettes and in cut tobacco was home grown by the early 1960s, and this continued until the beginning of the 1970s since when it has been declining. Most of the tobacco produced here is flue-cured, producing a yellow-leaf tobacco. Some burley is used in the manufacture of smoking mixtures and pipe tobacco.

Smoking has declined to about 27 per cent of the population in NZ over the 1980s and 1990s as publicity on the damage it causes to health has taken its toll. The industry has declined also in the face of a government policy which keeps prices for cigarettes high through taxation as a disincentive to smoking.

TODD, Mark James

Mark James Todd (1956–) won the gold medal for the individual three-day event riding at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 and again at the Seoul Olympics in 1988, and won a silver medal in Barcelona as a member of the three-day NZ eventing team. He was selected for the 1996 Olympics at Atlanta, Georgia, but could not take part after his horse was injured.

Todd was born in Cambridge and gained a Diploma of Agriculture at Waikato Technical Institute. He was successful locally in equestrian events as a young man.

In 1980, he gained a first at the Badminton horse trials in Britain and by the time he went to the Los Angeles Olympics had a strong reputation as a remarkable horseman. Not only did he become a household name in NZ in 1984, his mount, Charisma, endeared herself to the nation as well.

TOETOE

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Toetoe (*Cortaderia conspicua*) is a tall and graceful native grass which grows on river banks, swamps, sandhills and hillsides throughout the country. It is similar to the two introduced pampas grasses which belong to the same genus, *Cortaderia*.

TOHEROA

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Toheroa (*Amphidesma ventricosum*) is a clam which grows to 15 cm in length. It is found on sandy beaches in Southland, the west coast of the lower North Island, notably Waitarere, but mostly in North Auckland near Dargaville and the Ninety Mile Beach. It has a superb, distinctive flavour and toheroa soup is famous among gourmets round the world. It is, unfortunately, a relatively rare shellfish, with catches during brief seasons strictly controlled. If numbers dwindle too low, seasons are cancelled.

TOHUNGA

Tohunga is a Maori priest, or gifted person, and a man of knowledge, consequently held in great esteem by his fellows. There are a number of different types of tohunga — tohunga ahurewa, a priest or religious expert; tohunga whaihanga, an expert builder; and a tohunga whakairo, a wood carver. One image of a tohunga is that of a sorcerer and it is true that makutu, a kind of sorcery, was a force in Maori religion. Towards the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, there was a feeling that numerous tohunga, some of them bogus, were exploiting their fellow Maori. Maui Pomare, then Officer for Maori Health, sponsored a Tohunga Suppression Bill in 1907, which became law until it was repealed in 1962. Few successful prosecutions were taken under the Act.

TOI

Toi is a legendary Maori adventurer and navigator, who is said to have come to NZ from Hawaiki during the 12th century, in search of his missing grandson. He settled at Whakatane, where the site of his pa, it is claimed, can still be identified.

TOKAANU

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Tokaanu is a small resort settlement and farming locality at the southern end of Lake Taupo, between the Tokaanu Stream and the Tongariro River, 58 km south-west of Taupo and 70 km south-east of Taumarunui. There is some thermal activity and the area attracts many fishermen.

The Tokaanu hydro-electric power station was the first of the stations built as part of the massive Tongariro scheme. It was commissioned in 1974. Water from Lake Rotoaira, about 200 m above the level of Lake Taupo, is dropped to the power station through a steel tunnel and is then released into Lake Taupo. Its generating capacity is 200 MW.

TOKELAU

Tokelau consists of three atolls between Lat 8° S and 10° S, and between Long 171° W and 173° W. The atolls are known as Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu, altogether cover an area of less than 12 km², and have a population of just over 1,500. The group has a subsistence economy, and is administered by NZ.

The first known European visitor to the group was Commodore Byron of the Royal Navy, in 1765, and Tokelau became a British Protectorate in 1877. It was then known as the Union Islands. The inhabitants asked the British government to annex the country in 1916, and it was included within the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. NZ gained administrative control in 1925, and sovereignty over the group under the 1948 Tokelau Act, which formally included Tokelau within the boundaries of NZ. The pressure of population within the tiny land area has led to emigration to the NZ mainland.

Tokelauans are on the outer perimeter of Polynesia, but are of Polynesian origin and have close cultural and linguistic associations with Western Samoa. The government of Western Samoa has over the years given NZ practical assistance in the administration of the Tokelau.

TOKOMARU

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Tokomaru is the name of one of the Maori canoes which, according to oral traditions, brought immigrants to NZ from Hawaiki. The *Tokomaru* traditions and genealogies seem more obscure than others. When the traditions were written down, the commander of the canoes was given as Manaia, and yet the genealogies do not show descent from him. The canoe is said to have arrived in the South Island, and to have sailed north along the west coast of the North Island and its occupants to have settled on the North Taranaki coast (*see* waka, iwi and Maori canoe traditions).

Tokomaru Bay is between Waipiro and Anaura Bay on the east coast of the North Island, north of Gisborne. James Cook stopped in the bay in 1769 and the *Endeavour*'s naturalists Banks and Solander went ashore and studied the flora. In 1865 it was the scene of fighting during the Hauhau uprising. The township on the coast is also called Tokomaru Bay. The name comes from the Maori canoe, but any association with the bay is unknown.

There is a Tokomaru township on the banks of the Manawatu River, 20 km south-west of Palmerston North. Tokomaru West and Tokomaru East are localities, 22 km and 25 km, respectively, north of Wanganui. These places have no known direct association with the canoe.

TOKOROA

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Tokoroa is the largest ‘company town’ in NZ, the centre of the South Waikato region which has a total population of 26,000. It services the forestry and pulp and paper and timber mills at Kinleith, 8 km away. The town was not settled until fairly late, became a county town in 1953 and a borough in 1975 after mushrooming during those 22 years to keep up with the expansion of the industry based on the 140,000 ha of forests surrounding it. Hamilton is 110 km away to the north-west, and Rotorua about 55 km to the north-east. There is some farming in the district, but the town is almost entirely dependent on timber-based industries.

In the earliest days of its existence after World War Two, Tokoroa had some of the character of a frontier town with large numbers of single men living there without any of the community facilities which were developed later.

TOLAGA BAY

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Tolaga Bay is on the East Coast, 55 km north-east of Gisborne, with a township on its shore. The settlement is a small farming centre. Cooks Cove which Cook visited twice, in 1769 and 1777, is at the southern end of the bay.

TOMTITS

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Tomtits (*Petroica macrocephala*) belong to the family of flycatchers (Muscicapidae) which includes the fantail and robin. They are found in forests, exotic and native, but are adapting to settled areas following the clearing of the forests. Both sexes are around 13 cm in length, the male black and white and the female brown and white. Some of the sub-species have variations in colour.

The male selects the nest site, in a tree trunk hollow, a rock crevice or under vegetation cover, but the female does the building, using moss, bark, cobwebs and feathers for lining. Two broods of three to five cream, spotted eggs are laid between August and February with an incubation period of up to 18 days. Both parents feed the young. They remain in pairs in their general nesting territories throughout the year.

TONGA

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Tonga has never come under the direct influence of NZ, unlike almost all the other island nations in the south-west Pacific. Under a treaty of amity signed in 1900, Britain guaranteed the country's protection but the control of internal matters remained in Tongan hands. The country is a member of the Commonwealth and is ruled by a monarchy of its own.

The main island in the group, Tongatapu, is situated at Lat 21° S, Long 175° W. The capital is Nukualofa on the northern coast of Tongatapu. Other groups in the kingdom are Vavau and Haapai. Total land area is about 675 km².

Tonga was one of the earliest settled of the islands of Polynesia. The first immigrants reached there about 1,000 bc. When he rediscovered them in 1773 James Cook named the group the Friendly Islands because of the reception he received. Tongans had a long maritime trading association with Fiji.

TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK

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Tongariro National Park, covering a total of 78,651 ha, includes within its boundaries the three major active volcanoes in the centre of the North Island — Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro — as well as much broken country, tussock land, desert areas and forests. It was the first of NZ's national parks. Most of the land, including the three mountains, was donated to the government and people in 1887 by Te Heuheu Tukino IV and other chiefs of the Tuwharetoa tribe from the Tokaanu district. The original size was 2,600 ha. The park is used by large numbers of people for skiing, mainly on the slopes of Mt Ruapehu, and for tramping and hunting.

Mt Tongariro itself has a number of craters, some of them still active, and there are fumaroles, mud pools and hot springs on the northern slopes, at Ketetahi Springs. Tongariro at 1,968 m is the lowest of the three mountains. The first recorded ascent by an European was in 1867 when geologist James Hector made the climb.

The park is a huge catchment area and this had led to the design of the Tongariro hydro-electric power scheme, a complex project which takes the water through tunnels, along canals, using its driving power on the way to Lake Taupo (see Tokaanu).

Tongariro is also the name given to a settlement about 30 km north-east of National Park.

TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD

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Totalisator Agency Board (TAB), the government-organised betting agency, was established by the Gaming Amendment Act of 1949, following a national referendum on the question of whether off-course betting on horse races should be allowed. The referendum was substantially in favour of a totalisator agency board being set up (424,219 for and 199,406 against).

For many years before the establishment of the TAB, legal betting on race horses could be done only on the course, where the totalisator was run by the racing club under the auspices of the Internal Affairs Department.

Private bookmaking on or off the course is illegal. However, every town in NZ had at least one illegal bookmaker. The TAB now has agencies throughout the country, takes bets on some overseas races and some other events within NZ. Horse racing was the major gambling outlet for almost a century but as attendance at race meetings has declined and other forms of gaming have increased the investment in race betting has decreased.

TOTARA

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Totara (*Podocarpus totara*) is a majestic giant of the NZ forest, with timber even more favoured for most purposes than kauri. There are three other related species —*P. hallii*, or Hall's totara; *P. acutifolius*, a shrub which can grow up to 8 or 9 m; and *P. nivalis*, a prostrate shrub found mostly in alpine regions. All totaras are dioecious, with male cones (strobili) and female ovules on separate trees.

Totara is found throughout the country, but mostly in the podocarp-hardwood forests of the North Island and through Westland where it will often grow to 30 m or more in height.

The totara can live to a great age — 800 or 1,000 years. The largest in the country, near Mangapehi in the King Country, is said to be 1,800 years old. The wood is red, straight-grained and easy to work, and is one of the most durable timbers anywhere (*see podocarps*).

To the Maori totara was the most valuable timber: they used it for canoes, whares and their carved boxes, and the thick stringy bark was used for thatching. European settlers used the timber for telegraph poles, fence posts, house piles, door and window frames and a host of other building purposes.

There are at least seven localities, one river and a creek, named after the totara. The localities are at the base of the Coromandel Peninsula; on the east bank of the Waiareka Stream in North Otago; on the south bank of the Grey River, 35 km south-west of Reefton (Totara Flat); on the western shoreline of Whangaroa Harbour, 14 km from Kaeo (Totara North); a headland on Hokianga Harbour (Totara Point); on the north bank of the Totara River in Buller, 19 km south-west of Westport (Totara River); and 29 km north-west of Timaru in the valley of Totara Creek, South Canterbury (Totara Valley).

TOURISM

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Industry Pioneer

‘Through Passengers’

Tourism in NZ has grown by as much as 14 per cent a year during the 1990s, attracting more than 1.3 million overseas visitors and becoming the country’s biggest single earner of foreign exchange — more than \$4 billion. The industry now makes up more than 15 per cent of export returns. Domestic tourism is also a huge economic factor.

Early European settlers in this country appreciated the value of such distinctive attractions as the geysers, mud pools and silica terraces of the geothermal areas and the pristine beauty of the South Island mountains and lakes but the remoteness and uncluttered beauty that was one of the scenery’s glories also meant it was inaccessible in times of sea transport. Another problem was the unwillingness of people in an egalitarian state to give travellers courteous service in hotels and resorts. From these earliest days there were some international adventurers who came to hunt and fish but because the distances were so great to get here, they were men of means with the money and the time then needed for travel. But by the beginning of the 1880s, internal transport by sea and coach was developed enough for the colonial standards of the day to get tourists into what was known as the ‘hot lakes’ geothermal region of the North Island and to the ‘cold lakes’ region of the South. The Pink and White Terraces of Lake Rotomahana were already recognised as natural wonders of the world to look at and bathe in and most visitors to the south-west Pacific made an effort to visit them. The destruction of the terraces in 1886 when Mt Tarawera blew apart and poured volcanic lava over them was a severe blow to the future of the industry. There is little doubt that if they were in existence today they would be an attraction second to none in the whole region.

TOURISM - Industry Pioneer

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Among the pioneers of the industry was Robert Graham, a man who arrived at Auckland from Scotland in 1842. He became a successful trader and farmer and in the early 1860s became superintendent of the Auckland Province. Graham suffered ill health as a young man and became a dedicated believer in the benefits to be gained from bathing in natural mineral springs.

In 1845 he had bought the land around the Waiwera Springs north of the new capital of Auckland and 20 years later developed the site as a spa. He was the first to appreciate the full value of the Rotorua geothermal area. In the early 1870s he built Lake House at Ohinemutu and developed it into one of the most famous resorts in Australasia. At the time of his death he had acquired land in the Wairakei Valley and had begun to develop that. Graham had got it right. During the first 70 years of NZ history the great attraction to the handful of people affluent and adventurous enough at the time to be world travellers was the geothermal water — watching it and bathing in it for therapeutic reasons.

In the 1885 *Year-Book of NZ*, the former premier and by then elder statesman, Sir William Fox, is quoted as saying the Central North Island region ‘might be, and is probably destined to be, the sanatorium not only of the Australian Colonies, but of India and other portions of the globe. The country in which the hot springs are is not attractive for agricultural, or pastoral, or any similar purposes, but when its resources are developed, it may prove a source of great wealth to the Colony. And not only so, but it may be the means of alleviating much human misery, and relieving thousands of the share of the ills that flesh is heir to. What is required is simply practical skill enough to make water run in pipes where it is wanted, and accommodation for those who may desire to avail themselves of it.’

So convinced were the government and people that ‘taking the waters’ would become a powerful and useful attraction that by 1886 the director of the Geological Survey, James Hector, and the Colonial Laboratory had classified and analysed the spas of the country. In his *Handbook of NZ*, Hector wrote: ‘NZ is singularly rich in springs of water that hold mineral salts in solution, and some of these are already noted for their valuable medicinal qualities’. Hector listed 73 hot and cold springs throughout the country, and provided a brief analysis of the waters and a description of the type of ailment for which they were considered suitable treatment.

By the end of the 19th century the government had appointed an official balneologist and a considerable amount of data had been accumulated on the nature of the baths by then built round many of the springs. Some extravagant claims were made on behalf of science for the improvements or cures effected.

As the medicinal value of bathing in mineral waters was gradually discounted, the emphasis shifted to the attraction of the variety and compactness of the scenery here. During the last 20 years of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th, visitors who came to NZ and praised its physical beauty included men of letters such as Anthony Trollope, Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson; and the American writer of Western novels, Zane Grey, came to indulge his love of big-game fishing. The government had decided about the turn of the century to actively promote the country as a scenic 'Wonderland' (the cliché of the time) and its promotional Tourist and Publicity Department (originally attached to other government departments) was one of the earliest organisations of its type in the world.

Much of the promotional activity of the time came from the NZ Railways and from shipping lines — most notably the Union Steam Ship Company. The best-known writers were commissioned to write descriptions of the various attractions. Poet Blanche Baughan wrote an article called 'The Finest Walk in the World' (about the Milford Track) which was published in a London magazine and later issued as a book. She wrote a long series of books and pamphlets with such titles as *Glimpses of NZ Scenery*, *Studies in NZ Scenery*, *Poems from the Port Hills*, *Mt Egmont* and *Arthur's Pass and the Otira Tunnel*. Baughan and such writers as Thomas Bracken (who wrote the lyrics for the National Anthem) and James Cowan were commissioned to write descriptive passages to wrap round firm tourist information like shipping and railway timetables. Baughan, Bracken and many other writers were guilty of worse excesses even than this sort of destination writing produces today. Much of it was breathlessly prolix, often with a 'Words fail me!' quality about it. But James Cowan who came along a little later was more restrained and informative. His two-volume work (one North Island and one South Island) *Travel in NZ*, published in 1926, is relatively stylish and informative. Some famous visitors, a few of them writers of renown, did endorse the local belief that the scenery of NZ was remarkable and worthy of inspection. Most recent of these was James Michener, an early South Seas addict, who has described Milford Sound as one of the most beautiful places on earth.

The first signs that tourism could become a major economic activity came during the decade before World War Two. The first summer cruises from Australia were organised in the 1934–35 season and by 1939, the year the war began, the number of cruise ship visitors was close to 10,000, most of them from Australia. Total overseas tourists in 1939 numbered 20,593. The war was death to the industry and it was not until 1957 that this total was reached again. As local and overseas tourists increased during the 1950s, the industry faced a number of problems, all of which basically sprang from one — NZers' attitude to service. An entrenched egalitarianism was translated into an attitude that saw service as servility and prevented workers from gracefully offering professional help to visitors in hotels and in all the other service industries. The government basically endorsed this attitude. Prime Minister Peter Fraser, when asked about fostering the tourism industry, retorted that he didn't want NZers to become 'a race of Swiss waiters'.

As tourism began to gather momentum after World War Two, a specially commissioned report on the industry noted: 'There appears to have been two primary reasons why government vacillated between encouraging and not encouraging overseas tourists to visit this country. First there were contradictory opinions as to the true amount of foreign exchange earnings which these foreign tourists brought...

'The second reason has been the deeply rooted prejudice against overseas tourism which has

extended from the highest ranks of the government down to the man in the street. It has been considered a degrading way of making a living or earning foreign exchange.

‘This attitude reflects an antagonism of many proud NZers towards providing any personal service to other persons which may in turn be traced to the egalitarian structure of NZ society since the founding of the Colony. In the case of the overseas tourist there is the added suspicion that the wealthy, pleasure-seeking foreigner may look down upon those who give him service.

‘These attitudes have led many overseas visitors to complain about the lack of service in some NZ hotels and shops. Unfortunately they have also led some government officials and parliamentarians to ignore the benefits which careful development of the industry could bring to the country...’

Since the 1970s, the tourism industry has been trying to encourage an attitude of professionalism, aware that in other countries professional waiters and other service industry workers can easily give service without servility.

However, airlines and hotel companies have had to operate in so competitive an arena in recent years that the level of professionalism in NZ in these sectors is now high, and competition has brought improvement all round.

TOURISM -‘Through Passengers’

In the year ended 31 March 1964, 50,000 tourists stayed for periods of ‘up to a year’ and a further 40,000 visited on cruise ships or as ‘through passengers’ at NZ ports and airports. This was so substantial a growth since the late 1950s, that a report was commissioned and published by the NZ Institute of Economic Research on ‘The Economic Development of the Tourist Industry in NZ’. This was on the eve of the biggest boost ever to the industry here — the completion in 1965 of the new Auckland International Airport at Mangere and the arrival of the first pure-jet aircraft, DC8s and Boeing 707s. Already more than 70 per cent of arrivals from overseas were by air. This figure was to jump to well over 90 per cent within a short time. The report predicted an additional 25,000 Americans and 20,000 more Australians by 1970, and, in fact, it was wildly astray with the number of Australians which began to grow immediately and during the early 1970s expanded at an amazing rate. The jumbo jets in 1970 made a big and immediate difference to the number of Australians who came here. As inbound tourism boomed in the 1970s, more than 60 per cent of NZ’s tourists came from across the Tasman. By the end of the 1980s, the percentage had dropped to less than 40 and was still falling. The industry was saved from disaster in the mid-1980s by substantial and growing increases in the number of visitors from other major markets — a total of 170,000-plus from the United States, and 70,000-plus from Japan. Total visitor numbers approached 900,000 in 1989. By the opening of the 1990s, the number passed one million.

Most of the overseas tourists still tend to move through two main tourism conduits, using Auckland as the primary and Christchurch as the secondary gateway and visiting the Rotorua geothermal area in the North Island and Queenstown in the South Island. The great attraction is still scenery. In the South Island, in particular, the pristine, uncluttered majesty of the landscape is an attraction for people from the northern hemisphere who live in overcrowded cities and countries. In the 1990s, an increasing number of Asians were becoming affluent enough to travel. The Japanese had been coming for a decade or more in substantial numbers and they were followed by more and more Koreans, Singaporeans, Taiwanese, Malaysians, Indonesians and others from the region.

TOURIST AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

Tourist and Publicity Department, founded in 1901, was reputed to be the oldest government-sponsored tourism promotion organisation in the world. Its primary responsibility was to promote NZ overseas as a tourist destination, but it also operated a chain of Government Tourist Bureaus throughout the country. In 1990 the department's publicity and travel offices were sold and the organisation became the Tourism Department. In 1991 it was restructured again and renamed the NZ Tourism Board. A small part of the old Tourism Department became the Ministry of Tourism and its prime role is to provide policy advice to the government.

TRACK AND FIELD

(see Athletics)

TRADE MARKS

(see Patents)

TRADITIONAL MAORI SOCIETY

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Traditional Maori Society reflected its Polynesian origins. It was small-scale, fragmented and kinship-based. Leadership was determined by rangatira or chiefly descent. Organised into relatively independent communities, it was a tribal society that widely exploited natural resources and developed an advanced horticulture, with a limited range of temperate zone food plants. Community life centred on the village marae (or ceremonial courtyard) with its assembly house. Here, the ritual of wide-ranging seasonal activities was performed, public meetings were held and visitors received. Surrounded by dwellings, storage and cooking areas, the marae was also the focus of religious ceremonial relating to war and peace, and the rituals of birth and death.

The standing place (turangawaewae) of family and tribal orators, the marae was highly tapu (sacred).

Leadership in everyday community affairs was provided by elders or kaumatua. Men and women of experience, they directed such activities as work in kumara and taro cultivations, on fishing expeditions, during fowling and the gathering of forest produce. Normally experts or tohunga in such practical arts and crafts as house and canoe building, carving and weaving, kaumatua were secondary to chiefs. The firstborn male or female of a leading family, tribal chiefs inherited the mana or power of ancestors. The highest (ariki) were the supreme authority in Maori society. Educated in sacred houses of learning, they were the resting place of the gods — men and women of character, wisdom and great natural gifts.

Leaders in war, ariki possessed supernatural power and knowledge, shared by priestly experts of rangatira status.

Men and women of good hereditary standing, rangatira were closely related to ariki. The men were the principal orators and decisionmakers in tribal council. Trained from youth in the arts, religion and war, they also possessed great personal mana, and were highly tapu.

Commoners (tutua) and slaves formed the lower social strata in traditional Maori society. The slaves, taurekareka, were war captives. The average life expectancy of the prehistoric Maori was 20 to 30 years. It was essentially a life of hardship and insecurity. Traditional Maori society was inherently unstable. Warfare was endemic. The causes of war, pakanga, ranged from land disputes to sorcery and offences against the mana of chiefs or the desecration of sacred places.

Trained from childhood in the arts of war, every young warrior's ambition was to die in battle. Armed with bone and stone clubs (mere and patu) or with quarterstaves, taiaha, warriors entered into combat under the protection of tribal gods. With faces painted with a variety of colourful designs, or deeply lined with tattoo, war parties performed haka, or dances, before battle, designed to create terror in enemies. Every battle was a killing ground. Rarely was

quarter given. Both cannibalism and human sacrifice followed victory. For protection, massive palisaded hill forts were built close to the larger kainga or open villages and their extensive cultivations. A seasonal activity (summer), warfare was highly ritualised. Long-ranging war expeditions were undertaken in deep sea canoes, remarkable for their elaborate carving.

Growing up in traditional Maori society was a demanding experience. Childhood was short and highly organised. Following birth, the children of chiefs were baptised in the tohu ceremony and boys dedicated to the god of war, Tumatauenga. Girls were instructed in the whare pora or the house of Hine Te Iwaiwa, goddess of domestic arts. Parents were responsible for the training of children who were taught both the arts of peace and war — the use of weapons, simple field tactics, bird snaring, fishing, plant cultivation, wood working and carving, tool-making, weaving, food preparation and cooking. Boys were also taught forest lore, girls plant identification and use.

Young boys of good intelligence and status were trained in the whare kura or house of learning. Here they were taught tribal history, received religious instruction, memorised whakapapa or genealogies and were familiarised with tribal lore, myth and legend. Girls received, in the whare pora, instruction in the art of weaving and its traditions. Instruction in carving was given to selected boys, their teachers being priestly experts. All games and pastimes such as canoe racing, draughts (mu torere), swimming, wrestling and tree climbing were encouraged as they developed mental and manual dexterity useful in later life.

The relationship between parent and child was extremely close. Sturdy, vigorous and imaginative children were the ideal in traditional Maori society. Consisting of parents, two to three children and several close relatives, extended families (whanau) were reasonably independent units within the immediate hapu or subtribal community. They shared responsibility for growing children, had their own cultivations and fishing grounds, exploited the same areas of forest and combined with hapu and tribe (iwi) in war and defence. Under the leadership of kaumatua, whanau were of the same descent group. Their ancestors were identified, among some tribes, with legendary 14th century migration canoes such as *Tainui* and *Te Arawa*.

Traditional Maori religion was complex — possibly monotheistic with a supreme god, Io, who existed in space where there was neither sun, moon, nor stars before he created light and brought into being a sky father (Rangi-nui-e-tu-nei) and earth mother (Papa-tu-a-nuku) who later gave birth to a number of atua or gods. Among these gods were Tane god of nature, Tangaroa the sea god and Rongo, atua of agriculture.

The society was remarkable for the extent of its arts and crafts. Assembly houses (whare runanga) were decorated with coloured reed wall panels and ancestral carving; with rafters being painted with a wide variety of curvilinear designs, which also decorated carved store houses (pataka) and the hulls of war canoes — with their multi-spiralled prow and stern carvings. The art of flax weaving was restricted to women who created fine decorative cloaks, often overlaid with feathers or dog skins. Expert in their preparation of materials and vegetable dyes (which coloured cloak borders or taniko), women also made closely woven whariki or mats decorated with rectilinear designs. Craftsmen in bone, wood and stone (particularly greenstone, pounamu) created many types of pendant and amulet, including the mysterious anthropomorphic heitiki. Additionally, craftsmen also made decorative flutes

(putorino, koauau), carved weapons, canoe paddles and bird snares.

Body decoration included painted body designs and ta moko — tattooing, which was one of the outstanding achievements of the Maori. Having its origins in a legendary past, curvilinear and incised ta moko decorated both men and women. The men were tattooed on face, buttocks and thighs, the women on chin and lips. Symbolising courage, the moko was a form of personal identification with no two designs the same. At death, the tattooed heads of chiefs were ritually preserved. So too, the heads of enemies slain in battle. Warfare aside, sickness and death were believed to be caused by offences against tapu or the activities of tohunga ka makutu. Consequently, in sickness, medical treatment was limited, it being regarded (at best) as only a relieving agent. It could not cure as the victim was under attack, according to priestly diagnosis, by manslaying demons or malignant, internal lizards that gnawed the vitals of the patient, and were the emissaries of Whiro, god of evil.

After death, following a period of interment, a ceremonial funeral or tangihanga took place and the tapu bones of the dead were concealed in burial caves, sometimes in elaborately carved coffins. At the close of the tangihanga ceremony, the spirit or wairua of the dead travelled north to Rarohenga or the underworld. Here it entered into a supernatural world under the benevolent protection of Hine-Nui-O-Te-Po, goddess of death. In the underworld, spirits of the dead continued much as in life — if master carvers, they continued their craft, if weavers they produced fine cloaks. There were neither punishment nor rewards after death, nor prospect of return to the living, so fear of death was unknown.

TRAMWAYS

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Tramways came into their own in NZ when they began to be powered by electricity, first in Dunedin (1900), then in Auckland (1902), Wellington (1904), Christchurch (1905), Wanganui (1908), Invercargill (1912), Napier and Gisborne (1913), and New Plymouth (1916). During the second and third decades of the 20th century, electric trams were the main means of public transport for the citizens in the cities and the large towns of NZ, although there was increasing competition from motorised buses during the years before World War Two.

By the end of the war, before the explosion in motor transport began, 220 million passengers a year were carried on all the tram systems — nearly half in Auckland (100 million); 60 million in Wellington; 30 million in Christchurch; 21 million in Dunedin; and about three million each in New Plymouth, Wanganui and Invercargill. By 1929 there were 170 miles (273.5 km) of tram lines in use throughout NZ, but this was down to 158 miles (254.2 km) by 1950. Reasons for the decrease included the failure to revive the Napier system after the 1931 earthquake, and the demise of the Gisborne battery-operated tramcar system in 1929. Trams were gradually superseded by trolley buses and motorised buses during the 1950s and early 1960s. The last city to use trams was Wellington, where the service ended in May 1964.

Before the turn of the century, horsedrawn and steam-driven trams were used in a number of NZ centres, starting in Nelson from 1862 (where the vehicles were drawn by horses). Thames, then known as Grahamstown, began a steam-driven service in 1872. Steam was the means of propulsion in the first tram services in Wellington in 1878, Dunedin in 1879 and Christchurch in 1880.

In Wellington and Dunedin, the change was later made to horse-drawn trams because they were found to pay better, and because they were more congenial to citizens whose horses were sometimes frightened by the noise of the steam trams and who occasionally complained about cinders. In Christchurch, however, steam-driven trams continued until they were replaced in 1905.

Dunedin also had a network of cable tramways, but ended this service in 1957. The only other city to use cable tramways, Wellington, is trying to continue the service from Lambton Quay to Kelburn, despite economic problems.

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND

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Transit New Zealand was established in 1954 by the National Roads Act. Its key functions have been summarised as: 'To provide an adequate roading system; to administer the National Roads Fund which was also set up by the 1954 act; to advise the government on all matters concerning roading, including the provision of finance; to advise local authorities on roading problems, and assist them where necessary; and to undertake a comprehensive survey of the roading situation at least every five years.'

The Minister for Works and Development is the chairman of the board which has nine other members representing private motorists, commercial vehicle owners, local bodies and the Ministry of Transport. The National Roads Fund is fed by road taxation paid by both private and commercial road users, via licence fees and fuel taxes, and by grants from the government. The fund exceeds a third of a billion dollars a year. The board pays full construction and maintenance costs for motorways and state highways, and it subsidises the construction and maintenance of roads in local government areas.

NZ is divided into 22 road districts and the funds are allocated by the board in what it deems an equitable way. It takes advice from district roads councils in each roading district.

TRAVIS, Richard Charles

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Richard Charles Travis (1884–1918) was one of the most famous NZ soldiers of World War One, winning the Victoria Cross, the Croix de Guerre (Belgian), the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal.

He was born in Opotiki, made a living as a horse-breaker, served with the Second Battalion, Otago Regiment, at Gallipoli, and became famous for his forays into No-Man's-Land during two years on the Western Front.

He was described by one commentator as a 'dangerously patient', courageous and cunning scout, sniper and raider. He prowled in No-Man's-Land during one period of 40 successive nights, seeking out changes in enemy positions and taking a prisoner back for interrogation.

He won his major award in July 1918 for conspicuous gallantry over a period of many hours during action against the Germans near Rossignol Wood. Sergeant Travis was killed the following day and was buried with full military honours at the front among his comrades, the battalion diary recording that his death 'cast a gloom over the whole battalion... never missed an operation.... went over the top 15 times.' His true name was Dickson Cornelius Savage but he enlisted and served as R C Travis.

TREATY OF WAITANGI

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The Maori Version of the Treaty of Waitangi

A Literal English Translation of the Maori Text of the Treaty of Waitangi

Official English Text

Treaty of Waitangi, for many years regarded as a symbol of enlightened, humane and generous respect for the rights of an indigenous population by a colonising government, has been increasingly condemned in recent years as a ‘fraud’ by a growing number of Maori and Pakeha. It was signed at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands on 6 February 1840, by some Maori leaders and by Lieutenant-Governor Hobson on behalf of the British government. It was later signed by other chiefs in other districts (*see* Bunbury), but many Maori leaders never signed it, either because they refused to do so or did not have the opportunity.

It seems certain that Maori and Europeans had mixed feelings about the treaty at the time it was made, but Maori who signed put their trust in missionary advice. They were told that the treaty was a solemn contract between the two races, under which NZ sovereignty had been vested in the British Crown in return for guarantees of certain Maori rights. Many Europeans genuinely believed this and for some years the British government upheld the agreement and were reluctant to allow it to be broken. Within a decade, however, the Chief Justice, Sir William Martin, ruled that the treaty had no validity in law since it was not incorporated in NZ’s statutory law. As Pakeha settlers took up the Maori land for settlement throughout the 19th century, they tended to regard the treaty, if they thought of it at all, first as a nuisance and later as irrelevant. Years later, however, the signing of the treaty was seized upon as the symbol of the birth of the nation, although by 6 February 1840, Hobson had actually taken steps that showed NZ to be already a possession of the British Crown.

The text of the treaty was written in English and then it was fairly loosely translated into Maori. The text was apparently amended by Hobson after it was first explained to assembled Maori leaders. The treaty that was signed by almost all the Maori was the one in the Maori language, as given here. Because the English and Maori versions suggest a different meaning, and, as a result, a different understanding, it is not surprising that the treaty has been the cause of much confusion over the years.

TREATY OF WAITANGI - Maori Version

The Maori Version of the Treaty of Waitangi (This text is from the first sheet of the treaty, dated 6 February 1840. Spelling and punctuation have not been altered.):

Ko Wikitoria te Kuini o Ingarani i tana mahara atawai ki nga Rangatira me nga Hapu o Nu Tirani i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a ratou o ratou rangatiratanga me to ratou wenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a ratou me te Atanoho hoki kua wakaaro ia he mea tika kea tukua mai tetahi Rangatira — hei kai wakarite ki nga Tangata maori o Nu Tirani — kia wakaetia e nga Rangatira maori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini ki nga wahikatoa o te wenua nei me nga motu — na te mea hoki he tokomaha ke nga tangata o tona Iwi Kua noho ki tenei wenua, a e haere mai nei.

No ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia wakaritea te Kawanatanga kia kana ai nga kino e puta mai ki te tangata Maori ki te Pakeha e noho ture kore ana.

Na, kua pai te Kuini kia tukua a hau a Wiremu Hopihona he Kapitana i te Roiara Nawi hei Kawana mo nga wahi katoa o Nu Tirani e tukua aiane, amua atu ke te Kuini, e mea atu ana ia ki nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani me era Rangatira atu enei ture ka korerotia nei.

Ko te Tuatahi Ko, nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uru ki taua wakamingenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu — te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

Ko te Tuarua Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga hapu — ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua a ratou kainga me a ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga a era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua — ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ae e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te Tuatoru Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini — Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata maori katoa o Nu Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

(Signed) W. Hobson

Consul & Lieutenant Governor

Na ko matou ko nga Rangatira a te Wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani ka huihui ne ki Waitangi ko matou hoki ko nga Rangatira o Nu Tirani ka kite nei i te ritenga o enei kupu, ka tangohia ka wakaetia katoatia e matou, koia ka tohungia ai o matou ingoa o matou tohu.

Ka meatia tenei ki Waitangi i te ono o nga ra o Pepueri i te tau kotahi mano, e waru rau e wa te kau o to tatou Ariki.

TREATY OF WAITANGI - Literal English Translation

A Literal English Translation of the Maori Text of the Treaty of Waitangi, signed at Waitangi on 6 February 1840, and afterwards by about 500 chiefs:

VICTORIA, the Queen of England, in her kind (gracious) thoughtfulness to the Chiefs and Hapus of NZ, and her desire to preserve to them their chieftainship and their land, and that peace and quietness may be kept with them, because a great number of the people of her tribe have settled in this country, and (more) will come, has thought it right to send a chief [an officer] as one who will make a statement to [negotiate with] the Maori people of NZ. Let the Maori chiefs accept the governorship [Kawanatanga] of the Queen over all parts of this country and the Islands. Now, the Queen desires to arrange the governorship lest evils should come to the Maori people and the Europeans who are living here without law. Now, the Queen has been pleased to send me, William Hobson, a Captain in the Royal Navy to be Governor for all the places of NZ which are now given up or which shall be given up to the Queen. And she says to the Chiefs of the Confederation of the Hapus of NZ and the other chiefs, these are the laws spoken of.

This is the first. The Chiefs of the Confederation, and all those chiefs who have not joined in that Confederation give up to the Queen of England for ever all the Governorship [Kawanatanga] of their lands.

This is the second. The Queen of England agrees and consents [to give] to the Chiefs, the Hapus, and all the people of NZ the full chieftainship [Rangatiratanga] [of?] their lands, their villages, and all their possessions but the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the other Chiefs give to the Queen the purchasing of those pieces of land which the owner is willing to sell, subject to the arranging of payment which will be agreed to by them and the purchaser who will be appointed by the Queen for the purpose of buying for her.

This is the third. This is the arrangement for the consent to the governorship of the Queen. The Queen will protect all the Maori people of NZ, and give them all the same rights as those of the people of England.

WILLIAM HOBSON, Consul
and Lieutenant-Governor

Now, we the chiefs of the Confederation of the Hapus of NZ, here assembled at Waitangi, and we, the chiefs of NZ, see the meaning of these words and accept them, and we agree to all of them. Here we put our names and our marks.

TREATY OF WAITANGI - Official English Text

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland regarding with Her Royal Favour the Native Chiefs and Tribes of NZ and anxious to protect their just Rights and Property and to secure to them the enjoyment of Peace and Good Order has deemed it necessary in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's Subjects who have already settled in NZ and the rapid extension of Emigration both from Europe and Australia which is still in progress to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorized to treat with the Aborigines of NZ for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those islands — Her Majesty therefore being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary Laws and Institutions alike to the native population and to Her subjects has been graciously pleased to empower and to authorize me William Hobson a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy Consul and Lieutenant Governor of such parts of NZ as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to Her Majesty to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of NZ to concur in the following Articles and Conditions.

Article The First: The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of NZ and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole Sovereigns thereof.

Article The Second: Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of NZ and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Preemption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article The Third: In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of NZ Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

W Hobson Lieutenant Governor.

Now therefore We the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of NZ being assembled in Congress at Victoria in Waitangi and We the Separate and Independent Chiefs of NZ claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the Provisions of the foregoing Treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof: in witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified.

Done at Waitangi this Sixth Day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight

hundred and forty.

TREE DAISIES

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Tree Daisies comprise the many members of the essentially herbaceous family Asteraceae (or Compositae) that are woody, ranging from low shrubs to trees 10 m tall. The largest species are found in the genera *Olearia*, *Brachyglottis* (including *Senecio*) and *Cassinia*.

Tree daisies are spread throughout the country but are generally more common in the more southern parts and at higher altitudes where they may form thickets of 'leatherwood' scrub. Some species such as heketara (*Olearia rani*) and rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*) are common roadside shrubs or small trees.

TREE FERNS

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Tree Ferns are represented in NZ by ten species, seven of them members of the genus *Cyathea* and three of them members of the genus *Dicksonia*. The best known are the ponga, also known as the silver fern; the mamaku, also known as the black tree fern; and the wheki.

- The ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*) is easily recognised by the silvery underside of its fronds. Its trunk grows to about ten m high, 45 cm through at the base, and is common throughout the country and on the Chatham Islands, especially in high rainfall areas of the North Island.
- The mamaku (*C. medullaris*) is the tallest of the tree ferns, with a long, graceful, black trunk up to 20 m tall and only about 30 cm in diameter at maturity. Crowning the tall trunk are fronds up to 6 m long by 2 m wide, giving an elegant umbrella-like canopy. The mamaku is found throughout NZ and many other Pacific islands.
- The wheki (*Dicksonia squarrosa*) tends to grow in clusters or colonies, is medium-sized, seldom growing to more than 4 m and is probably the most widespread of all the tree ferns. It is easily recognisable by the stumps of the fronds on the trunk where they have died and fallen off.

TREGEAR, Edward

Edward Tregear (1846–1931) was perhaps the most outstanding public servant of his day, and an amateur ethnologist, whose work has had some influence on Maori language studies. He was born in England, educated at private schools, arrived in NZ in 1863, and served as a soldier in the land wars. After the wars he spent many years in various occupations in the Auckland Province. During the Liberal party administration of 1890, he became head of the Labour Department, and is considered to have taken a major role in the shaping of the radical industrial policies introduced into the government by his Minister, William Pember Reeves. He was an important figure in the Labour movement until World War One.

During his career in the north as a surveyor, Tregear became a tireless student of Maori anthropology and language. He was honoured by many learned societies for his large outpouring of articles on the subject. He helped found the Polynesian Society in 1892, and was well known for his theory of the Aryan origin of the Maori, which he supported with a body of linguistic evidence. Although there is little acceptance of his theory nowadays, his linguistic work remains of value to scholars. Among his published works were *Maori-Polynesian Comparative Dictionary* (1891) and *The Maori Race* (1904).

TRENT, Leonard Henry

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Leonard Henry Trent (1915–86) was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery and dedication to duty during a bombing raid on a powerhouse in Holland in May 1943.

Squadron Leader Trent was in one of ten Ventura bombers which set out on the raid but, because of a series of problems and bad luck, they were left virtually at the mercy of anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighters during the whole of their route over enemy territory. Trent's was the only one of the raiders to get to the target and, although his bombs overshot, blast damage was done to the powerhouse. On the way back, his plane was shot down and he spent the rest of the war in captivity. He was one of the men who made a mass but unsuccessful breakout from Stalag Luft III war prison in March 1944. This escape was the subject of Paul Brickhill's book, *The Great Escape*.

Trent was born in Nelson, educated at Nelson College, and was the Nelson golf champion before joining the RAF in 1937. He was in the RNZAF from 1944 to 1947, and then with the RAF until his retirement in 1965.

TREVALLY

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Trevally (*Caranx georgianus*) is a strong, deep-bodied pelagic fish, found mostly around the North Island where it schools in large numbers on maturity. It is slow maturing, changing shape and colour several times before achieving its dark green to blue, upper colour and yellow-tinged underside. It has two dorsal fins, a long scythe-like pectoral fin and a deeply forked tail and grows to around 45 cm in length. It is sought after commercially, about 6,500 tonnes being caught each year for bait or canning. It is also found off southern Australia.

TRIATHLON

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Triathlon is a tough three-part stamina event for athletes which came into prominence in the 1980s and in which NZ has produced a world champion.

The event consists of a swim, followed by a 112km cycle and a marathon run. Erin Baker is by far NZ's best performed triathlete. She first won the world title by nine minutes in 1986 before being disqualified for taking a drink from an unofficial drinking station, something many other competitors had done. But she later won the world title without dispute.

TRIBES

(see lwj)

TRIGG, Lloyd Allan

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Lloyd Allan Trigg (1914–43) was the only British combatant in either of the World Wars to be awarded a Victoria Cross on the basis of evidence given by the enemy he had engaged.

Trigg was born in Houhora, in Northland, was a salesman before the war, was commissioned a flying officer in 1942, after training in Canada. In August that same year, while operating in Liberator bombers from Morocco against German submarines, he went in for the kill against U-468. Although the aircraft was hit early and was on fire from end to end, Trigg kept up the attack and sank the submarine with depth charges, before the aircraft finally crashed into the sea because Trigg, seriously wounded, could no longer control it.

Some of the submarine crew escaped using a dinghy from the Liberator and, when they were captured by the Royal Navy, told the story of Trigg's dogged courage. He had completed 46 operational sorties by the time of his death.

TRIPP, Charles George

Charles George Tripp (1820–97) was born to a well-known Devonshire family, educated at the Merchant Tailors School in London, studied law and was called to the Bar in 1853. He came to NZ in 1855, worked as a cadet and, in association with fellow immigrant J B A Acland, began to look for a sheep station. Acland and Tripp explored a large area in the foothills of the Southern Alps, and combined their resources to buy a huge area of land now covered by the stations known as Mt Peel, Orari Gorge, Mt Somers, Mt Possession and parts of Hakatere and Mesopotamia. By 1862 the partnership had dissolved, Acland taking Mt Peel and Tripp Orari Gorge. The rest was sold.

Tripp was a well liked man, generous, and with stamina that enabled him to stay on through severe reverses, and establish a large and successful holding for his family.

TROTTING

Trotting began in NZ as early as 1864 when trotting events were included at galloping meetings at Invercargill and Queenstown; and through the remainder of the 1860s Balclutha, Dunedin, Alexandra, Dunstan, Cromwell, Tuapeka County and Mt Ida (Naseby) were also catering for trotters. The horses in these events were shepherds' hacks, almost all of them being driven or ridden miles over rough roads and bridle paths to the meetings at which they raced. Ridden in saddle, they were straight-out trotters, generally tracing to thoroughbred blood. The times recorded were slow but tracks were so rough and uneven in most instances that pacers would not have been able to handle them and harness racing would have been quite impossible. Most of their races were run over three miles with an 11 stone minimum weight.

The *Lyttelton Times* of 2 July 1865 reported a race meeting held at Rakaia, in Canterbury, which included a trotting event. In Auckland, the *Southern Cross* of 4 January 1866, reported a trotting race for £20 — 11 stone minimum, twice around the track — won by Hector on the third day of the Auckland Racing Clubs' meeting. In and around Christchurch it was sparked off in 1874 with two events for trotters in saddle on a beach carnival programme staged at New Brighton. The races were over one mile and the winning post was where the New Brighton pier was later installed.

The year 1881 marked the first officially recorded full-scale trotting meetings in NZ, both conducted by the Wanganui Trotting Club. The first meeting in Canterbury confined solely to trotting horses was held on the Lower Heathcote Racing Club's course, situated opposite the present-day Heathcote Arms Hotel, in 1882. Thought to be the South Island's first trotting race in harness (with the drivers in carts) was a match race at Dunedin's Forbury Park in 1885. The conveyances were heavy, high-wheeled contraptions.

NZ trotting reached a most significant milestone at the start of the 1880s when Scots-born Robert Wilkin, a successful Christchurch merchant and sportsman, imported the first trotting stock from America — standardbreds, descendants (through Hambletonian 10, who had crosses of Norfolk trotting blood) of a grey English thoroughbred, Messenger. This male line completely dominated the harness racing scene in America. With the development of pneumatic-tyred, bike-wheeled sulkies, horses got down to two-minute mile speed — pacing and trotting — as the old century became the new.

In 1881 betting on horse racing was run by bookmakers, by people who privately organised sweepstakes, and by clubs using the recently-invented totalisator. The Colonial Secretary in 1891 decreed that no trotting club would be granted a licence to use the totalisator unless its programme was endorsed by the NZ Trotting Association, formed a year earlier.

The sport has had its moments of high popularity. A three-race match series was arranged at Addington at Easter, 1903, between the four-year-old Ribbonwood and the old Australian trotting champ, Fritz, then 12 and brought out of retirement after several successful forays to Addington in earlier years. Special trains and boats brought fans from all over NZ to form a crowd of 11,000 who saw Ribbonwood win a clean-sweep victory. It was a fine promotion, and the trotting sport here was on its way. Notable milestones included the formation of the NZ Trotting Conference in 1900, the establishment of the Interdominion Championships in 1936 and the advent of night trotting in the late 1950s (since when many of the old grass

tracks have been transformed into slick all-weather raceways).

TROUT

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Trout belong to the family Salmonidae which includes the salmon and chars, all of which are well known as sporting fish in their natural range — the cool and cold waters of the northern hemisphere. Several of the species are also commercially important as food fishes but it was their status as game fish that first led to attempts to introduce them to the southern hemisphere. As well as two trout, two species of char were brought to this country.

- The brook char or brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) is a native of North America and though it is now present in a number of rivers in the North Island and is quite widespread in Canterbury and Otago, it is not highly regarded as a game fish and seldom grows to more than 20 cm.
- The lake char, or lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), known in NZ by its Indian name of machinaw, is also a native of North America but is confined to Lake Pearson in inland Canterbury. It is slow growing and can reach a large size but in this country, perhaps because Lake Pearson is warmer and shallower than its native lakes, it remains small and of poor condition.

The trouts, like the salmon, lay their eggs in depressions in river gravel excavated by the females and the fertilised ova are subsequently recovered and left to hatch. However, unlike the Pacific salmon the adults survive to spawn again.

- The brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) is a deep, rather thick-bodied fish with a fairly large head, found in most rivers and lakes — except north of Auckland and on the east coast of the North Island — and occasionally at sea. The colour is variable, depending to some extent upon habitat. Sea-run fish are silvery with a few indistinct dark spots on the back. Lake fish are brownish-olive on the back shading to silver, and have bold dark brown spots on the upper part of the body and the dorsal and adipose fins. The river fish are a much darker olive-brown with many more darker brown or reddish spots which are often surrounded by a light halo on the flanks. There are no spots on the tail.

The brown trout grows to a large size in NZ and can exceed 140 cm and 17 kg with 5kg fish fairly common. Ova were first brought from Tasmania in 1867 and were derived from stocks originally imported from England. Subsequent importations from various European countries continued well into the 1880s and acclimatisation societies embarked on wide scale release so that within a very few years the fish occupied virtually all suitable waters.

In a few lakes that are either too warm or lack suitable spawning streams, regular stocking programmes ensure that the anglers are able to pursue their sport.

- The rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*) is a rather more slender-bodied fish than the brown

trout and has a more limited range, being generally confined to the cooler and higher altitude rivers and lakes of both islands. Lake-living fish have a dark-olive to steel blue back shading to silver on the sides and becoming more white on the belly. The upper part of the back and the dorsal, adipose and caudal fins are speckled with small dark spots. Sometimes there is a metallic pink flush on the cheeks and along the sides. When the fish leave the lakes to spawn in the rivers, the colouration intensifies, with reddish colour on the head. The flanks become a much more clearly defined crimson red and the fins, which have previously been almost colourless, become tinged with red. The lower sides and belly become a more smoky grey tinged with pink and the spots become darker and more clearly defined.

The fish is a native of western North America. Ova were first imported by the Auckland Acclimatisation Society in 1883 and a further large consignment was brought in in 1884. Most subsequent liberations by other societies were made indirectly from these original importations. One of the most spectacular liberations was in 1903 in Lake Taupo which, with its tributary rivers and streams, has become a mecca for anglers from all over the world. Lacking natural competitors, the rainbow trout thrived so that specimens weighing 5 kg were common and some even reached 9.5 kg. Rainbow trout are most often between 50 and 60 cm long and weigh between 2 and 3 kg.

In its native rivers there are some sea-run fish which are known locally as 'steelhead', but despite various reports and several attempts to induce a sea-run stock there is no evidence that sea-going rainbow trout have ever been seen in NZ.

TRUSTTUM, Philip

Philip Trusttum (1940–) was born in Raetihi, moved to the South Island and trained at the University of Canterbury School of Art. Although initially influenced by Rudolph Gopas, he has since developed a style of simple imagery.

Many of his paintings express an intensely emotional state of mind. He has had a number of one-man exhibitions in Auckland. He lives in Christchurch.

TRYPHENA

(*see* Great Barrier Island)

TU-MATAUENGA

Tu-Matauenga is the Maori god of war, a son of Rangi and Papa, and the inventor of implements, most notably digging sticks, nets and snares.

TUAKAU

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Tuakau is a town of about 2,500 people near the northern bank of the lower reaches of the Waikato River, 55 km south of Auckland. It is a servicing centre for dairy and sheep farming, some market gardening and fruit growing.

Tuakau was founded in the 1840s as a flax-processing settlement, using the Waikato River for transport. It became a town district in 1914 and a borough in 1955. A monument marks the site of the Alexandra Redoubt which was attacked by the Ngati Maniapoto in 1863, and defended by the 65th Regiment, a member of which, Colour-Sergeant McKenna, earned the Victoria Cross for bravery during the battle. The monument carries the names of the British troops who died in action during the land wars in the Waikato.

TUATARA

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Tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*) is NZ's most distinctive creature, a living relic which has survived its fellow beak-headed reptiles, Rhynchocephalia, by about 100 million years. It closely resembles lizards outwardly, but there are certain anatomical differences. The tuatara once lived on the mainland of NZ, but now survives mainly on two groups of islands — one off the north-east of the North Island and the other in Cook Strait. It grows very slowly, maturing sexually after about 20 years, and achieving its maximum size of about 60 cm and up to 1 kg for males after about 60 years.

The tuatara is basically nocturnal although it is sometimes active for short periods during the day. Adults feed on beetles, snails, wetas and occasionally on the eggs and young of seabirds. The female lays about a dozen eggs around November, after mating in January, and buries them in loose soil and then leaves them. The young hatch after about 15 months and live on insects and earthworms.

The Rhynchocephalia thrived throughout the major land masses about 200 million years ago. All other representatives of this group of reptiles became extinct 100 million years ago. All other living reptiles belong to one of the three other reptilian orders.

TUATUA

Tuatua (*Amphidesma subtriangulatum*) is a shellfish shaped like the toheroa but smaller and more triangular, and the same colour as a pipi but without the central apex of the shell. It is found throughout NZ and is particularly abundant at about the half-tide mark on the sandy beaches of the north of the North Island. It has sweet, succulent flesh, and like the toheroa, makes excellent soup.

TUCKETT, Frederick

Frederick Tuckett (1807–76) was a NZ Company surveyor, who chose and purchased the site of the city of Dunedin. He was born in England and apprenticed to a tanner. On his return from a three-year visit to the US, he studied civil engineering and surveying. He was hired by the NZ Company in April 1841, as principal surveyor and civil engineer for the Nelson settlement. He proceeded to survey the town, despite a disagreement with Captain Arthur Wakefield over the siting. Tuckett was with Wakefield on the Wairau Plains at the time of the Wairau Affray but managed to escape. He was appointed by Colonel William Wakefield as Acting Resident at Nelson, during the trying times after the affray.

In 1844 Tuckett was assigned to choose a suitable site for the Scottish Free Church colony of New Edinburgh. The NZ Company favoured the present site of Lyttelton, then known as Port Cooper, but Tuckett decided to travel further south. During 1844 he explored a huge area of the South Island, before deciding on the present site of Dunedin and purchasing more than 150,000 ha from Hone Tuhawaiki and other chiefs.

Tuckett was a tough and obdurate man, who found it difficult to work with anyone. He resigned from the NZ Company in 1847, and returned to England.

TUHAWAIKI, Hone

Hone Tuhawaiki (c. 1805–44) was an able and resolute paramount chief of the South Island, who inflicted three decisive defeats on the Ngati Toa, Te Rauparaha's tribe. He was known as 'Bloody Jack' by the earliest European settlers in the South Island, because of his use of the word bloody in his speech. He was later converted to Christianity, and earned widespread respect among the Europeans with whom he came in contact.

In 1831 Tuhawaiki led a war party which ambushed Te Rauparaha near Cape Campbell, and inflicted a very severe defeat on him although the Ngati Toa leader managed to escape. In 1835 Tuhawaiki, accompanied by fellow chief, Taiaroa, again went north and beat the Ngati Toa.

The following year, the Ngati Toa went south with a strong war party, but were yet again badly routed by Tuhawaiki. He signed the Treaty of Waitangi aboard HMS *Herald*, later visited Wellington where he met the Governor, and shortly before his death by drowning near Timaru, he arranged the sale of the Otago Block to Frederick Tuckett.

TUHOE

Tuhoe is the name of those Maori people whose traditional home is the remote, isolated Urewera country. Descendants of the *Mataatua* canoe, Tuhoe are also known as Nga Potiki and 'the children of the mist'.

TUI

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Tui (*Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*), also called parson bird, is a member of the honey-eating (Meliphagidae) family found only in Indonesia, Australia, NZ and the south-west Pacific (also Hawaii). The tui is widely distributed in forest areas throughout NZ, and also in scrub, parks and gardens, but rarely in beech forests. It is about 30 cm long, coloured metallic green, purplish black and reddish brown, and with a double white throat-tuft, lacy white collar on back and sides of neck and white wing bars. The bill and feet are blackish-brown. The female, at 29 cm, has a smaller throat-tuft and paler reddish-brown abdomen. It feeds on insects, fruits and nectar. Although the tui's song resembles the liquid notes of the bellbird (also of the Meliphagidae family), the richer notes are more fluid and resonant and can vary from district to district, and there is a greater tendency to intersperse harsher, comic and imitative notes.

A bulky nest of sticks, moss and grasses is built 3 to 15 m off the ground. Often a double brood of two to four white or pale pink, speckled eggs are laid between November and January (occasionally as early as September). During the 14 days the female incubates, the male sings from a nearby tree.

TUNA

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Tuna (Scombridae) are perhaps the most commercially important fish in the world. They are generally migratory, pelagic, and fast and efficient swimmers with streamlined bodies, and driven by powerful tails which also give high manoeuvrability. Five species are especially abundant seasonally in NZ waters.

- Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) grows to just over 50 cm in length in this part of the world. They come south as the water warms, arriving around the end of December and leaving again in March, moving round the edge of the continental shelf in the northern regions in compact schools of up to 250,000 fish. They are heavily fished round the world, with about 10,000 tonnes taken annually from NZ waters. They have purple backs, silver bellies and several long black stripes along their flanks.
- Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) grows to about 1 m in length, visits NZ in the warm summer months and, though not abundant in these waters, it is the second most commercially important tuna in the world, after the skipjack. It is a superbly fast and powerful swimmer, and easily identifiable with a dark blue back, silver belly, bright yellow dorsal and anal fins, and pale vertical lines towards the end of its body. A number have been caught by game fishermen in eastern and northern waters.
- Albacore tuna (*T. alalunga*) averages about 60 cm in length, and is a distinctive fish with a large black eye, and an extremely long, scythe-like pectoral fin that extends back past the second dorsal fin when folded flat against the body. It has a dark blue back, silver belly and white margin on the back of the tail fin. Adult albacore are found in the winter months off the east coast of NZ over to the Chatham Rise, and in the summer months schools of younger fish are found off the coasts of both islands. About 1,700 tonnes of the younger fish are caught in the summer months in NZ. Albacore are the most highly-prized tuna because of their flavour and quality.
- Southern bluefin (*T. maccoyi*) is one of the largest tunas, growing to 2.5 m in length and 400 kg in weight. It is a highly migratory fish found widely in the southern oceans, quite abundantly in NZ in deep water off the east coast in the autumn and winter, and was a favourite catch of the foreign long-liners before the 200 mile economic zone was declared. It has a dark blue back, silver belly and bright yellow caudal keels.
- Bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*) has a huge eye as its name suggests, a large, deepset body and heavy head, and mostly grows to between 1 and 2 m in length and up to 400 kg in weight. It swims in deep water, visiting northern NZ waters in the summer.

Foreign long-line vessels caught thousands of them in the years before the Exclusive Economic Zone was established. It has a metallic blue back, an iridescent blue band running down each flank, and a white belly.

TUNGSTEN

Tungsten, in the form of scheelite ore, is mined on a small scale at the Glenorchy and Macrae's Flat fields in Otago, and at Top Valley in Marlborough. Because the scheelite is found in fractured veins, production costs are high and mining depends on a relatively high price for tungsten. Wolfram ore is also known to be in deposits in Otago and Stewart Island, but not in economic quantities.

TURANGAWAEWAE

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Turangawaewae is the site at Ngaruawahia of the headquarters of the Maori King Movement, but it also means a place where Maori have a right to be. It translates literally as, a standing place for the feet.

TURANGI

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Turangi is a small town on the west bank of the Tongariro River (the upper Waikato), 50 km south-west of Taupo. It was built to accommodate the workers associated with the Tongariro hydro-electric power development project and their families. A number of the original inhabitants of the town were Italian tunnellers, brought in especially to work on the project. The town was designed to remain as a small servicing centre for the exotic forest plantations, some pastoral land development south of Lake Taupo, and for tourists. There is a trout hatchery administered by the Department of Internal Affairs Wildlife Division near Turangi.

TURBOT

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Turbot (*Colistium nudipinnis*) is a flat fish which lies on its left side and is broadly oval in outline with a long rostral hook on the upper jaw. The hook is much longer than that of the closely related brill and, though both are brown or grey-brown on the back, the turbot is mottled with darker brown patches while the brill has fine, black lines running longitudinally along each scale row. The turbot is the largest of the NZ flounders, averaging 25 to 45 cm but occasionally reaching 90 cm in length. It is occasionally taken by trawlers on shallow sandy bottoms on the west coasts of both islands.

TURNER, Glenn Maitland

Glenn Maitland Turner (1947–), one of NZ's greatest cricketers, was born in Dunedin and, pursuing an early ambition to become a professional cricketer, began playing for the Worcestershire County Cricket Club as a young man. He established himself as one of the world's top batsmen, ending his career with Worcestershire County in 1982 with his hundredth century.

Turner played 27 tests for NZ but did not represent his country for some years, following a disagreement with the cricketing authorities here. He resumed his career for NZ in 1982, and retired in 1983. He has since acted as coach and manager to several NZ teams and in 1995 was appointed by the national cricket authorities to take charge of the NZ team after a disastrous centennial season during which the game was plagued by poor form and scandals.

TUSSOCK BUTTERFLIES

Tussock Butterflies (*Argyrophenga* spp.) occur in the natural grasslands of the South Island. Three species are recognised but they are not easy to distinguish. All are greyish-brown with an orange patch on each wing, in the centre of which are several black and white 'eye-spot' markings. A camouflage pattern of seven silver stripes on the underside of the hindwings blends them into their grassland habitat when at rest. The caterpillars are very elongated and almost impossible to see as they lie along the blade-like tussock leaves on which they feed. This insect passes through one generation in a year.

TUTIRA

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Tutira is the name of a lake in Hawke's Bay, 40 km north of Napier, which is now a wildlife refuge, particularly for birds. It was originally developed by the famous naturalist, runholder and author, W H Guthrie-Smith. The lake has given its name to the district, and to the sheep station which belonged to Guthrie-Smith and on which he wrote his famous book of the same name.

TUTU

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Tutu (*Coriaria arborea*) is one of eight *Cortaderia* species endemic in NZ. It is a tree (the others are shrubs) which grows in open places and coastal montane forest throughout NZ and the Chatham Islands.

The poisonous terpenoid in the sap and seeds caused a large number of stock deaths in the early days of European settlement, and it is dangerous for humans as well. Honey made from the flowers of the tutu is also toxic. According to J T Salmon in *The Native Trees of NZ*, the Maori prepared an intoxicating beverage from the berries of the tutu after the seeds had been removed, and 'early settlers are recorded as having prepared this drink, but the effects of imbibing it were not always predictable.' The paucity of sources suggests that neither the Maori nor the settlers indulged in this brew very often if at all. The toxin is called tutin.

TUWHARE, Hone

Hone Tuwhare (1922–) the best known Maori poet and one of the finest of contemporary writers of any race. His *No Ordinary Sun*, first published in 1964, has been reissued ten times, and is one of the biggest-selling volumes of poetry published in NZ in the last 30 years. Tuwhare is a former Burns Scholar, who remained based in Dunedin for some years.

TWISS, Greer

Greer Twiss (1937–) was born in Auckland and started his career as a sculptor with a miniature theatre and dressed puppets. By the time he was 16 he had been studying puppetry for eight years. He then decided to study art formally, and attended the University of Auckland Fine Arts School and did a post-graduate course at Auckland Teachers' College. Something of the theatre is portrayed in much of his work and many of the figures are athletes.

His work after 1965 was greatly influenced by his European travels and the works of Emilio Greco in Italy. The pop art he saw in England is reflected in his own brightly coloured, sensuous figures. The contrast in the two scales of his work is also very apparent, either life-size or table top miniatures. In many he uses the figure's shadow as its plinth. His most recent work has moved away from colour and figures and the bare metal appears in the form of constructions, many of them free standing. His work is represented in many private collections and public galleries.

TWIZEL

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Twizel is a town in the Mackenzie Country, developed during the 1970s to house the construction workers and their families for the Upper Waitaki power development project. The population of the town at its peak in the middle of the 1970s was over 5,000, but then diminished as the work was done to 1770 in 1991. The temperature in winter goes as low as -10°C. The town is named after the Twizel River which rises in the Ben Ohau Range and flows across the Mackenzie Basin, joining the Ohau River at the northern end of Lake Benmore. The river was named by pioneer surveyor John Turnbull Thomson, after the Twizel Bridge over the River Tweed in the UK.

UNION AIRWAYS

Union Airways of NZ Ltd was the major airline of the 1930s. It opened a service between Palmerston North and Dunedin in 1936 via Blenheim and Christchurch; began a twice-daily service between Auckland and Wellington in 1937 and, by 1939, flew routes touching Auckland, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Blenheim, Napier, Gisborne, Tauranga and Opotiki.

In 1935 Union Airways began negotiating with the Union Steam Ship Company and Imperial Airways (based in London) to form an organisation for air transport across the Tasman. The ultimate result of these negotiations was TEAL (Tasman Empire Airways Ltd) which was formed in 1940, and was owned jointly by Union Airways, Imperial Airways, Qantas Empire Airways and the NZ government. (See Aviation.)

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY

Union Steam Ship Company of NZ (USSCo) was founded at Dunedin in 1875 to conduct coastal services, but began trading between NZ and Australia the following year, and in 1881 moved on to South Pacific islands routes. The company was formed by expanding the activities and changing the name of the Harbour Steam Navigation Company which had been started in 1861 by Johnny Jones of Waikouaiti. The company became a significant carrier of freight and passengers on routes to the East, including Calcutta, and also to San Francisco and Vancouver, until World War Two. It was also the largest passenger and cargo operator among ports within NZ and across the Tasman, where it is still a major trader.

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations has had NZ's support since it became a founding member in October 1945. The work of the major United Nations component bodies — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice — has expanded enormously in the past 40 years, and the number of United Nations related organisations has multiplied; so NZ's involvement has had to be selective, concentrating on areas of activity that are specially relevant to this country's interests and in which it thinks it can play a useful and persuasive role. NZ is a member of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, the Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organisation and other agencies concerning maritime safety, postal services, telecommunications, climate, and patents, trademarks and copyright.

NZ's contribution to the UN's annual budget is 0.24 per cent, which currently works out at NZ\$4.6 million a year in dues and NZ\$6 million in contributions to peace-keeping operations.

UNITED PARTY

United Party, the successor to the Liberal Party, was formed in 1927, and the following year did so well at the general election because of the national dissatisfaction with the Reform Government of Gordon Coates, that it formed a government under the veteran former Liberal Party leader, Sir Joseph Ward. (Although United won only 26 seats compared with Reform's 29 in the 1928 election, it had the support of Labour (with 19 seats) and five Independents. Ward died in May 1930 and leadership passed to George Forbes. The Labour Party withdrew its support as the Depression deepened, and United formed a coalition with the Reform Party in September 1931.

In 1935, the year Labour first came to power, the United Party finally died, when it merged completely with the Reform Party.

UNIVERSITIES

Universities in NZ began with the foundation by provincial decree of the University of Otago in Dunedin in 1869, which sparked off a long-running row over whether there should be one University of NZ with campuses in the main centres or whether Otago should be allowed to have its own autonomous institution. An 1874 Act of Parliament set up the University of NZ as an examining body, and a few years later the University of NZ was established as the one University in the country with four constituent University colleges, including Otago.

The University of NZ was dissolved in 1961 and some of its functions, including the power to confer degrees, were transferred to individual universities — Auckland, Victoria (Wellington), Canterbury and Otago. In 1964, both Massey and Waikato were established as autonomous universities. Lincoln College which had become associated with the University College of Canterbury and became a full university in 1990. (See Universities of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, Victoria, Waikato; and Massey and Lincoln Universities.)

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

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University Of Auckland had an inaugural roll of 80 students, with four professors. It occupied a building on the cliffs above Beach Road for a time, and then spent 40 years in a number of temporary homes, including Old Choral Hall, a building still on the campus. The university moved in 1926 to its permanent base in the Arts Building in Princes Street, with its ornate clocktower faced with stone from Mt Somers in the mid-Canterbury foothills of the Southern Alps. The building remains the focal point around which the other university buildings sprawl.

The design, prepared for a special competition, was by an American, Roy Lippincott, then based in Melbourne and the brother-in-law of the master-planner of Canberra, Walter Burley Griffin. Lippincott moved to Auckland following the selection of his design for the old Arts Building and later designed the main block at Massey University (then solely an agricultural college), and other buildings in this country.

In 1939 the roll was 1,200, but it doubled immediately after World War Two, and had reached 3,000 by the early 1950s.

The University of Auckland became independent from the University of NZ in 1961, and the medical school was opened in 1968. During the 1950s developments were delayed because of indecision over whether the campus should be moved from the centre of the city, but when the matter was resolved in 1960 a building programme was launched and continues. It is accepted that the decision to stay in town was a wise one.

The roll now exceeds 24,000, with another 14,000 attending classes or seminars run by the Centre of Continuing Education. There are 1,300 academic staff members and nearly 1,300 general staff. The city campus covers more than 23 ha over six city blocks.

The university has 55 teaching departments, from accounting to surgery, within ten faculties: Architecture, Property and Planning; Arts; Commerce and Economics; Engineering; Fine Arts; Law; Medicine and Human Biology; Music; Education; and Science.

A second campus was opened in 1991 at Glen Innes to cater for the university's growth. It was established as the Tamaki Campus on the grounds where athletes were housed for the 1990 Commonwealth Games. The university teaches at other sites including hospitals, theological institutions, polytechnics and the Auckland College of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

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University Of Canterbury was established as Canterbury College in 1873 by the Provincial Council on two ha of land (the site and buildings now make up the Christchurch Arts Centre). It had a staff of three professors — John Macmillan Brown (English, classics and history), Alexander William Bickerton (chemistry and physics) and Charles Henry Herbert Cook (mathematics) — and 87 students. Brown admitted women from the outset and Helen Connon (whom he later married) was the first woman in the then British Empire to win honours when she graduated MA in 1881. (Their daughter was the mother of poet James K Baxter.)

Ernest Rutherford graduated MA with double first-class honours in 1894 and discovered his own scientific ability during a year experimenting with Hertzian waves before going to Cambridge on an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship.

Canterbury College controlled the Christchurch secondary schools, the Canterbury Museum and the public library and was financed by rents from about 300,000 acres (121,500 ha) of endowed land, mainly high country properties, much of which was subsequently sold. A school of art was established in 1882 and a school of engineering in 1888. The graceful Gothic Revival college buildings, elaborated with cloister and quadrangle, pinnacle and tower, were completed during World War One. Students were required to wear gowns to lectures until the 1930s.

The economic depression of the 1930s hit the college hard because farmers were unable to pay rents and over the years the university has leaned more heavily on the state. A forestry school, started in 1923, closed in 1934 and did not reopen until 1970. The college became Canterbury University College in 1933. By 1930 enrolments had risen to 1,339, only to fall as World War Two siphoned off staff and students.

In 1949 the decision was taken to build a new campus at Ilam, 5 km west of the city, and the decision has been justified by the rise in enrolments, from 2,409 in 1949 to more than 7,000 when the transfer to the new site was completed in 1974. Canterbury University College was given the title of 'University' in 1957, and in 1961, on the demise of the University of NZ, it became the independent University of Canterbury.

Over a century the small liberal arts college was transformed into a large, modern university on 70 ha, with modern buildings covering 140,000 m² of floor space, more than 500 teachers and a similar number of ancillary staff and a roll around 12,000. The university now offers courses in arts, science, engineering, commerce, law, fine arts, forestry, journalism, music, education, social work and speech and language therapy.

In the 1990s a major building programme was under way to modernise and expand facilities.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

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University Of Otago, the oldest university in NZ, was founded in 1869 by an ordinance of the Otago Provincial Council. It was given the power to grant degrees in arts, medicine, law and music.

It opened for classes in 1871 with 81 pupils and a staff of three professors teaching literature, mathematics and natural philosophy, and mental and moral philosophy. A professor of chemistry and mineralogy started in 1872, lectures in law in 1873, medical classes in 1875 and a School of Mines was opened in 1878.

The roll passed 500 in 1912, 1,200 in 1922, 1,400 in 1936, 6,000 in 1972, 7,000 in 1980 and 11,800 in 1991.

The University of NZ was founded in 1870 and, though Otago resisted absorption at first, it agreed in 1874 to give up its right to confer degrees and become an affiliated college of the University of NZ. However, one degree was conferred by Otago University — a BA on A W Williamson in 1874. When the University of NZ was disestablished in 1961 and the constituent colleges became independent, Otago University conferred its first degree as number two because of the BA in 1874.

In 1913 the university first grouped its staff and students into faculties: Arts and Science; Medicine; Dentistry; Mines; Home Science; Law and Commerce. In 1980 there were nine faculties: Arts and Music; Science; Law; Medicine; Dentistry; Home Science; Commerce; Theology; and Physical Education. Otago is the only NZ university which confers degrees in dentistry, home science, physical education, theology, surveying and pharmacy. Recently faculties were abolished and the following 'divisions' set up: Health Sciences, Science, Commercial, Humanities and Academic Services.

The university still has an innovative approach to education and culture. It established the Burns Fellowship in 1958, enabling a writer to work fulltime for a year, free from financial worry. The Frances Hodgkins Fellowship, established in 1962, provides similar opportunities for artists, and the Mozart Fellowship has supported musical composers since 1969.

About 70 per cent of students at Otago University are drawn from outside the immediate catchment area.

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

University Of Waikato was established by Act of Parliament in 1963, the result of a recommendation by the University Grants Committee which itself had been set up in 1961 following the disestablishment of the University of NZ and the consequent independence of its formerly constituent university colleges.

A burgeoning urban area and the centre of a densely-farmed, rural region, Hamilton had seemed an obvious site for a university for some years, if for no other reason than to take the pressure off the university in Auckland.

In 1956 'The University for South Auckland Society' was formed, and in March 1960 the Waikato branch of the University of Auckland was founded with a staff of three, teaching English and History to about 50 students. In 1965, when the University of Waikato enrolled its first students, the Auckland University branch had 80 staff and 150 students. The branch was incorporated into the new university.

The university grew spectacularly in its first ten years, from 206 to 2,675 students and now has more than 10,000 students and 600 academic staff. About 16 per cent of the students are doing postgraduate studies. The university is organised academically into seven schools of study: Computing and Mathematical Science; Education; Humanities; Law; Management Studies; Science and Technology; and Social Sciences. The school of education was formally established in 1991 following the amalgamation with Hamilton Teachers' College.

The University of Waikato has a central role in offering educational opportunities to Maori, and the campus has a specifically Maori character. The campus covers 67 ha, includes sporting and accommodation facilities and is on the eastern side of Hamilton, about 5 km from the city centre.

UPHAM, Charles Hazlitt

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Charles Hazlitt Upham (1908–94), born in Christchurch, was widely regarded as the outstanding soldier of World War Two, earning the Victoria Cross and Bar for outstanding gallantry and leadership in Crete in May 1941, and at Ruweisat Ridge, Egypt, in July 1942. He is the only combat soldier ever to win the VC bar, although two medical officers achieved the honour during World War One.

Upham became famous among his comrades not only for his daring but for his tightly controlled skill at out-thinking the enemy at close quarters, and for his implacable determination to kill as many German soldiers as he could.

After being severely wounded at Ruweisat Ridge, Upham was captured by the Germans and recuperated in an Italian hospital. He began a private war with his captors and ended the war in Colditz Castle with other ‘dangerous’ allied prisoners.

He was educated at Christ’s College and Canterbury Agricultural College, was a farm manager and then a government farm valuer before the war, and was a sheep farmer at Hundalee, North Canterbury, from 1945. He was the fifth successive generation of the family to bear the name Charles Hazlitt. The name Hazlitt comes from famous antecedents, John Hazlitt, a portrait painter, and William Hazlitt, a famous essayist of the 18th century. Upham’s father, John Hazlitt Upham, was a barrister in Christchurch, and an uncle, Charles Hazlitt Upham, was an outstanding community physician and surgeon in Lyttelton, where his memory is honoured by a clock and a public garden.

Upham volunteered for service at the outbreak of war at the age of 30, quietly proclaiming as his reason a desire to fight for justice. He fought with amazing competence and courage until his capture.

UPPER HUTT

(see Hutt Valley)

URANIUM

Uranium, a radioactive metal much in international demand for its use in the generation of nuclear power, was discovered in the locality of the lower Buller Gorge in 1955 but, after some assessment of the deposit, mining stopped in 1962.

It is known that there is at least one other deposit in the Buller Gorge region but no attempt has been made to recover any of the material. There are large deposits in Australia, where mining has caused sharp controversy because of the staunch opposition by the anti-nuclear lobby to exporting it.

UREWERA COUNTRY

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Urewera Country is the high, forested and remote region of the North Island, extending from the eastern edge of the Whakatane district in the eastern Bay of Plenty down into Hawke's Bay and including Lake Waikaremoana. It was the home of the Nga Potiki, or Tuhoe people, also known as 'The Children of the Mist'. It gains its name from a tradition that a Nga Potiki chief, old and feeble, lay down beside a fire and was fatally burnt in the genitals. A literal translation of Urewera is 'burnt penis'.

The Tuhoe are traditionally regarded as one of the Toi tribes, who were forced into the mountainous country following pressure of population in the Bay of Plenty coastal area. In their mountain fastness, they built up a reputation as savage and tough warriors, and they were called upon to fight many times to retain control over Lake Waikaremoana, particularly against the Ngati Kahungunu.

Because of the remoteness and difficulty of access, many Maori rebels sought refuge in the Ureweras right through until the 1880s. It was the base of Te Kooti's guerilla campaigns for several years from 1868. After the wars, just like the King Country, the Urewera Country was closed to Europeans, and in 1896 the area was officially defined in the Urewera Native Reserve Act. When surveyors went in to work during the 1890s, the local Maori were so aroused that it was only the intervention of Sir James Carroll that prevented the outbreak of civil war. The main town in the Urewera is Ruatahuna.

The people of the region were the subjects of a long investigation by ethnologist Eldson Best, the result of which was the monumental work, *Tuhoe, the Children of the Mist* (1925).

Urewera National Park was established in 1954, and has been expanded until today it covers 212,675 ha. It is the biggest national park in the North Island and the third biggest in NZ (behind Fiordland and Mt Aspiring). The region is rich in Maori folklore and the park is a protected home for many species of native birds.

URUKEHU

Urukehu were light or red-haired Maori with blue eyes and fair skin. Traditionally they were believed to be the descendants of turehu or supernatural beings who lived in forest and mountain villages. Urukehu possessed high status in Maori society; even when the offspring of mokai or slaves.

Captain Cook observed a group of urukehu at Turanga, Gisborne, in 1769 but was warned by chiefs not to approach them. Today, urukehu are mainly found among Urewera and Rotorua-Taupo tribes.

UTU

Utu, or the principle of reciprocation, was basic to Maori social life. It means much more than the commonly accepted interpretation of 'revenge' (as implied in Geoff Murphy's feature film of the same name).

Joan Metge in *The Maoris of NZ* explained: 'It was the rule that whatever one party gave to, did to, or did for, another must be reciprocated with a return of equivalent or higher value, either immediately or at a later date. This rule applied equally to positively valued gifts such as compliments, goods and services and to negatively valued ones such as insults, injury and homicide.' Non-retaliation for insults or injury was seen as diminishing the mana of both parties.

VALUATION NZ

Valuation NZ is a government agency charged with preparing valuation rolls for all districts in the country, and keeping them up to date, noting changes in property holdings, ownership, occupancy and development with value revisions at five-yearly intervals. Between the five-yearly revaluations, market values of individual properties are assessed as required. The department's valuations are authoritative for levying rates, land tax, estate, stamp and gift duties, and also for government departments and agencies involved in land transactions.

VALUES PARTY

Values Party, a left of centre liberal party, emerged from the 1972 general election. It reached its peak of popularity in the general election of 1975 with 5.2 per cent of the vote. Values faded in 1978 with 2.41 per cent of the vote, and in 1981 received only 3,460 votes (0.19 per cent). It is now defunct.

VAN DER VELDEN, Petrus

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Petrus Van Der Velden (1837–1913), one of the most impressive painters in 19th century NZ, was born in Rotterdam, where his drawing ability attracted attention early. He was sent to a drawing master and then the city's drawing academy. Initially, he served a lithographic apprenticeship, but turned to serious painting in 1864. Though well established as a Dutch painter, he left Holland in 1890 and took his family to NZ, settling in Christchurch under the sponsorship of Gerrit van Asch. The Otira landscape inspired a series of great paintings, but financial difficulties led him to Sydney where he exhibited with the Art Gallery of New South Wales. He returned to NZ in 1905 after the death of his wife and further financial difficulties, this time settling in Wellington. He had remarried but his health was poor, and the last eight years of his life were never productive. He moved to Southland in 1913 intending to settle there, but died of a heart attack.

VEGETABLE SHEEP

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Vegetable Sheep is a name given to those species of *Raoulia* of the Compositae family, especially *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris*, which grow in sub-alpine habitats, particularly in Canterbury. They are densely packed plants, whose spreading white flowers give them the appearance, from a distance, of sheep.

VEGETATION

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Reflection of Natural History

Fossil Plant

Scrubland

Ferns

Liverworts

Fungi

Base of Food Chains

Future

Exotic Pests

Vegetation in NZ has a history strongly conditioned by the country's isolation. It has existed on the land mass for many millions of years. What we have today are the remnants of the original colonisations, when NZ was part of the southern supercontinent Gondwanaland, plus later arrivals modified by land movements, climatic changes and the recent importation of many new species.

The arrival of humans has had a tremendous impact on the vegetation, in particular through the introduction of competing species and browsing animals, and by forest clearing.

Both Maori and European colonists have extensively modified the original, largely forest, vegetation, particularly in the lowlands. These are now predominantly pastureland, where there was once dense forest. Because of the rapid changes since European settlement, we rely heavily on a legacy of information on the form and nature of the original vegetation left to us by the early botanists accompanying Captain Cook and other early explorers. The Forsters, botanists with Cook's second voyage, were published in Britain on their return and these descriptions are the first major works on our flora. They were soon followed by more detailed treatments in the 19th century by the foremost English botanists of the time, W J Hooker and his son J D Hooker, culminating in the first and only complete flora descriptions (dealing with all plants), J D Hooker's Handbook of the New Zealand Flora, published 1864–67.

NZ-based botanists made their mark later that century. Important among them were W Colenso, T Kirk and H C Field. They were followed in the early years of this century by others, some of whose works are still in current usage, such as T F Cheeseman and L Cockayne. The years since 1950 saw the establishment of the important *NZ Flora* series compiled by DSIR botanists, particularly H H Allan, L B Moore, E Edgar, A Healy and D

Galloway. These are supported by many other publications, both official (government) and private, that provide a wealth of opportunity for those interested to find suitable guides to almost any aspect of NZ botany.

At the time Europeans arrived, the Maori had already substantially modified the original vegetation clearing (burning) some 30 per cent of the forests. Europeans continued and accelerated this trend, rapidly turning forest into farmland and bringing many more of their own plants with them. So successful have these introductions been, that now the flowering plants of our flora are about half native (about 1,800) and half adventive (about 1,600), that is exotic plants that have gone wild. As with the settlers, most of these new plants came from Britain and Europe, but others have come from Australia, Asia, Africa and the Americas.

Many are found as occasional individuals or colonies on wasteland, fallow areas, roadsides and along railway lines. Others are more aggressive, especially some of the shrubs such as gorse, broom and wild briar roses which may vigorously invade pastureland. Few, however, can tolerate the dense shade of unmodified native forest.

So far only the very aggressive *Clematis vitalba*, *Tradescantia fluminensis* and *Hedychium* (wild ginger) may be serious pests there.

The arrival of new plants is a continuing process and A E Esler has estimated that on average four new weeds appear in the Auckland urban area each year.

VEGETATION - Reflection of Natural History

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The native plants are termed indigenous and their relationships reflect the geological and geographical history of the NZ land mass; in particular its ancient relationships to other land areas — South America, Australia, Antarctica and parts of India and South Africa which once formed the great southern supercontinent Gondwanaland. Because of our close proximity to Australia there is a strong Australian element in our flora, particularly among plants that are easily spread by small seeds or spores.

The evidence from geologists of the ancient history of NZ shows that once separated as a splinter from the edge of Australia and Gondwanaland, New Zealand varied greatly in the shape and extent of its land mass, ranging from being a scatter of relatively small islands to having, in the greatest of the glaciations, a much greater land area than at present.

During such periods of low sea level the main islands were joined in a single land mass as were most of the present day offshore islands. The few exceptions include the Three Kings Islands and the Poor Knights Islands. Botanical evidence of their having been separated from the rest of NZ for a longer period is found in the number of species endemic (restricted) to those particular island groups.

VEGETATION - Fossil plant

Fossil plant study, termed palaeobotany, is a highly specialised discipline because it is often difficult to directly compare fossil and living plants. Many of the characteristics we use to identify living plants are lost during fossilisation. Despite this, there have been many elegant studies on these floras that allow us to understand something of the fossil plant groups that have given rise to those we have today.

The study of pollen and subfossils from relatively recent sites gives us information on the recent changes in particular areas (such as the central North Island) affected by the Taupo and other eruptions, and also areas where vegetation changed because of burning or the later introduction of exotic plants.

Past glaciations had not only a dramatic effect on the extent of the land mass with a drop in sea level of more than 100 m, but they also had a severe effect on the climate and the available latitudinal range for many plant species. Although average temperatures did not necessarily drop greatly below present levels, it appears that changes even as small as 5°C were enough to cause a reduction in rainfall. This was associated with a drier, colder, windier climate, with a much greater effect on the vegetation than would seem possible from the relatively small temperature change involved.

VEGETATION - Scrubland

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Scrubland covered much of the country and little of the familiar forests survived. However recovery by tree vegetation following the last glaciation was rapid. It appears that many tree species were not eliminated in most areas but persisted in small scattered pockets throughout the country. NZ was thus an almost totally forested country at the time of the arrival of the Maori; covered in trees that were not adapted to the presence of browsing mammals or to fire as is much of the vegetation of Australia.

Though rich in the number of individuals, the range of species in the forest is not great and in many cases we have only a few species of genera that are much larger elsewhere. For our lowland forest trees this is especially true. Good examples are tawa and taraire, our *Beilschmiedia* species, and the related *Litsea* (mangeao); even the widespread kamahi (*Weinmannia*) and ubiquitous manuka (*Leptospermum*) and kanuka (*Kunzea*) are the local members of genera much better developed elsewhere.

This paucity of species can be viewed in two ways. Either our plants are the remnants of a richer flora decimated by climatic changes, especially the ice ages, or they represent the few species that were able to reach NZ (before or after separation from Gondwanaland) and there has been little change since.

Fossil evidence helps in that we once had such subtropical genera as *Bombax* and *Casuarina* which have since been lost. Even the beeches *Nothofagus* that dominate much of our forest are just a few species in a genus which has its most tropical element known here only as fossils.

How do our forests differ from those of other areas? In one sense they are archaic in that in our lowland forest the dominant plants are gymnosperms (for example, the giant podocarp trees; rimu, totara, matai, or the Araucarian, kauri) in various mixtures. These trees show our forests are a remnant of the type of forest prevalent before flowering plants came to dominate most vegetation types. Here we see flowering plants in a connected but subordinate role as very few flowering trees reach the emergent layers of the forest (and one of these, rata, starts as an epiphyte).

Both kauri and the podocarps are themselves the modern examples of the ancient forms of plants of Gondwanaland and are as much 'missing links' as the peripatus that inhabits this 'dinosaur forest'. Established here before the breakup of Gondwanaland, and able to persist because our isolation prevented the mass intrusion of other floral groups and herbivores, these forests are indeed a last remnant of their type.

Evolution of new species and forms did not stop just because NZ was isolated. We have several genera that clearly demonstrate active development with many closely related species. These, however, are not usually found among the forest trees but rather such specialisation is a

feature of shrubs and herbs of the mountains which expanded their ranges when the ice ages provided much greater suitable areas; and as the ice retreated leaving many isolated islands of alpine plants the development of new species was able to proceed in many different sites. Foremost of these is the genus *Hebe* with more than 80 species, many alpine but with a significant number of coastal and northern forest margin species. *Hebe* also ranges to Australia, New Guinea, and South America, but about 80 per cent of the species are native to NZ.

Some of the other genera that show similar patterns (with evolution of many species within NZ) are, in the daisy family, *Celmisia*, again mostly in alpine areas, and *Coprosma* in the Rubiaceae family, which has many shrubby species from scrub areas throughout NZ. This evolution of local species, and in some cases genera, gives us our special plants and the high level of endemism in the flora.

In addition to the flowering plants, our flora includes other groups, often less well known though there are some exceptions, notably the ferns. Our ferns, like those of most countries, are relatively well known and studied, as might be expected because of the ability of their light spores to be dispersed by wind.

VEGETATION - Ferns

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Ferns show even closer relationships to Australia than do the flowering plants. Some unusual forms are present in NZ, particularly in the fern allies — *Tmesipteris* and *Phylloglossum*. The former is one of two genera (the other is *Psilotum*), in what is regarded by scientists as the least advanced group of vascular plants. The four species of *Tmesipteris* have leafy stems and are fairly common epiphytes, especially on tree ferns. They are particularly unusual in that they lack true roots, a feature shared with only a few peculiar ferns. *Phylloglossum* is a reduced and specialised club moss (related to *Lycopodium*) found in the shelter of low gumland scrub. It is of special interest because it was once regarded as the central point of a now superseded theory of the evolution of plants. Unusual plants like these enrich our flora, but it is of interest to note that only one genus of all the ferns and fern allies is restricted to NZ. This, the most NZ of our ferns, is *Loxosoma cunninghamii*, a creeping fern of disturbed sites (clay banks, riverbanks, road cuttings) in the northern part of the North Island. This fern has a very distinctive arrangement of the spore-bearing organs and has no relatives closer to us than Central America. Our other distinctive ferns are usually regarded as members of genera found elsewhere — for example, the tree ferns and the kidney fern. More primitive than the ferns and their allies, and with a different emphasis in their life cycle, are the bryophytes and NZ is rich in these plants with nearly five times as many bryophytes as ferns. We are a little unusual in having nearly as many liverworts as mosses, for in the floras of most countries the mosses dominate.

VEGETATION - Liverworts

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Many of our liverwort genera are primitive within their sub-group and many are restricted in their distribution to either NZ itself or to NZ and South America, with some also found in Tasmania. As with ferns, many of the more spectacular species of both mosses and liverworts are relatively common in suitable habitats. They are best developed in constantly moist forest environments but there are species found in almost the whole range of possible habitats. Many are specialised epiphytes and a number are epiphylls (found on the living leaves of larger plants). These bryophytes also produce small, easily transported spores, and there are many cases of cosmopolitan (or worldwide) species.

Though also often green, lichens show a considerable range of colour and form. Compared to most countries our lichens are relatively well known scientifically. They in many ways show a similar range of habitats in the forest to the bryophytes but are better able to cope with more extreme and exposed conditions. Thus they are more obvious than other groups of small plants in coastal and high alpine sites. They consist of a structure produced from the symbiosis, or joining together, of two types of plants: an alga (either green or blue-green) and a fungus (usually an ascomycete but occasionally a basidiomycete). The resultant plant structure is extremely variable in shape, much more so than bryophytes or higher plants. Their presence adds to the tropical appearance of the forest and indeed many are features of forests in other countries.

VEGETATION - Fungi

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In addition to fungi involved in lichens, we also have a large number of other fungi. Most, however, are microscopic or invisible within their host material. Many produce spectacular fruiting bodies, but most do so only infrequently and we are usually unaware of their existence. They are present in all environments, even marine ones.

VEGETATION - Base of Food Chains

Algae, the producers at the base of marine and freshwater food chains, include, in some groups, members that are found on land. Perhaps the most obvious of these is the red/orange fur on telegraph poles or rocks (*Trentepohlia*). The rest are found usually in water in a myriad of forms and range in size from tiny green cells little more than a thousandth of a millimetre in diameter to the massive bull kelps of the most exposed coasts. As with other groups of our plants, both fungi and algae show closest relationships to those in Australia, though the fungi with very small, easily dispersed spores do show a number of cosmopolitan relationships, and as well there are a number of introduced fungi and even a few algae; notably some that have apparently hitched lifts on freighters plying to NZ from Japan.

VEGETATION - Future

The future is full of exciting possibilities. Our flora is rapidly becoming better known and floras (or guides) to most plant groups not already covered are being planned or are in preparation. These works will make it much easier for interested people to determine for themselves what particular plants are and thus more directly experience the great diversity and richness of our native and introduced plants.

Relatively few of our plants have become extinct, though quite a number can be regarded as rare or endangered. Conservation of a great variety of habitats as scenic and other reserves, though initially haphazard in choice of site, nonetheless has achieved a high degree of success in protection of examples of most plants in our flora. Protection of outstanding and even ordinary examples of vegetation types has not been quite so successful but has been fairly good. With the recent attempts to assess the range of types of vegetation in each of a number of botanical districts as part of the protected natural area programme there should be significant advances in this general area.

As pressure on National Parks and reserves of all types increases through population increase and reduction in privately owned alternatives, we have the opportunity to provide educational opportunities for all who use the land. The primary impact will, for many, be either the forests (where it may be difficult to interpret even the form of the major plants without guidance) or the alpine fellfield and scree where individual plants are easily interpreted but their complex and fragile environment will need explanation.

VEGETATION - Exotic Pests

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People individually are not a threat to our flora but their activities as introducers of pests both plant and animal do pose threats. Even at the height of commercial utilisation we never came near extermination or even full control of the most damaging of the exotic animals, in particular possums, goats and deer. All of these cause great damage to the native vegetation. It is futile to hope that these pests could be totally removed. However their control to low levels does ensure the survival of a rich variety of trees and maintains the canopy in a healthy state.

Exotic plants will continue to make some inroads into native areas but the forests are relatively safe as few species will penetrate and persist let alone compete with native species in such places. The scrublands and alpine environments are more fragile and aggressive shrubs and trees are already making quite severe inroads in many places. Trees such as *Pinus contorta* can grow at altitudes 200 m above our natural treeline and as well there are many areas (for example, the Desert Road) where the treeline is temporarily depressed and *P. contorta* is particularly aggressive there.

Such invasions dramatically change our wild landscape and control of these plants when growing as weeds is difficult and costly. *Pinus radiata* though much more common is generally less of a threat as it takes longer to mature and set seed. In general, though damaged or invaded by aliens, our flora has stood up pretty well to natural events and their impact has been relatively less than the enormous changes wrought by people since they first came to NZ. This resilience, given a little encouragement by us, should allow the distinctive flora to persist as the dominant element in the wild landscape for the foreseeable future.

VICTORIA CROSS

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Victoria Cross is the highest British decoration awarded to members of the NZ armed forces for valour while on active service. The medal has been won by British servicemen in NZ during the land wars, and by NZers serving in the South African War and in World Wars One and Two. The total of NZ Victoria Cross winners is 21, with Captain Upham being the only combatant from any nation ever to receive a bar. (Recipients are listed individually.)

VICTORIA FOREST PARK

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Victoria Forest Park, gazetted in 1986, is the most recently formed of the 19 forest parks. It covers 209,237 ha in north Westland.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

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Victoria University of Wellington was founded in 1897 by the Victoria University College Act, largely at the urging of Prime Minister Richard Seddon upon his return from Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations. During his visit to England, Seddon was awarded an honorary doctorate at Cambridge and, although his own formal education had been brief, he became a strong supporter of a Wellington university project. An earlier attempt to have a Wellington University College Bill passed, in 1887, had failed.

The new college, affiliated to the University of New Zealand in 1899, had an academic staff of four professors and 115 students (plus nine extramurals), and awarded arts, law and science degrees. Forty years later, immediately before World War Two, 31 full-time academic staff and part-time staff were teaching 1,132 students (with 265 more studying extramurally) for arts, law, science, music and commerce degrees and diplomas in journalism, education and social sciences. The roll topped 2,000 for the first time in 1946 and 3,000 four years later, but the period of biggest growth came during the 1960s, after Victoria was established as an autonomous university in 1961.

Victoria has expanded beyond its Kelburn site, in some cases in collaboration with other Wellington tertiary institutions. Architecture has moved to Te Aro and law to the Old Government Buildings near Parliament.

Victoria University of Wellington has about 12,000 students in a wide variety of degree subjects in six faculties — Arts, Architecture, Commerce and Administration, Education, Law and Science. The university is especially esteemed for its courses in architecture, public administration and social sciences. Permanent staff numbers 1,100 with 500 academic staff.

Because of its situation in the capital city, Victoria is strong at postgraduate level in such courses as public policy, business and government administration, sciences and earth sciences.

VIOLENCE

Violence in NZ life has emerged as a major community problem in the late 1970s and the 1980s with the incidence of casual assault and rape becoming apparent as the symptom for a much wider and deeper social malaise. The increase in the rate of violent offending roughly paralleled the growth of unemployment from the mid-1970s, but it has also been attributed to a number of other causes including violence on television and in the cinema, the breakdown of the family and small town life, the increased willingness of people to report rapes and assaults, and a pervasive cynicism spread by the deceit and duplicity of modern politicians and national leaders. The phenomenon has been widespread internationally but it has perhaps been more alarming in countries like NZ which have been urbanising rapidly since the war and which previously had apparently low rates of violence.

NZ does, however, have a tradition of moderation and reason in the management of its political affairs.

Violence in the home accounts for about one-third of violent offences reported to the police. And it is generally believed that not all violent offences in the home are actually reported because the taboos on telling people outside the family about incest, child abuse, wife battering or rape are still strong. It is widely accepted now that women and children are more likely to be physically assaulted by a man in their family than by a stranger.

Before 1891, in British law, a husband had the right to beat his wife. This kind of violence was sanctioned in European culture and was not socially unacceptable unless the wife was beaten so badly she was unable to work. It is safe to assume that wife beating was common in 19th century Auckland because petitions for divorce overwhelmingly cited wife beating as a reason. Few people would now condone a man beating his female partner. The feminist movement stimulated most of the research and attitude change about violence in the family.

Most disturbed children come from homes where the mother and children are either frightened of the father or have been regularly beaten by him. The family often spends years in a state of serious panic, depression and apathy, and it is common for the male children from such families to use violence in their own lives. Independent women's refuges, usually started by feminist groups, have been set up in every major town in NZ. The most recent law change, in 1985, made rape within marriage a crime making NZ one of only a handful of countries and states which outlaw rape in marriage.

Child bashing has now become widely recognised as a major social problem. Women make up 54 per cent of reported child bashers; and although men spend less time with children they account for 46 per cent of reported child bashing. In 1979 the Swedish government made it illegal for parents to hit their children or humiliate them. NZ law allows parents or carers, including teachers, to use reasonable force to punish children. There is, however, a strong move under way to outlaw physical punishment of children by teachers.

The most violent group in most societies are young men, especially in communities which encourage aggression and martial vigour. Although they are the most numerous instigators of violence, they are also among its most common victims. There was a measurable increase in violent offending in NZ during the 1980s, much of it by young men against young men. A government study at the end of the 1980s, however, also revealed a major increase in the number of violent crimes committed by women. A campaign was conducted during the mid-

1990s to encourage family members to report violence in the home and a police commitment made to intercede and arrest offenders rather than try to take action only when complaints have been lodged. During the 1990s, violence rates have fluctuated from year to year and from region to region, but no continuing discernible decrease has occurred.

VOGEL, Sir Julius

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2(1835–99) was an influential journalist and politician over a long period of time, and Prime Minister from April 1873 to July 1875 and from February 1876 to September in the same year. He was also Deputy Prime Minister in two administrations under Prime Minister Robert Stout, for 12 days in August 1884 and again from September 1884 to October 1887.

Vogel was born in London, was privately educated, and worked in a family merchant business with interests in the West Indies and South America, before emigrating to Melbourne in 1852. He opened a business there, but then moved into journalism. He followed the lure of gold to NZ, arriving in Otago in 1861, and with a partner, W H Cutten, founded the *Otago Daily Times*. Because of Vogel's strong espousal of the cause of secession of the South Island from NZ, to escape the burden of the cost of the land wars, he was dismissed by the paper's shareholders in 1868.

He briefly established another newspaper in Dunedin, called *The Sun*, but then abandoned it to concentrate on politics. He remained interested in journalism, however, throughout his life, and in 1870 bought the *Southern Cross*, an Auckland newspaper.

Vogel made two attempts to get into Parliament in 1863, before winning the seat for Dunedin Suburbs in the September 1863 election. Later he was to represent the Goldfields in Parliament, and from 1871 until 1876, when he resigned the Premiership to become Agent-General in London, he represented the Auckland City East electorate.

When William Fox became Prime Minister on the defeat of Stafford in June 1869, Vogel became Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Customs and Postmaster-General, and his influence on the new administration was enormous. The economy was in bad shape, and during 1870 Vogel announced his dramatic borrowing campaign for development schemes, under which he claimed £10 million, a huge sum of money in those days, would be borrowed from overseas to build roads, railways and other public works. The principle of borrowing for development was accepted, and Vogel as well as Featherston and Bell went overseas to raise substantial sums.

Fox's administration was defeated in the general election of 1872 but, after a Stafford administration which lasted less than a month, Vogel became Prime Minister. For three years he exercised his power with verve and skill, but rather too rashly. He was out of the country for a period in 1874–75 and, when he returned, found his popularity had declined throughout the colony. In September 1876 he resigned and moved to London as NZ's Agent-General. He remained there for eight years, during the last four of which he had no official association with NZ. He visited NZ on business in 1882 and again in 1883.

In 1884 he put himself forward for election to the NZ parliament, was remembered for the

prosperous period during which he had been Prime Minister, and was returned to Parliament for Christchurch North as leader of the largest party in the house. Robert Stout was officially Prime Minister but Vogel was a power behind the scenes and, after a brief setback, Stout and Vogel held office until the end of 1887. It was not a successful ministry and, after it failed, Vogel returned to London. In 1889 he resigned his parliamentary seat and cut his last association with NZ, except for a government pension of £300 a year, accorded in 1896 for services rendered.

Vogel wrote two books, *A Handbook of New Zealand* (1875), and a novel, *Anno Domini 2000: or Woman's Destiny*, a highly imaginative and to some extent prophetic look at the future. He was an ebullient man with a vision of greatness for the future of NZ. He was imaginative, audacious and often brilliant, but his impatience with detail and careless planning gave his schemes an undeserved air of recklessness.

VOLCANOES

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Volcanoes abound in NZ and, while most are extinct, the most violent eruption to have taken place within the last 2,000 years was at Taupo, when volcanic rock was blasted over an area of 7,000 km², leaving a crater which is now our largest lake. Other cones in the area were also then active. It is believed that Rangitoto Island, in Auckland Harbour, was created by an eruption less than 800 years ago. It is one of more than 60 volcanic craters in the Auckland isthmus area.

Mt Taranaki (Egmont) last erupted about 350 years ago. The most spectacular and devastating eruption since the arrival of the Europeans in NZ was on 10 June 1886, when Mt Tarawera exploded from three craters, hurling blocks of scoria and ash over a wide area. This eruption destroyed the world-famous pink and white terraces nearby. An estimated 153 people lost their lives.

Within the Taupo volcanic zone three volcanoes are still active — Tongariro, Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe (which is a subsidiary cone of Tongariro). All three have erupted on occasions since European occupation, with more than 70 blows from Ngauruhoe alone.

White Island, off the coast in the Bay of Plenty, is an active volcano which has been steaming and erupting continuously since it was first named by Captain Cook in 1769. (*See Geology.*)

VOLKNER, Carl Sylvius

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Carl Sylvius Volkner (1819–65) was a church missionary society (CMS) missionary, murdered by Maori insurgents at Opotiki in 1865. He was born in Germany, came to NZ under the auspices of the Lutheran North German Mission Society in 1847, and in 1852 offered his services as a catechist to the CMS. He was ordained a priest in 1862, and appointed to Opotiki. In 1865 his mission there was ransacked by Maori insurgents while he was in Auckland to collect medication to deal with an outbreak of typhoid in the Opotiki district. On his return he and his companion, T S Grace, were seized by Kereopa, the leader of the Maori group. Volkner was hanged outside his church, and his body was mutilated. Kereopa was later captured and executed.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE ABROAD

Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA) was founded in March 1962 at a meeting of representatives of a number of NZ organisations, and was designed to promote friendship and to encourage mutual assistance among peoples by sending volunteer workers from NZ to countries which have need for them. Some hundreds of volunteers have given service, mostly teachers, nurses, surveyors, engineers, doctors and agricultural workers.

VON HAAST, Sir Julius

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Sir Julius Von Haast (1822–87), a geologist, was a tireless explorer of NZ in the early days of settlement, and made a large contribution to its intellectual life.

He was born in Germany, near Bonn, studied geology and mineralogy there, and came to NZ in 1858 to investigate immigration possibilities for a shipping company. He accompanied Hochstetter on his explorations in 1859, and the following year walked through the Buller River and Grey River valleys. In 1861 he became provincial geologist in Canterbury and over the rest of the decade tirelessly explored the South Island, producing *The Geology of Canterbury and Westland* in 1879. He founded the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, was the first director of the Canterbury Museum, lectured in geology at Canterbury University College and Lincoln College, became professor of geology in 1876, a member of the Senate of the University of NZ (1880-87), and a number of overseas honours were conferred on him as his work in this country became well known internationally. Von Haast was a skilled violinist and gave public performances in Christchurch as a singer.

Like most of NZ's early explorers, he left his name on a number of geographical features, the most important being the Haast Pass which runs across the main divide of the Southern Alps, through from the headwaters of the Makarora River on the east, in Central Otago, to the headwaters of the Haast River, which flows across Westland to the sea on the western coast. The Pass, the lowest of the main routes across the main divide, at 565 m, was long known as the best route by the Maori. It was first discovered by a European in 1861, when a surveyor, J H Baker, reached it, and was first crossed in 1863 by a prospector, Charles Cameron, just a few weeks before Haast himself made the journey. A highway over it was completed in 1965.

Other features named after Haast are the township on the south bank of the Haast River on the western side of the pass; the Haast Glacier near Mt Tasman in South Canterbury; the Haast Range which stretches from the main divide near Mt Aspiring to near Jackson Bay; and two mountains called Haast, one (3,138 m) on the main divide between Mt Tasman and Mt Haidinger, and the other (1,587 m) in north Westland.

VON LUCKNER, Count Felix

Count Felix Von Luckner was a German sailor who captured the imagination of NZers during World War One for his daring escapes from captivity here. He was first caught by a NZ Inspector with the Fiji Native Constabulary, Harry Mills, on the island of Wakaya, in the Fiji group. His raider, the *Seeadler*, had been wrecked in the Society Islands by a tidal wave following a volcanic eruption, and he and some members of his crew sailed to the Cook Islands and on to Wakaya in an undamaged lifeboat. He was imprisoned on Motuihe Island, near Auckland, with other Germans and, after an elaborate and daring escape in the commanding officer's launch, he captured a coastal vessel and fled to the Kermadecs. But the taking of the vessel had been seen and he was recaptured. This was in December 1917. He was busy with new escape plans from Motuihe when the war ended and he was repatriated. When von Luckner visited NZ 20 years later, he was treated as a hero, mainly because of his consistent humanity towards the complements of ships he attacked and sank when raiding through the South Pacific in the *Seeadler*. One source says that not one life was lost from the crews of the 13 ships he sank.

VON TEMPSKY, Gustavus Ferdinand

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Gustavus Ferdinand Von Tempsky (1828–68) was a Prussian-born adventurer, mercenary soldier, farmer and gold miner. His skill and daring as a soldier in the land wars, during his nine years in NZ, earned him a legendary reputation among the settlers. Von Tempsky was the son of a senior officer in the Prussian Army and was himself trained at the Berlin Military School, receiving a commission in the Third Fusiliers of Prussia at the age of 16. After four years of the army, he went first to Central America; then to California, living as a soldier and gold miner; to Scotland where he wrote an account of his adventures called *Milta*; and Victoria in 1856 where he took up land for farming. He applied for leadership of an expedition being mounted to explore central Australia, but the government chose a British national and von Tempsky would not serve in a subordinate position. He sold up in Australia and joined the gold rush at Coromandel in 1859.

Von Tempsky joined the Colonial Defence Force as an ensign in 1863, and he and his Rangers quickly established themselves as such an effective fighting unit that he was promoted to the rank of Captain. The Prussian was a major factor in the overcoming of the stout Maori resistance at the battle of Orakau, near Te Awamutu, in 1864, as he led many assaults on the position of Rewi Maniapoto's defenders despite crippling losses. He was actually placed under arrest in 1865, after angrily refusing to obey orders which had been authorised by the government. Under these orders he would have been forced to serve under a Major Fraser, a man of proven worth but junior in precedence to von Tempsky. He was reinstated following the withdrawal of his resignation, when a new Defence Minister was appointed later in the year.

Von Tempsky continued to fight Maori insurgents, and that was how he died — holding an exposed position against Titokowaru's warriors. His body was burned on a funeral pyre by the Maori. He was widely admired for his courage and energy, but deprecated by some for his Prussian arrogance. He is remembered not only for his exploits in war, however, but for some attractive watercolours which are held in the Alexander Turnbull and Hocken Libraries. They depict with a primitive realism incidents from his experiences in NZ.

WADDELL, Rutherford

Rutherford Waddell (1849–1932) was a Presbyterian minister and social reformer, who caused a national outcry with revelations of sweated labour in Dunedin in the late 1880s. He was born in Ireland, educated at Queen's University and the Presbyterian Theological College in Belfast, and emigrated to NZ in May 1877. After 18 months in Canterbury, he became Minister at St Andrew's Church, Dunedin. Waddell provoked a storm of controversy in 1888 by preaching fiery sermons on 'the sin of cheapness', and giving details of the shocking working conditions for seamstresses employed in the city. His campaign was taken up by the *Otago Daily Times*, with such good effect that the government set up a Royal Commission, of which Waddell was a member, to investigate sweated labour. The commission reported in 1889, confirming Waddell's original claims, and the government reacted by introducing some of the more radical labour legislation for which NZ became famous during the 1890s.

Waddell was the founder and first editor of *Outlook*, the Presbyterian Church newspaper; the founder of the Prison Reform Association; and a founding member of the Free Kindergarten Movement.

WADERS

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Waders are, after the sea birds, the largest group of birds in NZ, and most estuaries and mudflats on the coasts of all the islands in the region are visited by one species or another. They usually congregate to feed on a falling tide and, because they find their food at varying depths in the mud, the differing lengths and shapes of their bills ensure that each species can find enough food. Because so many waders closely resemble each other, it is important to note many details of size, shape, colour and behaviour. To complicate matters the plumage of many species varies with the seasons. Watchers must become thoroughly familiar with the more common waders, all of which (godwits, knots, oystercatchers, plovers and dotterels and stilts) have separate entries in this encyclopedia. These should be well enough known to allow positive identification before identification is possible of the rarer species. The birds listed here all belong to the same family as the godwits and knots — Scolopacidae.

Probably the easiest to recognise because of its size (61 cm) is the far eastern or Australian curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) — the largest of the arctic waders to visit this country. The plumage is rather nondescript, streaked brown and buff, but the very large (19 cm) down-curved bill is distinctive. It breeds in Siberia, migrating regularly to Australia. A few reach NZ.

Two whimbrels, the Asiatic (*N. variegatus*) and the American (*N. hudsonicus*) are regularly reported visitors. At 41 cm they are much the same size as the bar-tailed godwits and similar in colouring. The most obvious distinguishing feature is the long bill, which is down-curved, while the godwit's curves upwards.

A smaller bird (33 cm), the little whimbrel (*N. minutus*), is a rare visitor also recognisable by its down-curved bill.

The turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) takes its common name from its skill in deftly turning over stones and debris on the beach with its strong, uptilted bill as it feeds. After the godwits and knots, turnstones are the most numerous of the arctic waders which regularly migrate to NZ. At 23 cm they are a little smaller than the lesser knot (25 cm). The turnstone is recognisable by its more horizontal outline, contrasting black, white and brown plumage, and orange legs. The upperparts are black and chestnut, the underparts light in colour.

There are another 20 or so waders which also breed in the northern hemisphere, including sandpipers, tattlers, yellowlegs, stints, greenshanks, all of which have been reported in NZ at some time. Some are quite regular visitors.

Snipe form a small group of rather primitive, non-migratory birds which are also placed in the Scolopacidae family. The subantarctic snipe or tutukiwi (*Coenocorypha aucklandica*) is a small bird (23 cm) with a long bill, short wings, striped head and variegated plumage.

Described as a living fossil, it has survived from a past geological age on certain isolated islands in the NZ region, in particular the Auckland, Antipodes, Snares and islands off Stewart Island.

A smaller species (*C. pusilla*), 20 cm long is found on the Chatham Islands, where it has been transferred, with apparent success, from south-east to Big Mangere Island.

WAHINE

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Wahine, the Maori word for woman and wife, was also the name of a ship, which foundered in Wellington Harbour during a storm on 10 April 1968. The *Wahine*, a Union Steam Ship Company inter-island ferry, was blown off course by freak gale-force winds at the entrance to Wellington Harbour en route from Lyttelton, and became lodged on Barretts Reef. As the weather deteriorated, the ship listed and began to sink. Fifty-one people were drowned, despite the successful rescue of many of the passengers and crew by ship's lifeboats and small boats from the shore. Bodies were washed ashore on many beaches round the harbour.

WAI

Wai, the most common place-name prefix in NZ, is a Maori word meaning water.

WAIATA

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Waiata are Maori songs, sung rather than chanted. There are many types suited for various occasions and circumstances, for instance, waiata tangi, laments, and waiata aroha, love songs. Lullabies have the special name oriori, and abusive or cursing songs are known as kaioaraora.

WAIHEKE ISLAND

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Waiheke Island is the largest of many islands in the Hauraki Gulf, separated from the mainland by the Tamaki Strait. Waiheke is 25 km long and 20 km across at its widest point. It is a summer resort for Auckland ‘yachties’ and others who visit it on the ferries, and is home for close to 10,000 permanent residents, who are mostly either retired or commute to work in Auckland City. A fast ferry used on the route since the beginning of the 1990s, has steadily increased the commuting population.

WAIHI

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Waihi is a town with 4,300 people, at the southern end of the Coromandel Range, 63 km north-west of Tauranga and 230 km south-east of Auckland. It became a borough in 1902 and is now administered by the Hauraki District Council based in Paeroa. The town is the centre of an historic gold and silver mining area. Nowadays the primary economic activity in the area is dairy farming, but there is some light industry within the town, and the Martha Mine, re-opened in the early 1990s, produces nearly a quarter of the 11 tonnes of gold mined nationally. (Golden Cross mine, further up the Coromandel, also produce about a quarter. Both mines also produced substantial quantities of silver.

The presence of gold and silver-bearing quartz had been identified before 1870, and was confirmed by pioneer geologist, James Hector, the first director of the NZ Geological Survey. Gold miners were attracted to the area in 1875, during a rush to the nearby Ohinemuri field. Three years later, prospectors Robert Lee and John McCombie discovered a rich lode on the north side of the present town, but were frustrated by the need for a sophisticated process to extract the minerals from the quartz. Eventually they were forced to abandon their claim, which was taken up in the 1880s by a syndicate headed by William Nicholl who called it the Martha Mine.

From 1899, when new technology made the extraction of gold and silver from the quartz relatively simple and inexpensive, Waihi became a bonanza: after ten years it was producing £1 million worth of gold annually. At that time the town's population of about 6,000 people was much larger than that of Hamilton. By the time the Martha Mine was closed in 1952, it had produced £28 million worth of gold and silver.

The name, Waihi, is enshrined in NZ industrial history, because of a strike which occurred there in 1912 among mine workers. The mines were not worked for six months, and in the end the militant strikers were forced out of the town after a good deal of violence.

There are a number of other places throughout NZ called Waihi.

- Seventeen km to the east of the borough of Waihi is Waihi Beach community with a population of just over 1,000.
- Waihi is also a small village in Waihi Bay, at the southern end of Lake Taupo, close to Tokaanu.
- A Waihi Beach is located on the shore line of the South Taranaki Bight, 5 km south-west of Hawera, and a Waihi Stream flows into the Tasman Sea nearby.
- A Waihi River in Central Canterbury flows through a Waihi Gorge, not far north of Geraldine.

- Waihi is the name of an estuary in the western Bay of Plenty, about 35 km south of the entrance to Tauranga Harbour.
- Waihi Point is near the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, in Marlborough.

WAIHOU RIVER

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Waihou River rises on the western side of the Mamaku Plateau, and flows north-westwards for about 135 km into the Firth of Thames south of the Hauraki Gulf, near the township of Thames. The river was originally named the Thames by Captain Cook in 1769 after England's River Thames, but later the Maori name, Waihou, prevailed. For many years the first 80 km were used as a navigable waterway, having been dredged and, in places, straightened by the Matamata pioneer, Josiah Firth. Five km south-west of Te Aroha is the township of Waihou, which takes its name from the river.

There is a Waihou River which flows into the Hokianga Harbour, part of it along the Waihou Valley.

WAIKAREMOANA

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Waikaremoana is a serene and beautiful lake in the south-eastern corner of the Urewera National Park, between northern Hawke's Bay and the eastern Bay of Plenty. A small settlement and locality named after the lake lies in Home Bay in a north-eastern inlet of the lake called Te Whanganuiaparua. The lake has a still and remote beauty, similar to that of the lakes and fiords of the south-western region of the South Island, although on a smaller scale and with more lush and dense bush along its shores and on the hills behind. It is a resort used mainly by people in the region rather than tourists from overseas or major NZ centres, and mainly popular for fishing, boating and tramping.

The area was part of the prized homeland of the Tuhoe people, Children of the Mist, and the first European to penetrate was a Catholic priest, Father Baty, in 1841. The Maori religious leader, Te Kooti, was hunted through the Waikaremoana region after escaping exile in the Chatham Islands, and the last shot of the wars between Maori and Pakeha was reputedly fired in the area in 1872, by Private Nikora te Tehi. The English meaning of Waikaremoana is 'Lake of the Rippling Waters'.

The lake is 615 m above sea level, and its outlet falls 455 m in 8 km to the valley below. The government took advantage of this natural fall to develop a Waikaremoana power scheme with three hydro-electric power stations at Kaitawa, Tuai and Piripaua. Two pipelines take the water from the lake to the Kaitawa station (commissioned in 1948, capacity now 34 MW) and into Lake Kaitawa; then on through Tuai station (commissioned in 1929, capacity now 58 MW) and into Lake Whakamarino and then through Piripaua (commissioned in 1943, capacity now 40 MW) and into Waikaretaheke River.

WAIKATO

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Waikato was a Ngapuhi chief, also known as Hohaia Parati (c. 1790–1877), a close relative of Ruatara, a distant relative of Hongi Hika, and an influential chief at the time of Samuel Marsden. He visited England with Hongi and the missionary, Thomas Kendall, in 1820. On their return to NZ, Waikato was so disgusted by the violence of the musket wars precipitated by Hongi, the orgies of cannibalism that succeeded each fight and by the hardship and hunger it brought to peoples in all the northern North Island districts, that he considered moving his family to New South Wales. Although Waikato never became a Christian, he protected the missionaries consistently over the years until the establishment of British government. He died at the Bay of Islands.

WAIKATO

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Waikato is that region south of South Auckland and the Coromandel Peninsula, west of the southern reaches of the Coromandel Range and the Kaimai Hills, and includes the central and lower reaches of the Waikato River. There are four plains within this area: the Waikato-Waipā Basin, the Waitoa-Waihou Basin, the Hauraki Plains and the lower Waikato Plain. It is one of the most productive grass-growing regions in the world, famous for its dairy products and increasingly for its horticultural products. It benefits from a fertile combination of soil richness, rainfall and sunshine, although at one time farmers experienced major difficulties with the organic or peaty soils which have to be farmed in a careful and knowledgeable way with particular attention to drainage, fertiliser application and stocking practices. It is an intensely farmed region, with a large number of landholders owning relatively small properties compared with most other farming regions of NZ. The industrial, educational and information infrastructure that has grown around the lucrative farming business has seen Hamilton, the main town of the Waikato, grow into a busy servicing centre — from a population of less than 5,000 people in 1910, into the centre of a relatively built-up area with over 120,000 people. The Waikato is also a sheep farming area and has the largest open-cast coal mines in the country.

The region was the scene of some of the longest and most ferocious fighting during the land wars of the 19th century. Most of the best land was confiscated by the government after the Maori were defeated with the help of British army regiments. Some of the land was returned to the Tainui people by an agreement with the government in 1995.

The Waikato River — by far the longest in NZ (425 km from its source Lake Taupo) — flows through dissected remnants of sheets of volcanic rocks of early Pleistocene age (about two million years old) before reaching the flat plains of the Hamilton Basin. This basin has been formed by the dropping of a large block of land between two lines of major fractures (faults) to produce a trough-like depression.

To the west the basin is rimmed by the steep, rugged, partly bush-clad Hakarimata, Taupiri and Kapamahunga Ranges. Their crest line is partly in Triassic and Jurassic rocks and partly in the Kuiti limestone. The extinct volcano of Pirongia, rising to 962 m, dominates the land in the south-west. Its volcanic cone, last active in late Pliocene times (three to four million years ago), is largely bush-covered, although the lower slopes are farmed.

To the east, the Hamilton Basin is bordered by the ranges of hills between Morrinsville and Cambridge. They are composed of Jurassic rocks with cappings of sheets of volcanic rocks (ignimbrites). The basin is filled with some 2,500 m of sediments that range in age from modern swamp deposits at the surface to marine sandstones and siltstones of Oligocene age (37 to 24 million years ago) or older.

Each eruption in the Taupo region sent masses of pumice down the Waikato Valley, leading to enormous accumulations in the lowlands. Major pumice deposits built up during the periods 23,000 to 18,000 and 16,000 to 12,000 years ago. The largest deposit, however, was related to the ad 120 eruption of Taupo which, with others, built up the level of the Waikato Valley. A vast pumice plain was built out in all directions and extended some distance into the Firth of Thames. Various beds of volcanic ash form the upper layers of the Hamilton basin and mantle the surrounding hills.

From Ngaruawahia, the Waikato River flows through the Hakarimata-Taupiri Range to Huntly and then through the Lower Waikato Basin and out to the sea. The Lower Waikato Basin, consisting of a series of low depressions and rolling hills, contains the rich deposits of the Waikato coalfield, laid down in extensive swamps during Eocene times, 53 to 37 million years ago. The geographic limits of the coalfield correspond more or less to the lowlands lying between the coastal highlands of the west, and the hills separating the Waikato from the Hauraki depression in the east. The coals are sub-bituminous and occur in seams that in some areas can exceed 25 m in thickness, although 5 m is more common. Reserves of coal total 77 million tons at Maramarua, 133 million at Huntly, and 52 million at Rotowaro.

WAIKATO MUSEUM OF ART AND HISTORY

Waikato Museum of Art and History is a combination of two separate institutions — the Waikato Art Gallery founded in the 1940s and the Waikato Museum founded in 1965. The amalgamation into one administrative unit as a department of the Hamilton City Council occurred in 1972. It is now a museum of fine art, history and archaeology and reports to the city council through the recreation and welfare committee. It is professionally staffed with a director, curators of fine arts, history and archaeology. A Tainui Trainer — a young Maori scholar appointed for five years — undertakes university studies in Maori language and archaeology while training in museum procedure.

The collection policy of the museum places emphasis on items of significant cultural and artistic value to NZ, with a secondary interest in Pacific material. The strength of the collection at present is ethnology with its strong Waikato region and Maori basis.

The predominant exhibit is Te Winika, the great war canoe, which was built in the 1830s, partially destroyed during the land wars of the 1860s and was restored in 1938 before being given in trust to the museum by the Maori Queen, Dame Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu.

The fine arts collection covers the whole range of NZ art. Major contemporary artists are included and among the historical works are watercolours by John Kinder and von Tempsky.

The building housing the museum is on the banks of the Waikato River. Its design incorporates many international contemporary display concepts.

WAIKATO UNIVERSITY

(see University of Waikato)

WAIKINO

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Waikino is a township at the eastern end of the Karangahake Gorge, 7 km south-west from Waihi and 12 km south-east of Paeroa, which was the site of the huge Victoria Battery in the heyday of Waihi's Martha Mine.

The crushing plant was built on the south side of the Ohinemuri River, opposite Waikino, at the end of the 19th century to crush the quartz brought out from the Martha mine for the extraction of gold. It was easily the largest in NZ and one of the biggest in the world. The battery was built on the site because of the readily available water power from the river. The Victoria Battery closed down in 1952.

WAIKOROPUPU

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Waikoropupu is a locality on the banks of the Waikoropupu River, 8 km north-west from Takaka, in Golden Bay County, Nelson, and best known for the freshwater spring nearby. The Waikoropupu Springs have an outflow of 2,160 litres every 24 hours, said to be one of the largest volumes from a freshwater spring in the world. A special viewing platform and picnic ground are in place adjacent to the spring which comes up through fissures in the limestone rock.

WAIKOUAITI

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Waikouaiti is a small township on the east coast of the South Island, 42 km north-east of Dunedin and 70 km south-west of Oamaru. It was the site of one of the earliest settlements in the South Island. John Jones established one of his several whaling stations on the coast near Waikouaiti in 1837, and two years later bought a large tract of land and arranged for a group of farm workers from New South Wales to settle there. They arrived in 1840, and by 1843 Jones settled his own family there, on what is today known as Matanaka Farm.

WAIMATE

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Waimate is a town of 4,800 people midway between Timaru (45 km to the north-east) and Oamaru (45 km to the south) on State Highway 82, and only 7 km from State Highway 1. It is 160 km north of Dunedin and 208 km south of Christchurch. Waimate is the administrative centre for the Waimate District (population 8,000) and servicing centre for a sheep farming district, with some dairying, market gardening, fruitgrowing and berry fruit and flower growing.

In pre-European times, the Maori village of Te Waimatemate was located on the edge of a huge totara forest, close to where the town is today. The first European to arrive was Michael Studholme who negotiated the purchase of the Te Waimate Station in 1854 from the local chief Te Huruhuru and farming it with his brother, John. As they bought more land, the brothers at one time owned more than 40,000 ha. The locality of Studholme, a few kilometres to the east of Waimate is named after Michael.

A rough-sawn totara cottage built by Studholme on his arrival in the area, with mud floors and thatched roof, called 'The Cuddy', is still in existence. In fact, the town and district remain strongly conscious of their history. The Margaret Cruickshank Memorial celebrates the memory of the (Waimate-born) second woman to graduate in medicine in NZ. She practised in the town. There is a memorial to Chief Te Huruhuru, and a stone cairn marks the point on Lower Hook Beach where Edward Shortland met the touring Bishop Selwyn.

The town site was surveyed and planned in 1858, became a borough in 1879 by which time it was an important sawmilling centre. When the first steam locomotive pulled into Waimate in 1877, there were five sawmills in operation.

Waimate North, a locality in the Bay of Islands was one of the original European settlements, the country's first inland mission station, established by Samuel Marsden in 1830. It was then known as Te Waimate. The station was built around a farm, consistent with Marsden's conviction that Maori ought to be taught European agricultural techniques with the new temperate zone plants brought in from the northern hemisphere. The original Georgian-style mission house, built in 1832, still stands. The name was changed to Waimate North after the South Island settlement became more significant following European settlement there more than 30 years ago.

WAINUI

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Wainui is probably the most common place name in NZ, meaning ‘big river’ in Maori. Among the wainuis are: Wainui River at Mangonui, Northland; Wainui River, Nelson; Wainui in Wainui Bay, Whangaroa, Northland; Wainui at Opotiki; Wainui Beach at Gisborne; Wainui at Akaroa; Wainui in the Rangitikei; Wainui Inlet, on the estuary of the Wainui River, Nelson and Wainui, a locality on the eastern shoreline of the Wainui Inlet; Wainui Island in the Kerikeri Inlet, Northland; Wainui in Rodney County, Northland; Wainui North near Tauranga.

And ‘Wainui’ is itself a prefix for other place names such as Wainuiomata.

WAIOURU

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Waiouru is a small town in the central North Island desert, 815 m above sea level, 33 km north-west from Taihape, and the site of the NZ Army's largest military establishment. The Waiouru railway station is on the North Island Main Trunk line, between Taihape and Ohakune, and the settlement is on the Desert Road, a section of the main highway between Auckland and Wellington.

The military camp has been sited there for many years because of the surrounding hundreds of square kilometres of largely uninhabited, relatively barren countryside available for manoeuvres. The desert, as the area is known, has bitterly cold winters and searingly hot summers, a continental-type climate found in NZ only there and in central regions of the South Island. (*See also* Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum.)

WAIPAPA

Waipapa hydro-electric power station lies in an attractive setting near the junction of the Waikato and Waipapa Rivers, at the head of Lake Arapuni, about 11 km below the Maratai station. It forms Lake Waipapa, the seventh man-made lake on the Waikato River. It was commissioned in 1961 and its generating capacity is 51 MW.

WAIPAWA

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Waipawa is a Central Hawke's Bay town, 40 km south-west from Hastings, 84 km north-east of Woodville and 8 km north-east of Waipukurau. It is situated on the northern bank of the Waipawa River, just north-west of its confluence with the Tukituki River. Waipawa became a county town in 1884, a borough in 1908, was incorporated into a local authority administrative district in 1978 when it was combined with Waipawa County. It is now a ward in the Central Hawke's Bay District and its administrative centre. The district includes Waipukurau and has a total population of 12,500. The population of the town is just under 2,000. It services a wealthy pastoral farming district with sheep, cattle, deer and lately some goats. The area under crops and horticulture is expanding.

The region was fought over by the Rangitane and the Ngati Kahungunu for many years before the arrival of the Europeans. The pioneer settler was F S Abbott who took out a grazing lease on the area in 1851 and by 1854 had secured the land on which his 'Abbotsford' run was developed. Before the end of the 1850s, the town of Abbotsford was starting to grow with three houses and a store and the town was laid out in 1860. Twelve months later, Waipawa had churches, four hotels and a number of stores, and claims to be the oldest established town in Hawke's Bay. The name of Abbotsford did not take, and the more euphonious old Maori name for the region, Waipawa, came back.

WAIPOUA FOREST

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Waipoua Forest, covering 15,000 ha in Northland, about 50 km north-west of Dargaville, is the last substantial remnant of the original kauri forests that once covered much of the northern North Island. The original Waipoua block of 14,285 ha was purchased from the Maori by the government in 1876 for European settlement, but in 1906, 9,166 ha were set aside for state forestry purposes, and then made subject to forest management by the Forests Act of 1922.

Some milling was done during World War Two as part of the war effort, but this aroused widespread opposition. After a petition with 70,000 signatures was received by parliament, more than 9,000 ha were made a forest sanctuary in 1952. The forest preserves not only kauri, but hundreds of other trees and plants of botanical interest. A caretaker's cottage, built in the early years of this century, has been maintained as a museum of the kauri timber era.

WAIPU

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Waipu is a township 40 km south-east from Whangarei, 2 km in from the east coast of Northland, founded in 1853 by an emigrant group of Scottish Highlanders who had left home a generation before and settled for a time in Nova Scotia. The Scots had been pushed out of their original home by the ‘Sutherland clearances’ of the early 19th century and settled in Nova Scotia. But a dissatisfied group under the leadership of Norman McLeod, a severe Presbyterian minister, moved out in 1851, first to Australia and then NZ. Others followed from the Canadian settlement later. The background of this close-knit group is contained in exhibits in the Waipu House of Memories, a museum set up on the centennial of the settlement.

Waipu Cove is a beach resort on the coast 8 km south of the Waipu township, and Waipu Caves is a locality 12 km to the north-west of the town, near some caves in the limestone hills.

WAIPUKURAU

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Waipukurau, a township in Central Hawke's Bay dating from the 1860s, serves a rich sheep farming area. It is 8 km south-west of Waipawa and 50 km south-west of Hastings. It was declared a borough in 1912, in 1977 was amalgamated with the Waipukurau County to form Waipukurau District, and in 1989 became part of the Central Hawke's Bay District, with its twin town of Waipawa. Waipukurau's population is 4,500.

WAIRAKEI

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Wairakei, in the Waiora Valley, 10 km north of Taupo, sits astride an active volcanic fault running from Mt Ruapehu through Taupo, on to Rotorua, and then on to White Island out in the Bay of Plenty. Wairakei's famous 'Geyser Valley' has been a tourist attraction since the 1880s, when tourism pioneer, Robert Graham, a former Superintendent of the Auckland Province, established an accommodation house there. Wairakei's geothermal power station was the second of its type in the world when it was commissioned in 1958, preceded only by a small station at Lardarello in Italy in 1913. There are now similar plants in the US and Japan. A consortium of NZ, British and Swiss firms did the construction work. The scheme is based on the tapping of a vast underground water system that has been heated by very hot rocks. Steam is released by drilling to relieve the great pressure on the hot water, thus causing it to boil and release steam. In order to release steam at the highest pressures, drilling goes down to about 600 m, close to one of the near-vertical fissures in the lower rock strata. More than 100 bores have been drilled, but not all have released commercial quantities of steam. In general the steam flows have been falling off and modifications have been made to provide additional steam to restore the station's output. Current capacity is 153 MW.

WAIRARAPA

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Wairarapa is the region extending 65 km eastwards from the Tararua Range to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, and 130 km northwards from Palliser Bay to a line extending eastwards from the Manawatu Gorge. It was one of the earliest settled parts of NZ, and the first region in which sheep farming was undertaken on any scale. In 1844 a group of settlers, aware of the affluence which was being achieved in Australia with flocks of sheep, moved into the Wairarapa and leased large areas of land from the local Maori. Although there were difficulties in gaining access, it was an open plain, unlike most of the rest of the North Island which carried a heavy covering of forest. The main town is Masterton.

Lake Wairarapa, covering 70 km², spreads from the eastern foot of the Rimutaka Range, in the southern part of Wairarapa. The lake is fed by the Tauherenikau River from the north, and drains into the Ruamahanga River from the south-east.

WAIRAU AFFRAY

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Wairau Affray occurred in the Wairau Valley on 17 June 1843. A party of 50 Europeans, led by Captain Arthur Wakefield and including a Police Magistrate, walked into the Wairau Valley from Nelson to deliver a warrant against Te Rauparaha and another formidable warrior chief, Rangihaeata. The warrant accused them of arson in an earlier action to prevent a European survey of the disputed Wairau Valley land. When Wakefield's party found the chiefs, they refused to accompany the Europeans as captives, although they agreed they would later accept adjudication on the matter of land ownership. While the two parties were conferring, a gun was accidentally fired by one of the Europeans and, during a short outburst of firing, individuals on both sides were killed. The settlers began to retreat, and Wakefield ordered them to lay down their guns in a bid to prevent further bloodshed. Some of them refused and continued to fight, and then Rangihaeata demanded utu for the death of his wife, Te Rongo, who had been killed by a stray shot. Wakefield and others in the European party were then executed.

The incident struck fear into the hearts of settlers in Nelson and Wellington, many of whom demanded that the government take revenge. After a period the Governor, Robert FitzRoy, spoke to the Maori leaders involved, including Te Rauparaha, and his verdict was that the Maori had been provoked by the unreasonable behaviour of the Europeans. FitzRoy was never forgiven for this act, which was regarded as cowardice by many of the colonists. The incident was once called perjoratively called the Wairau 'massacre', but it now accepted that the Maori were provoked.

The Wairau Valley, now an attractive farming locality, is about 40 km south-west of Blenheim. The **Wairau River**, 257 km long, rises in the Spenser Mountains, and flows through the Wairau Valley into the Pacific at Cloudy Bay.

WAIRAU BAR

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Wairau Bar, a narrow bank separating the estuaries of the Wairau and Opawa Rivers from Cloudy Bay, in central Marlborough, about 18 km east of Blenheim, is the site of archaeological discoveries which have revealed much about the moa-hunter period of Maori history. In 1939, a 13-year-old boy accidentally discovered the grave of a chief who had lived there many hundreds of years before the estimated arrival of the mythical Great Fleet in the 14th century, once accepted as the first arrival of Maori in this country. The investigations of the site have been more or less continuous since but the first work was recorded in the book, *The Moa-Hunter Period of Maori Culture*, in 1956 by ethnologist Dr Roger Duff, director of the Canterbury Museum. Discoveries of human and moa bones, moa eggs and early Polynesian artifacts established with certainty the establishment of Maori in NZ by at least the 12th century.

WAIROA

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Wairoa, a town of 6,000 people in northern Hawke's Bay, about 120 km north-east of Napier and 95 km south-west of Gisborne, is the administrative centre of the Wairoa District which has a population of 10,600. The township is 3 km from the mouth of the Wairoa River. The area was settled fairly late, because the Maori were reluctant to sell the land and because of the difficulty of access, either by road or through the unreliable river port. Some sheep farming was done on leased areas in the 1850s, and in 1865 the government bought a block for a town site. A settlement took root there in 1866, when a garrison was established during the unsettled period of the land wars. The town's original name was Clyde, but it was changed back to the old Maori name, Te Wairoa, to avoid confusion with Clyde in Central Otago. It became a borough in 1909, and the administrative headquarters of the Wairoa District, an area with just over 10,000 people, in 1989.

Another **Wairoa River**, often known as the Northern Wairoa River, flows from the central area of the North Auckland peninsula into Kaipara Harbour.

Wairoa is a common place name and there are three other Wairoa Rivers: one flowing into Tasman Bay from the Richmond Range in Nelson; another into Tauranga Harbour from the Kaimai Range; and another into the Hauraki Gulf from the Hunua Ranges. These ivers give their name to other geographical features: there is a Wairoa Bay in the Bay of Islands.

WAITAKI

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Waitaki is a major South Island river with a huge catchment area which gives its name to the North Otago region along whose northerly boundary with Waimate it flows, on its way from its source at Lake Benmore to its mouth 110 km away on the east coast. The settlement of Waitaki is on the southern side of the river mouth, 22 km north-east of Oamaru. The catchment area is one of the most valuable hydro-electric power resources in NZ, and one of the many stations in the region is named the Waitaki power station, on the river, 6 km above Kurow.

It was the first dam in the country to be built across a major river whose diversion was not possible during construction. The station was commissioned in 1935 and its generating capacity is now 105 MW.

There is a Waitaki Bluff on the west coast of Westland. Waitaki is the South Island form of Waitangi.

WAITANGI

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Waitangi is a national historic reserve on the northern side of the mouth of the Waitangi River, on the western shore of the Bay of Islands, close to Paihia on the other side of the mouth of the river, and almost directly opposite the township of Russell. It was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The ‘Treaty House’ on the reserve was the original home of pioneer settler and British resident, James Busby, who arrived in 1833. After Busby’s death the home passed to his family and changed hands a number of times, until it was bought by the Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, in 1932, along with 400 ha of surrounding land, and presented to the nation as a historic reserve. Ironically — considering the emotional protesting against the Treaty of Waitangi which has occurred in recent years on Waitangi Day (February 6) — the name translates as ‘noisy or weeping water’.

Waitangi is also the name of the principal town on Chatham Island.

WAITARA

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Waitara is a town of 6,800 people, 16 km north-east of New Plymouth. It is the centre of a dairy farming area, and the coastal area is a popular resort for swimming and fishing. It was made a borough in 1904, and was incorporated into the New Plymouth District in 1989. Waitara has rich historical associations. Before European settlement the area was on the main route between the Waikato and Taranaki districts, was closely settled, and was an area of great tension as inter-tribal war parties moved across it. In the 1820s, to escape this constant strife, a large party of the local Ngati Awa moved south to Waikanae. About 1850, however, many of them moved back, reoccupied their tribal lands alongside the Waitara River, and established strong commercial ties with the European settlers at New Plymouth, providing them with wheat, potatoes and maize. When pressure from the Europeans to expand their land holdings occurred, there was friction among the Maori over the sale of land.

In 1859 a local minor chief, Teira, offered the government a land holding on the west side of the river, in the face of stout opposition from other members of his tribe. The government representatives accepted and, after a much higher ranked chief, Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake, refused to sanction the sale, martial law was declared and New Plymouth was garrisoned. This precipitated a war which raged through the district for a year and, indeed, presaged the land wars of the 1860s. Many Europeans at the time realised the Maori were entirely in the right and the land greed of settlers was the cause. Their view has been vindicated by history.

The **Waitara River**, just over 100 km long, rises in the broken country of inland North Taranaki, winds its way in a southerly direction to near Stratford, where it turns north-west and flows into the Tasman Sea at Waitara.

WAITEMATA HARBOUR

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Waitemata Harbour cuts into the eastern side of the Auckland isthmus, and serves as the city's main commercial port. It is actually an inlet of the Hauraki Gulf, opening between Devonport on the North Shore and Rangitoto Island. It has some fine beaches and good stretches for sailing and is the most frequently-used Auckland recreational resource. The harbour has given its name to Waitemata City, which was created in 1974 from a number of local authority areas on the north-western shoreline of the Manukau Harbour extending northwards on the west of the city, and through to the inner reaches of the Waitemata Harbour.

WAITOMO CAVES

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Waitomo Caves is a complex of three limestone caves — Waitomo, Ruakuri and Aranui — in hills near Otorohanga, 20 km north of Te Kuiti and 75 km south-west of Hamilton. The caves, with their glow-worms, are one of NZ's major tourist attractions and a tourist hotel is situated nearby. The caves have been carved out of the limestone hills by underground streams over many thousands of years. Stalactites, stalagmites and intricate limestone pillars give them a weird beauty. Visitors may make short excursions through the caves on foot and in boats. The Maori knew of the existence of at least one of the caves. The first European to explore the Waitomo Cave is believed to have been a surveyor, Frederick Mace, in 1887, accompanied by a local Maori farmer, Tana Tinorau, who owned the land on which the Cave is situated. The beautiful 'glow-worm grotto', with its myriad of tiny lights suspended from the ceiling, was immediately an attraction to NZers and overseas visitors.

Ruakuri Cave was discovered in 1904 by a nearby landowner, James Holden, and Aranui Cave in 1911 by a Maori from Waitomo, Ruruku Aranui, during a pig-hunting expedition. These two caves are about 3 km away from Waitomo Cave, but all three are known collectively as Waitomo Caves.

Waitomo District was formed as a local authority administrative area in 1976 when the Waitomo County Council and Te Kuiti Borough Council amalgamated; and it was reformed during the local government re-organisation in 1989, still as an administrative district, with just under 10,000 people. The Maori dwellers in the region in pre-European times were the Maniapoto who had settled in the amphitheatre site in which Te Kuiti sits, called Taupiri-o-te-Rangi.

WAIUKU

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Waiuku is a town at the most southerly tip of the Manukau Harbour, 65 km south from Auckland City, covering an area of 593 ha, with a population of 4,300. Until the late 1960s, the town was a small servicing centre for the surrounding farmers, with a population of less than 2,000. Since then the NZ Steel development at Glenbrook has altered the town. During the first years of the 1980s Waiuku became the fastest-growing borough in NZ. There is still substantial farming in the district — dairying, sheep raising, market gardening and other forms of horticulture, as well as forestry. But servicing the steel industry community has become its main role. The area has been settled since the days of the moa-hunters and the first European known to have landed there was missionary Samuel Marsden in 1820. Two years later the area was totally abandoned following a raid by the Ngapuhi, led by Hongi Hika on one of his musket skirmishes from Northland.

Missionaries and some of the Maori who had fled the Ngapuhi were back in the area by 1835 and by the 1850s Waiuku was a staging post for the transport of produce from the flourishing Maori farms of the Waikato to Auckland. The produce came down the Waikato River, through Waiuku and across the Manukau to Onehunga. The portage through Waiuku is over about 3,000 m of low-lying land from the headwaters of the Awaroa Stream to the Waiuku Estuary. It had been a transit for Maori for centuries. A cairn at the foot of Queen Street in the town marks the Waiuku end of what was known as the ‘Awaroa Portage’.

The character of Waiuku has changed markedly since the population began to grow strongly at the end of the 1970s and into the 1980s, and there are now a number of light secondary industries in the town to exploit the labour available, among them textile and confectionery manufacturing.

WAKA

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Waka is the Maori word for canoe, and socially a group of tribes associated by common descent from ancestors who arrived in NZ in one of the immigrant canoes of tradition — aotea, arawa, horouta, kurahaupo, mataatua, tainui, takitimu and tokomaru — all of which have separate entries. (See lwi.)

WAKATIPU

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Wakatipu, the second largest lake in the South Island, after Te Anau, and covers 293 km², lies at the southern end of the Southern Alps in Central Otago, at an altitude of 312 m and with a depth of 378 m at its deepest point. Wakatipu is a glacial trench, 77 km long. It is fed by the Dart, Rees, Greenstone and Lochy Rivers, and its main outlet is the Kawarau River, a tributary of the Clutha. The lake is surrounded by mountains in a breath-taking setting, which makes it and its major township, Queenstown, an attraction central to the NZ tourism industry.

A young sheep drover, Nathaniel Chalmers, is believed to have been the first European to find the lake. He arrived there with two Maori guides in 1853, in search of suitable country to farm sheep. A number of other Europeans explored the district during the 1850s, but the first farmers to settle there were brothers, John and Taylor White.

Close to the lake is Walter Peak, a famous 26,000-ha high country sheep and cattle station developed in the 1880s by Hugh McKenzie. There is a day trip to the station by launch for tourists from Queenstown.

WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon

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[Arthur Wakefield](#)

[David Wakefield](#)

[William Wakefield](#)

[Felix Wakefield](#)

[Edward Jerningham Wakefield](#)

[Oliver Wakefield](#)

[Edward Wakefield](#)

Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796–1862), an Englishman, whose theories on colonisation were a powerful influence on the settlement and early development of Canada and South Australia, was the principal force behind the organised colonisation of NZ. Wakefield was born in London, the eldest in a large family, and proved recalcitrant both as a child and young man. After a year at Westminster School, he refused to return and was sent to Edinburgh High School, leaving there after two years. In 1816, while holding a minor diplomatic post, he persuaded a wealthy young woman, Eliza Susan Pattle, to elope with him. She died young and left Wakefield with a daughter and a son, Edward Jerningham, who later played a significant part in the young NZ colony. In 1826, while working as an attaché at the British Embassy in Paris, Wakefield, in collusion with his brother, William, made a second runaway marriage — this time with an heiress, Ellen Turner, still a schoolgirl and the daughter of a Cheshire manufacturer. The family intercepted the couple at Calais, and the daughter was persuaded to return with them to England. The Wakefield brothers were tried at Lancaster Assizes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Edward Gibbon Wakefield wrote two books during his imprisonment, *The Punishment of Death* and *A Letter from Sydney*, the second of which outlined some of his philosophy of colonisation and attracted the interest of well-placed people.

On his release, Wakefield founded the Colonisation Society to propagate his ideas for establishing British colonies, and he was involved in the setting up of the South Australia Association which preceded British legislation providing for the founding of a colony there. He withdrew from the scheme, following a disagreement on the price of land in the new settlement. During the late 1830s, Wakefield was involved as an adviser on matters concerning Britain and Canada, but he directed most of his energy to organising the NZ Company settlement in Wellington. The first settlers sailed in May 1839, under the leadership of his brother William.

In the early 1840s Wakefield was briefly a member of the Canadian Assembly, but again fell out with officialdom over the sale of land. Following the death of his brother, Arthur, in the Wairau Affray in 1843, he made submissions to the House of Commons Select Committee on NZ, as a fierce row developed within the British government on how much official support should be given to the NZ Company. He said the company should be given the rights of self-government within the settlement. Having been involved in the organisation of the Wellington, Nelson, Wanganui and New Plymouth settlements, he then collaborated with John Godley on plans for the Church of England colony in Canterbury.

His long campaign for increased self-government for the colonists had had some influence on the passing of the Constitution Bill of 1852, and that year he sailed for Canterbury and began his involvement in NZ politics. He was immediately in conflict with Sir George Grey, the Governor, but late in 1853 was elected both to the Wellington Provincial Council and the House of Representatives. He suffered ill-health — as he had during the late 1840s — and was never a force in either the council or parliament, from both of which he retired during the mid-1850s. He remained in Wellington until his death.

Wakefield's theories were an attempt to create ordered, civilised and self-sufficient settlements in the new colonies, but were not flexible enough to adapt to local circumstances and conditions. There is no doubt, however, that his ideas had a strong influence on life in the early days of organised settlement in NZ.

Wakefield was a man of powerful personality and inordinate ambition, and the flaws these qualities so often carry with them were evident — the need for power, the desire to have his own way.

Other members of the Wakefield family had a more direct influence on NZ life.

WAKEFIELD, Arthur

A younger brother, Arthur Wakefield (1799–1843), joined the Royal Navy at the age of 11, and served with some distinction before his promotion to a command in 1839. Two years later he retired from the Navy and became the NZ Company's agent for the Nelson settlement. After his arrival in Nelson, he was responsible for planning the town's layout and for organising an administration. When he felt the land available was inadequate to meet the demands of forthcoming settlers, he and others decided to prepare for expansion into other areas including the Tuamarina area of Marlborough. He believed the NZ Company already owned the land concerned, but when this was disputed by Maori led by Te Rauparaha, the result was the Wairau Affray, in which Arthur Wakefield was killed. He was perhaps the most able and balanced of the family.

WAKEFIELD, David

David Wakefield (1798–1858), another brother of Edward Gibbon, qualified as a lawyer and emigrated to New Plymouth under the assumed name of 'Bowler' in 1842. After the death of his brother, Arthur, he revealed his identity, moved to Wellington and practised law there until his death. He was Attorney-General for New Munster from 1847 to 1853, and acted as a temporary Supreme Court Judge for a period in 1855–56, during the absence from NZ of the Chief Justice.

WAKEFIELD, William

William Wakefield (1803–48), the brother who helped Edward Gibbon abduct Ellen Turner, having served his sentence in Lancaster Castle, travelled widely on his release. He served the Portuguese government before joining the British Legion in Spain, where a distinguished career ended with his promotion to command the Third Legion with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He became principal agent for the NZ Company, sailed in the *Tory*, and negotiated the purchase of land for the NZ Company settlements in the Cook Strait area and also in the Hokianga. As chief executive in the colony for the company, Wakefield was virtually the government for several months at the end of 1839 and, when Hobson ruled in 1840 that no land purchases could be recognised until approved by government commissioners, he was in an invidious position. Problems over land acquisition caused great tension in the 1840s, and were responsible for a duel fought between Wakefield and Isaac Featherston. He died in Wellington.

WAKEFIELD, Felix

Felix Wakefield (1807–75), the youngest of the five Wakefield brothers, emigrated to Tasmania in the 1830s, returned to London after his farming ventures were unsuccessful, farmed in Canterbury for three years after joining the Canterbury settlement in 1851, returned to England, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel as an engineer with the British Army in the Crimea, and returned to NZ in 1863. He was secretary to James Bradshaw, government agent on the Otago goldfields, for three years until 1870 and died in Christchurch.

WAKEFIELD, Edward Jerningham

Edward Jerningham Wakefield (1820–79), the only son of Edward Gibbon, acted as secretary to his father in Canada in the 1830s and secretary to his uncle, Colonel Wakefield, with whom he travelled to NZ in the ship *Tory*. He is best remembered now for his *Adventures in NZ*, a lively account of colonial life, published in 1845 soon after his return to England, where he was again occupied on NZ Company business.

He emigrated to NZ again in 1850, settled in Canterbury and then moved to Wellington. He was elected to parliament in 1853 but lost his seat in 1855. He was elected to the Wellington Provincial Council in 1857. He served in parliament again from 1871 to 1875, as a Member for Christchurch East. He died in Ashburton.

WAKEFIELD, Oliver

Two sons of Felix Wakefield, the same generation as Edward Jerningham, also made some impact on NZ life. Oliver Wakefield (1844–84) was born in Tasmania, educated in London and came to NZ in 1863, joining the Mines Department. He became Under-Secretary of the department and a leading public servant, before his accidental death at the age of 40.

WAKEFIELD, Edward

Edward Wakefield (1845–1924) was also born in Tasmania, educated in London, and came to NZ with his brother, Oliver, in 1863. At the age of 21 he became private secretary to the Premier, Stafford, and for the following four years was secretary to the Cabinet. He was later editor of the *Timaru Herald* and leader writer for the *Otago Daily Times*, the *NZ Times* and *The Press* in Christchurch.

He was MP for Geraldine from 1875 until 1881, and for Selwyn from 1884 until 1887, having served briefly as Colonial Secretary in Atkinson's week-long administration. He was a brilliant, witty man who lacked substance and failed to fulfil his early promise. He wrote a social survey, *NZ After Fifty Years* (1889).

WALKER, John George

John George Walker (1952–) won the gold medal for the 1500 m at the Montreal Olympics in 1976. He had become the first man to break three minutes and 50 seconds for the mile, when he established a world record of three minutes and 49.4 seconds at Goteborg, Sweden, in August 1975. Walker was born in Auckland and, while still in his teens, showed promise of expanding yet further NZ's extraordinary success at international level in middle distance and distance running events. Walker gradually became admired as much for his willingness to take on all comers through the 1970s and early 1980s, as for his record of successes. He was among the top half-dozen in the world over a mile, and 1500 m, for nearly ten years, and the first to run 100 sub-4-minute miles. He retired in 1992 after a leg injury prevented him from attempting to run the first four-minute mile by a 40-year-old.

WALKWAYS ACT

Walkways Act of 1975 was designed, in its own words, to establish 'walking tracks over public and private land so that the people of NZ may have safe unimpeded foot access to the countryside for the benefit of physical recreation, as well as for the enjoyment of the outdoor environment and the natural and pastoral beauty and historical and cultural qualities of the area through which they pass'. The legislation provided for a NZ Walkway Commission.

The commission's function was taken over by the Department of Conservation in 1989. No progress had been made since earlier in the decade when the commission reported that, aided by its 12 district committees, it had established 100 walkways, but only two required more than a day's tramp. In the early 1990s, the Te Araroa ('the long pathway') Trust was formed and set a deadline of 1 January 2001 for the long dreamed of continuous walking trail from North Cape to the Bluff. The concept is to work with local authorities, tramping clubs and service organisations to push a foot track through their regions, linking up with those that come to their borders. The first 20 km, from Waitangi to Kerikeri, was opened by Prime Minister Jim Bolger in February 1995.

WALLABIES

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Wallabies and kangaroos were both introduced into NZ from Australia from the 1870s, for game and the skin trade, but only the wallabies survived. Six species have become naturalised: the dama, or tammar; the parma, or white-throated; the red-necked or scrub; black-tailed or swamp; black-striped; and brush-tailed rock wallaby.

- The dama or tammar wallaby (*Macropus eugenii*) was introduced to Kawau Island by Sir George Grey, and is now found there and in the Rotorua district from where it is believed to be spreading.
- The parma or white-throated wallaby (*M. parma*) was also introduced by Grey, is still thriving on Kawau and is now so rare in Australia that specimens have been sent back to re-establish the animal there.
- The black-tailed or swamp wallaby (*M. bicolor*), brush-tailed rock wallaby (*M. penicillata*) and black-striped wallaby (*M. dorsalis*) are found on islands in the Hauraki Gulf as well as on Kawau, and round the Bay of Plenty region, although the black-striped wallaby is now very rare.
- The species which has become most strongly established is the red-necked or scrub wallaby (*M. rufogriseus*) descended from one male and two females released in South Canterbury, near the Hunter Hills, in 1874. The species has thrived on the tussock grassland and scrub in the Hunter Hills region, and the population became so large that control operations have been mounted on a large scale over the years since 1947. They compete with sheep grazing the area and damage crops, native plant life and even exotic tree seedlings.

WALLACE, William Joseph

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William Joseph Wallace, (1878–1972), one of the greatest All Blacks in the history of the game, was nicknamed ‘Carbine’ while he was playing, and his total of 379 points scored for NZ remained a record for half a century until passed by Don Clarke. He was born and educated at Wellington, first played for NZ in 1903 as a three-quarter, was included in the 1904 team and then on the famous ‘Originals’ tour in 1905, during which played in all five internationals, three times on the wing, once at centre and once at fullback. He scored 246 points on the tour. Wallace played 51 matches for NZ between 1903 and his retirement in 1908, 11 of them internationals and his points came from 36 tries, 114 conversions, nine penalty goals, two dropped goals, and two goals from marks.

During the 1930s, he served at national level as a rugby administrator and became one of the grand old characters of the game as he lived into his 90s.

WALSH, Alfred Wilson

Alfred Wilson Walsh (1859–1916), a significant artist from the 1880s until World War One, was born at Kyneton, in Victoria, and came to NZ as a child, his father probably lured by the gold rush. Walsh worked as a draughtsman in the Public Works Department but studied painting at the Dunedin Art School and under George O'Brien. In 1886 he was appointed to the staff of the Canterbury Art School, where he taught for 24 years. He exhibited at the Otago Art Society and the Canterbury Society of Arts before moving to Auckland in 1912, where he exhibited at the Auckland Society of Arts. During his Canterbury period he was greatly influenced by W K Sprott, and some of his loveliest works were done in Sprott's company.

WALSH BROTHERS

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Walsh Brothers were outstanding NZ pioneer aviators. **Leo Austin Walsh** (1881–1951) was born in Yorkshire, and emigrated with his family to Auckland in 1883. His younger brother **Vivian Claude Walsh** (1888–1950), was born in Auckland. Leo became a mechanic and engineer, and in 1909 he and Vivian built an aeroplane. For many years it was believed to be the first aeroplane ever constructed in NZ, but it is now claimed that the first aircraft was built by Richard Pearse. Vivian Walsh taught himself to fly this aircraft without any help or tuition, and took it into the air on 5 February 1910. In 1914 the brothers built a sea-plane, certainly the first of this type built here, and flew it in January 1915.

They then established a flying school, which had trained 110 pilots for the Royal Flying Corps by the end of World War One. They later trained civilian pilots and flew a number of pioneering routes in NZ and in Fiji.

Vivian was the first NZer to hold a pilot's licence issued by the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, but Leo never qualified as a pilot. Both boys were educated at King's College, Auckland, and their flying school was based at Mission Bay in Auckland's eastern suburbs.

WANAKA

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Wanaka is the name of one of the lakes in the South Island Lakes Country, and of a township situated at its southern tip. Lake Wanaka is 193 km² in area, and has a long narrow shape — 45 km² long by about 5 km wide. It is a major tourism resource. The lake occupies a glaciated trench on the eastern side of the Southern Alps in Central Otago, and is fed by a number of rivers including the Makarora and the Matukituki, and its outlet is the Clutha River. The first European to explore the region is thought to have been Nathaniel Chalmers in 1853, accompanied by two Maori guides.

The township of Wanaka, with more than 2,000 people, is situated on an inlet at the southern tip of Lake Wanaka, 70 km north-east of Queenstown. It is a tourist resort with beaches for swimming and plenty of opportunities for skiing, boating, tramping, fishing and ice skating in season.

WANGANUI

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Wanganui, a city on the west coast of the North Island near the mouth of the Whanganui River, became one of the most important and prosperous early European settlements in the country. It was declared a city in 1924 and, at the 1926 census, was the largest provincial city in NZ with 26,521 people. It went into a long period of decline after that, and did not reach this total again until after World War Two. Wanganui became the administrative centre for the Wanganui District in 1989 with a population of 41,200. The city is 200 km north-east of Wellington and serves a rich, sheep farming region. It has limited port facilities at nearby Castlecliff, to the north of the mouth of the Whanganui River.

The Whanganui River — the second longest in the North Island at 290 km — rises on Mt Tongariro and winds in a long south-westerly curve through the central volcanic plateau to the Tasman Sea near the city. It was an important transport route for Maori over many hundreds of years, and for the early European settlers. It was a major area of Maori settlement with a large number of easily fortified pa on the cliffs along its length, and it was the scene of many territorial wars among the tribes. The first Europeans known to have spent any time in the area were a group of traders in 1831, led by a dealer in preserved Maori heads, Joe Rowe, whose own head was later cut off and preserved by Maori. Early European visitors were the missionaries Henry Williams and Octavius Hadfield, who visited there in 1840 to collect signatures from local Maori chiefs for the Treaty of Waitangi.

The NZ Company first showed interest in settlement on the site of Wanganui in 1840, when Edward Jerningham Wakefield negotiated the purchase of 16,000 ha for the establishment of a town first called Petre after one of the directors of the NZ Company, Baron Petre. There was, however, a long dispute with the Maori landowners because of misunderstandings over the land purchase, but this was resolved in 1848 by Donald Mclean, the government land purchaser. A full 32,000 ha with clearly defined boundaries passed into European hands. Wanganui became a borough in 1872, and was linked to New Plymouth and Wellington by rail in the 1880s. The town was not called Petre for long. In the mid-1840s residents petitioned for a change and the name became Wanganui in 1854.

There are two common explanations for the name Wanganui. The first is that it was originally ‘Whanganui’ meaning whanga a harbour, and nui large, in reference to the wide mouth of the river; but another possible translation is whanga to wait, and nui long and there is one claim that it was so called by a chief who had a long wait there before he could get adequate transport down the coast. Although the spelling and pronunciation remains ‘Wanganui River’ in common currency, the spelling was officially changed to ‘Whanganui River’ by the National Geographic Board in 1991. The city remains ‘Wanganui’.

There is a Wanganui River in the South Island, running from the Southern Alps to the west,

across Westland into the Tasman Sea about 60 km south from Hokitika.

WANGANUI REGIONAL MUSEUM

Wanganui Regional Museum, for many years the largest regional museum in NZ, first opened its doors to the public in 1895. The original collection of the museum was made up of the private holdings of the Rev Richard Taylor and S H Drew whose collection was gifted to the town. The main feature of the museum is the large Maori Court which houses a fine collection of Maori artifacts. The most notable of these is *Te Mata-o-Hoturoa*, a 23-m war canoe which dates from 1810.

The Maori Court contains the largest collection of Maori artifacts on permanent display in a NZ museum, including greenstone patu, hei tiki and godsticks. There are also models of Maori tree felling, bird catching, fishing and canoe-making.

The museum holds the second largest collection of Lindauer portraits, all of which are on display. On the first floor in the natural history section are dioramas of birds, mammals and fish, a fine butterfly collection and conchology section. Many native and introduced birds and animals are on display. One of the most interesting groups is the ten articulated moa skeletons. Other notable specimens include the snow leopard, huia, kokako, kakapo, NZ bat and the extinct American passenger pigeon.

The colonial section of the museum has a doll collection and a replica of an early Wanganui street.

WAPITI

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Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*) were brought in from the US in 1905, and are the deer most sought after by hunters of all the game animals in NZ. The males are large and powerful, up to 150 cm tall at the shoulder, and weigh 320 kg, with the females much smaller. They live in dense rain forest at low altitudes, feeding on the leaves of trees and on seedlings and native grasses, and moving into higher altitudes in summer to eat alpine grasses and tussocks and flowering plants. They range through Fiordland National Park from Doubtful Sound to Milford Sound but are believed to be slowly spreading. They have caused serious ecological damage to the forest, and eliminated unique native mountain flowers in some areas.

WARD, James Allen

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James Allen Ward (1919–41) won the Victoria Cross, during World War Two, in July 1941. He climbed out along the wing of a Wellington bomber to push a canvas engine cover into a hole near an engine, blocking petrol from keeping a fire going, and thus saving the crew from having to abandon the aircraft which was returning from a bombing raid. Sergeant-Pilot Ward was killed in action two months later, after he had been given command of a 75 Squadron bomber. He was returning from a raid on Hamburg when he was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, keeping the plane aloft long enough for his crew to bail out but in the end crashing with it. Ward was born in Wanganui and was a schoolteacher before the war.

WARD, Sir Joseph George

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Sir Joseph George Ward (1856–1930) was twice Prime Minister of NZ — from August 1906 to March 1912, and from December 1928 to May 1930. He was born in Melbourne but emigrated to Bluff with his parents as a four-year-old. After attending the Campbelltown (Bluff) State School, he worked briefly for both the NZ Post and Telegraph Department and the Railways Department, and then became a grain merchant. His political career began in 1878 when he was elected to the Campbelltown (Bluff) Borough Council. He served as mayor of the town from 1881 to 1886, and again from 1897 to 1898 and on the harbour board for many years. He entered parliament for Awarua in 1887, a seat he held continuously until his defeat in the first general election after World War One. He re-entered parliament in 1925, representing Invercargill, and remained a member until he resigned owing to ill-health in 1930, shortly before he died.

Ward had an impressive start to his parliamentary career, becoming a member of the group known as the ‘Young NZ Party’ and being a friend of William Pember Reeves and John McKenzie. He became a Minister without Portfolio in Ballance’s Liberal Ministry in 1891, and later Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs. Seddon made him Colonial Treasurer, a post he resigned in 1894 when his own company, Ward Farmers’ Association, was in serious financial difficulty. Later in the 1890s he became Postmaster-General and Minister of Industries and Commerce. He was acting Premier during Seddon’s absence in 1902.

Ward was in London when Seddon died in 1906, took over the prime ministership on his return, after Hall-Jones had briefly held the fort. He resigned in 1912 after his government had gained a one-seat majority in the 1911 general election, but his successor, Thomas Mackenzie, was unable to secure the confidence of the House and Massey formed an administration. Ward regained the leadership of the Liberals on Mackenzie’s resignation, and in 1915 joined the war-time coalition administration under Massey. He was defeated immediately after the war, and failed to regain the House in a Tauranga by-election in 1923.

He was back in the House in 1925, became Leader of the newly-formed United Party, became Prime Minister at the end of 1928 and also Minister of Finance, External Affairs and Postmaster-General. He resigned in 1930, shortly before he died. He was an able and articulate man of limited imagination.

WAREHOU

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Warehou of three species are present in NZ waters. The blue warehou (*Seriolella brama*) also known as the common warehou, is a moderately deep-bodied fish with a fairly blunt head. It averages 40 to 60 cm in length and weighs about 4 kg. The body is dark blue-green above and white below. The head is tinged with black and there is a prominent dark patch immediately above and behind the gill cover. It is distinguished from other warehous by its long pectoral fin which reaches almost as far back as the anal fin.

The blue warehou is most common in the cooler coastal waters of the South Island where it is taken mainly by trawlers and occasionally by set nets at depths of 20 to 200 m. The flesh is suitable for most cooking methods but the resource is small; about 1,000 tonnes annually.

The silver warehou (*Seriolella punctata*), is smaller and more elongated than the blue warehou, averaging 40 to 60 cm in length and 2.5 kg in weight. The body is pale blue-grey above with a dark, almost black, patch behind the upper gill cover while the flanks and belly are silvery white. The top of the head is dark with the coloured area tapering towards the front of the dorsal fin. The skin of the fish is characteristically pitted. Also found in southern Australia and off the southern part of South America, the silver warehou is most common in NZ at depths of 300 to 500 m on the Chatham Rise, the Canterbury Bight and off south-east Stewart Island and is taken in moderate numbers. The flesh is white and firm with a high fat content.

The white warehou (*Seriolella caerulea*) is similar in size and shape to the blue warehou but is a uniform grey-white with a much less pronounced dark patch on the top of the head which is characteristic of the silver warehou. The scales are very tiny and not easily visible and there are no pits in the skin.

The fish has a similar world distribution to that of the other warehou and is most common off the south-east of the South Island and on the Campbell Plateau where fairly small quantities are taken by trawling in depths of 400 to 600 m. The flesh is similar to that of the silver warehou but has a lesser fat content.

WARING, Marilyn Joy

Marilyn Joy Waring (1952–) was a Member of Parliament (first for Raglan and then Waipa) from the age of 23, in 1975, until she retired at the general election of 1984. An intelligent and brave woman, she was a cause of the snap election called by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in 1984 (which brought about his downfall) when she refused to compromise on an issue he insisted could have led to the defeat of the government. After graduating from Waikato University she worked as a post office technician, a musician and a barmaid before standing for the then safe National Party seat of Raglan. She was a tireless supporter of women's rights, has served on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, was the leader of the NZ delegation to an OECD conference on the role of women in the economy. Waring has served as a consultant on a range of social and women's health issues, and lectures on politics at Waikato University.

Her publications include: *Women, Politics and Power* (1985), *Counting for Nothing — What Men Value and What Women are Worth* (1988) and *If Women Counted — The New Feminist Economics* (1989). Her books have been published internationally.

WARFARE

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Warfare was a widespread seasonal activity in NZ in pre-European times. Inter-tribal feuds and fighting had built up around an elaborate potential for insult or injury requiring utu which in one form demanded physical retribution. A warrior culture developed as life became more settled around a horticultural life and as pressure of population built up pressure to expand into areas of productive land and rich coastal food resources. The evidence suggests the moa-hunter culture during the early centuries after the Maori arrived was relatively peaceful.

Maori formed war parties (taua) for raids on other hapu and their conduct was rigidly controlled by rituals and superstitions. Fighting was hand-to-hand with no use of bow and arrows and limited use of throwing spears.

The most common weapons were clubs. The long clubs — the taiaha, pouwhenua and tewhatewha — were all made of wood, about 1.5 m long with a striking blade at one end and a stabbing point at the other. Short clubs, or patu, had sharply honed edges which could cut like a sword-edge and were used to parry and thrust at close-quarters. Patu made of greenstone were called mere and those made of bone or wood were called wahaika or kotiate, depending on whether they were smooth-edged or notched. Young men were taught to use the weapons which required the same sort of skill as swordsmanship in Europe. Deceit and deception were as much a part of warfare as valour on the field. Fighting was generally seasonal, depending on food planting and gathering obligations.

The arrival of the musket with Pakeha brought about a devastating increase in the carnage of warfare. Tribes which got hold of muskets early could settle old scores by decimating enemies with no muskets or too few.

The first full-scale warfare between Maori and Pakeha first broke out in the north, when Hone Heke and his followers cut down the Russell flagstaff on several occasions between July 1844 and March 1845 as a gesture of Maori independence. British troops were called in to quell these disturbances which were followed by other outbreaks of violence in the Hutt Valley and at Wanganui. But in 1860–61 there was a more serious confrontation between Maori and British troops in Taranaki, where government attempts to force a purchase of land at Waitara provoked Maori anger. This war was followed by the Waikato War of 1863–64 in which colonial troops as well as British troops played an important role. The wars — variously called the NZ Wars, the Land Wars and, less accurately, the Maori Wars — continued through to about 1870, with new outbreaks of Maori resistance and corresponding suppression by troops. While the most important cause of the 1860s wars was competition between the two races for ownership of the land, other factors that were also significant were Maori desire to retain independence and racial identity, and the European aim to establish unquestioned sovereignty with law and order over all areas of the country.

NZers of both races have since the turn of this century been involved in wars in many other countries, at first because of a sense of obligation to the British Empire and more lately as the result of obligations to intervene and preserve stability in other countries in the Pacific region by bolstering what have been perceived as anti-communist regimes. (*See Defence.*)

WARREN, Sir Miles

Sir Miles Warren (1929–) was the first NZer to be knighted for service to architecture. He has devoted his professional life to the Modern Movement and to building up a highly professional supporting team which has designed buildings in many parts of this country and as far afield as the NZ Embassy in Washington. Sir Miles Warren is the indefatigable designer who leads this team. By temperament he is a classicist. He is important for two main reasons. First, he has set competent standards of professional performance across a wide variety of building types. Secondly, he will be remembered for the quality of his auditorium at the Christchurch Town Hall, where he excelled himself in a brilliant and sensuous baroque space which is by far his best building.

WASPS

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Wasps of a number of species are known in NZ — some exotic and the lesser known indigenous species. About 30 native wasps have been recorded but, although they are aggressive, they are solitary and their sting has little effect on humans. The best known is popularly called the mason bee (*Pison spinolae*) but is really a wasp. It is the only native wasp that doesn't burrow to breed but rather builds earthen nests in crevices of trees, cliffs, rocks or buildings.

Of the introduced species, the German wasp (*Vespula germanica*) is the most common, accidentally introduced to this country in 1944. More recently, the European wasp (*V. vulgaris*), the Australian paper wasp (*Polistes humilis*) and the Asian paper wasp (*P. chinensis*) have become established. The introduced wasps can sting humans painfully and repeatedly, but there is a good side to the insect — it eats, and feeds its young on caterpillars, blowflies and a wide range of insect and spider pests. It is believed to be responsible for a reduction in blowfly numbers in bush areas throughout NZ.

The German wasps are a particular nuisance to humans during autumn, when workers forage for sweet foods to rear drones, and consequently hover around any sweet foodstuffs such as honey, fruit and jam. They nest in the ground, and a development in the species in NZ is that some colonies continue to be active throughout the winter, rather than dying off and leaving only the queens.

WATER

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Water, from a relatively high rainfall and numerous lakes and rivers, has always been a plentiful resource in NZ. One of its most valuable uses has been as a renewable energy source for the production of electricity. The national consumption of water is estimated at two billion cubic m a year, nearly three-quarters of it for watering livestock or agricultural irrigation. Industry uses about 260 million cubic m and households about 210 million. Almost 90 per cent of households have reticulated water supply from public water systems.

Severe storms on the East Coast of the North Island in the late 1930s resulted in the first water management legislation. The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 had the main goal of preventing erosion and flooding. This Act also established catchment boards throughout NZ to carry out these functions. In 1967, the Water and Soil Conservation Act was also passed which added water quality management responsibilities to those of the catchment boards. The National Water and Soil Conservation Organisation (NWASCO) was also established to ensure that a consistent national approach was taken in addressing water management issues.

The 1989 reform of local government amalgamated many ad hoc agencies and councils. Fourteen regional councils were established with primary responsibilities for resource management issues including water. In 1991, the Resource Management Act was passed which integrates all resource management responsibilities, including water, into a single Act. The purpose of this legislation is to promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources. This includes management, development and protection of resources in a way or at a rate which enables people to provide for their well-being. Other objectives include sustaining the potential to meet reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, safeguarding the life supporting capacity of ecosystems and avoiding adverse effects of activities on the environment. Regional councils now have responsibility for all aspects of water management including allocation, water quality, flood control, natural hazards and geothermal management.

Because of NZ's small population and high rainfall, water supply has not been an issue until recently when new horticultural development and urban growth has caused increased demand for high quality supply. Auckland city has also faced shortages at times of drought because of lack of reservoirs. There is also increased pressure to raise standards of waste disposal to our waterways and major investments will increasingly be needed to achieve improved water quality over the coming decades.

WATERHOUSE, George Marsden

George Marsden Waterhouse (1824–1906) was the 11th Premier of NZ, from October 1872 to March 1873. He was born and educated in England but as a young man lived in South Australia, where he was a successful businessman and politician. In 1869 he bought a large station in the Wairarapa and the following year he accepted a seat on the Legislative Council, on which he represented the Fox Ministry. When Stafford was defeated in 1872, Waterhouse accepted Vogel's invitation to head a new ministry. He served in a number of important posts in the colony, including Speaker of the Legislative Council, before retiring to England in 1889. He was the only man to be Premier of two British Colonies — South Australia and NZ.

WATTIE, Sir James

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Sir James Wattie (1902–72) pioneered the canning of fruit and vegetables and other food processing techniques, at Hastings, on the fertile Heretaunga Plains. After early failures, he built his small cannery into Wattie Industries Ltd, the largest food processing group in NZ before it was merged with other food processors and manufacturers and became part of the Goodman Fielder Wattie Group, a giant corporation with a major presence in Australia and with other international interests. Later again, it became part of the multinational Heinz Group. Wattie and his company originally funded NZ's largest literary prize, the Wattie Book of the Year, more recently called the Montana Book Awards.

WCTU

WCTU, or the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was founded in NZ in 1884 by the travelling envoy for the American WCTU, Mary Clement Leavitt. It has massive political influence in NZ between the 1880s and the Second World War.

Mrs A Dudley Ward, the wife of a Christchurch judge, took up the work when Mrs Leavitt left and within a year there were 15 branches in NZ. The first national convention was held in 1886 in Wellington and Mrs Ward became the first president.

The motto of the movement was 'For God, Home and Humanity' and the original platform was 'Peace, Purity and Prohibition'. The central aim of the union was to ban alcohol but there was a broad platform of social and moral reform. Female franchise was seen as essential to women achieving prohibition and a cleaner more godly community.

The union pressured parliament to raise the age of consent and agitated for equal divorce laws. It was vehemently opposed to the Contagious Diseases Act which made it legal to compulsorily examine prostitutes. Parliament was petitioned several times for repeal of the legislation. Members were encouraged to sign a pledge of abstinence from alcohol and to 'promote personal purity of life'. A white ribbon badge was worn as a symbol of this commitment. A 'Cradle Roll' was established where mothers entered their children's names. In the peak year, the roll numbered 10,000. Kate Sheppard was appointed franchise and legislation superintendent in 1887 and in 1895 was appointed the first editor of the union's publication, the *White Ribbon*. Under Sheppard's leadership, the union spearheaded the struggle to achieve the vote for women. The WCTU was finally successful in 1892 when the governor assented to the passage of the Suffrage Bill.

A Maori department was opened in 1894 and by the turn of the century there were five Maori missions and part of the *White Ribbon* was printed in Maori. In 1913 Florence Harsant was appointed Maori organiser and travelled the North Island talking to Maori communities. She wrote about her experiences in *They Called Me Te Maari*.

The union has not aligned itself with the modern feminist movement.

WEASELS

Weasels (*Mustela nivalis*) were imported in the 19th century to curb the growth of the rabbit population, at a time when farmers in parts of the South Island were being forced off their land by rabbits. The weasel is a mustelid as are the stoat and the ferret, both of which were also brought in for the same reason.

The weasel is dark brown with a white belly, is the smallest of the three mustelids and is the least common.

WEEKS, John

John Weeks (1888–1965), painter and art teacher, was born in Devonshire and came to NZ at the age of four with his parents. In 1908 he enrolled at the Elam School of Art, studying under Edward Fristrom. On a visit to England with his parents in 1911, he decided painting was to be his life's work but the war interrupted and he enlisted in the NZ Medical Corps. He studied further after the war at the Canterbury College School of Art, Edinburgh College of Art, and then in 1925 went to Paris to work in André Lhote's Academy. The stimulation of Paris inspired him and he travelled extensively through France with the Scottish painter, Graham Munro. By 1927 both painters were living in Morocco, adopting Arab dress and living among the people. Back in Paris in 1929, Weeks continued his life as the 'inveterate experimentalist', constantly searching for new methods of expression. On his return to NZ he taught for 23 years at Auckland's Elam School of Art and was a strong influence on all whom he taught. A fire at the school destroyed much of his work, and his enthusiasm died with it as he painted little after this. His work is now much sought-after and highly valued.

WEEPING DOVE

Weeping Dove, or Korotangi is a famous stone carving venerated by the Tainui tribes of Waikato-King Country who claim that it was brought from Hawaiki at the time of the 'Great Migration'. It was said to have been discovered at Kawhia about 1880 but knowledge of the green serpentine bird has been preserved in legend and song over the centuries it was lost. The mystery of how the sacred kura or heirloom of Tainui reached east Polynesia is still unsolved. It appears to be of Asian origin. It was presented back to the Tainui when the tribe signed a reparations agreement with the government in 1995.

WEIGHTLIFTING

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Weightlifting has never been a top participation sport at a competitive level in NZ, even though lifters from here have won a number of medals in British Empire and Commonwealth Games contests. But the sport has gained much stronger spectator appeal since the era of television began. Many of the participants at international level are colourful, exuberant personalities and the tension during the build-up to a lift and the drama of the actual attempt have made television coverage a favourite of audiences around the world. As the public enthusiasm for fitness has grown during the 1980s, many thousands of people are using weights in fitness programmes at gymnasiums round the country but generally it is with the major intention of improving muscle tone and development rather than becoming competitive lifters.

Maurice Crow became the first weightlifter to represent NZ at a games event when he competed in the bantamweight division at the first Olympics after World War Two, at London in 1948. He was unplaced. Two years later six NZers took part in the Empire Games at Auckland and won a gold and a bronze — Harold Cleghorn in the heavyweight division and B R George in the middleweight (respectively). Cleghorn was placed seventh at the Olympics in Helsinki in 1952 and won the bronze at the 1954 Empire Games in Vancouver. George, by then a light-heavyweight, also won a bronze at Vancouver. Since then NZ has been able to compete at the highest Commonwealth level but has never made it to the top in Olympic competition.

WEIR, Gillian Constance

Gillian Constance Weir (1941–) is an organist and harpsichordist of international repute. Born in Wanganui, she graduated from the Royal Academy of Music in 1965, first came to public notice as the winner of the St Albans International Organ Festival in 1964 and, in 1965, made her debut at the Royal Festival Hall. Her career has included many international recital tours, concert appearances with major orchestras, and regular radio and television broadcasts.

Based in London, she has conducted master classes, adjudicated competitions and lectured at universities in England, Europe, America, South Africa, Australia and NZ. Her recordings include the complete organ works of Clerambault, Cuperin, Roberday, and Messiaen.

WEKA

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Weka (*Gallirallus australis*), 53 cm from head to tail, is a tough, hardy bird, also known as the woodhen. Although flightless, it can run very fast. The weka's plumage is mainly brown and black, with varying tones, according to the particular sub-species.

- North Island weka (*G. a. greyi*), which has greyish underparts, is found mostly in Poverty Bay.
- Buff weka (*G. a. hectori*) is found in the Chatham Islands, and was reintroduced to Arthurs Pass National Park in 1962.
- South Island weka (*G. a. australis*) is found from Nelson to Fiordland. In parts of South Westland and Fiordland there are birds with much darker plumage, and 'black' wekas are seen on the Milford Track.
- Stewart Island weka (*G. a. scotti*) is a little smaller, and also has a darker form.

Omnivorous — egg stealer, rat and bird catcher — and most active at dusk, the weka's preferred habitat is scrub country at the edge of forests. It builds a nest of grasses and small rushes in thick herbage or under fallen trees. Three to six eggs — creamy-white, or pinkish with brown and mauve specks — are laid, September to April, with an incubation period of 20–27 days. One to two broods are common, but a pair may nest repeatedly in a season.

WELD, Sir Frederick Aloysius

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Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld (1823–91) was a pioneer sheep farmer and the seventh Premier of NZ, from November 1864 to October 1865. He was born in England of an old Roman Catholic, landed family, educated at Stonyhurst and in Switzerland, and emigrated to NZ in early 1844. A few days after his arrival, he joined his cousin, Charles Clifford, and drove a flock of sheep around the south coast of the North Island into the Wairarapa. Weld and Clifford farmed in the region until 1847, when they decided to move to the healthier climate and more extensive flat land of the Wairau Plain in Marlborough. In 1851 Weld published a booklet called *Hints to Intending Sheep Farmers in NZ*, which became a standard guide to new settlers intending to farm here. He became the MP for Wairau in 1853, and attended the first session of the General Assembly in 1854. He was involved in the passage of the New Provinces Act 1858, which established Marlborough as a separate province from October 1859. But before the province was established, Weld went to England and did not return until 1860, having been delayed by a bout of typhoid fever. He was still an MP, not having resigned before his departure, and on his return immediately joined the Stafford Ministry, soon becoming Minister of Native Affairs. The Ministry resigned in 1861. Weld was MP for Cheviot from that year.

During the early 1860s NZ was in disarray, because of the problems associated with the land war between the settlers and the Maori. There was argument over whether the colony should take responsibility for the prosecution of the war, with a significant body of opinion in the South Island wanting to secede because of the financial burden imposed by the war. When Weld was invited to form a Ministry in 1864, he agreed to do so on certain conditions — that the British government be asked to withdraw its troops, that the seat of government should be removed to the Cook Strait area, and that the British government instruct its Governor to accept guidance from his constitutional advisers, except on certain matters regarded as the prerogative of the Crown.

The Weld Ministry was a secure one with able members. He had their confidence and the confidence of the electorate. However, his health was not good and there was resentment in Auckland at the transfer of the capital to Wellington in 1865, and resentment in Otago at Weld's so-called, self-reliant policy which inflicted the cost of the wars on the colony. His administration survived defeat by only one vote towards the end of 1865, so he decided to resign, advised the Governor to ask Stafford to form a Ministry, and did not stand at the general election in 1866, but left soon afterwards for England.

Weld later became a top British administrator in the colonies — as Governor of Western Australia from 1869 to 1875, Governor of Tasmania from 1875 to 1880, and Governor of the Straits Settlements from 1880 until 1887. Afterwards, he retired to a country estate, which he

had inherited in England from his elder brother. He was a distinguished and cultured man, one of a number of his type who contributed much to NZ's early history.

WELLER BROTHERS

Weller Brothers, Edward, George, and Joseph, were among the earliest NZ-based whalers, the first permanent European settlers on Otago Peninsula, and the first merchants to attempt to establish a trade between the South Island and England. They were recorded as having arrived in NZ from Sydney in 1831, aboard their ship carrying gunpowder and muskets, grog, whaling equipment, clothing and stores, and they quickly established whaling stations in the South Island and set up trade links between NZ and Sydney. More than 15 years before the first Scottish settlers arrived in Otago, they had built wharves, store houses and homes, and were trading in oil and whale-bone, flax, timber, dried fish, potatoes, Maori artefacts and tattooed, dried heads. In 1833 they sent a trial cargo of merchandise to London. They were classed as foreign operators, because NZ had not at that time been taken over as a British possession, and faced a duty of £26 a ton on whale oil, a sum large enough to be a significant impediment to trade at that time, and by the early 1840s they had abandoned Otago.

Meantime they had directed their efforts towards land speculation, first in the South Island where they claimed to have purchased nearly 5 million acres (2 million ha), including Stewart Island, and then half a million acres (200,000 ha) on the East Coast of the North Island. Following the Treaty of Waitangi, however, all past land purchases had to be investigated and approved by the Crown and, despite vigorous and prolonged litigation, the Court of Claims ruled against them in every case.

One of the Wellers, Joseph, had died in Otago in 1835, and Edward and George disappeared from NZ following the rejection of their land claims.

WELLINGTON

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Wellington, near the southern end of the North Island is the capital of NZ, and is the second largest urban area with a population of 326,000, including the Hutt Valley to the north, and the Porirua Basin also to the north but on the west coast. The original site for Wellington city, chosen in 1839 by Colonel William Wakefield, the NZ Company agent, was at the southern end of the Hutt Valley where present-day Petone is located. It was moved after only a few days to its present site in the Lambton Harbour inlet, following flooding of the Hutt River. It was also thought that the present site was a better defensive position against hostile Maori.

Wellington Harbour in Port Nicholson which covers 18 km², is almost land-locked and, apart from some danger in extremely bad weather at the narrow entrance, is considered to be one of the finest deep-water harbours in the world. It was first explored in 1826 by Captain Herd, and it was the harbour that clinched the decision of Colonel Wakefield to site the first organised settlement of the NZ Company here.

Because of its central geographical location, Wellington is pivotal to domestic land, sea and air transport systems. It was this central position which caused the seat of government to be moved from Auckland to Wellington in 1865, and which has ensured that Wellington continues to be the country's major administrative centre. The city has enjoyed great prosperity in recent years, with its downtown commercial and administrative area being virtually rebuilt. It now has the most modern skyline of any city in NZ. Reasons for this building programme have been the high earthquake risk of the area leading to the condemning of the older buildings, and the scarcity of land within the constricted amphitheatre of the city site. Industrial development has almost all been in the Hutt Valley and Porirua Basin, but the lack of rich accessible hinterland has limited the commercial expansion of Wellington and, had it not been for the status of national capital, development would have been restricted. The city is near the edge of Cook Strait, which acts as a wind funnel for the westerlies. This has earned it the reputation of one of the windiest cities anywhere in the world's temperate zones.

The Maori inhabitants at the time of the earliest European settlement were the Ngai Tara and the Rangitane tribes, living in villages clustered around the edge of the harbour. When the first shipload of NZ Company settlers arrived aboard the *Aurora* in January 1840, however, Wellington and the Hutt had been recently settled by various tribal groups, mainly from the Taranaki district. Wellington was declared a borough in 1842 and a city in 1903. The name of the city and province honours the first Duke of Wellington, in recognition of his support for the NZ Company scheme and was decided upon by the directors of the company in May 1840.

The Province of Wellington, declared and defined in 1853, originally included all the land in

the North Island south of the 39th parallel, east of a line from Patea to the Whanganui River and running along the river. This was reduced in 1858, when the newly-formed Hawke's Bay Province took a large bite out of the north-eastern area of the province. Wellington had a difficult start, because of its location in an area which posed development problems — broken, heavily forested country — and the first farming on any scale came after 1844, when a group of settlers moved into the Wairarapa to graze sheep.

Wellington and the region surrounding Cook Strait have been rocked by earthquakes since the very first year of European settlement — 1840. In 1848 the settlement was half destroyed by heavy shocks and many people left the area, never to return. Probably the biggest recorded earthquake in NZ occurred in 1855, being felt on both sides of Cook Strait. It caused a major land upheaval along the fault line near Wellington, lifting land on which the Hutt Road was built, and killing 12 people. There were further shocks in 1868, 1890, 1897, 1904, 1913, 1914 and 1942.

WELLINGTON CUP

Wellington Cup, one of the big three staying races in NZ thoroughbred racing, was first run in 1874, when the Wellington Racing Club was based at Hutt Park. Since 1906 the race has been held at Trentham where it was run at a mile and a half until 1942 when Happy Ending won the first two-mile contest.

While the Auckland Cup has generally carried the richer purse, many rate the Wellington Cup, on the big, roomy Trentham course, as the tougher staying test.

WELSH BLACK CATTLE

Welsh Black Cattle, arrived in NZ in 1973, imported into Southland, and the following year the beef breed was introduced to Hawke's Bay. Welsh Blacks are descendants of the animals which the ancient Britons took with them into the mountains. They are compact, hardy, with good mothering ability.

WENDT, Albert

Albert Wendt (1939–) is a South Pacific writer with an international reputation who was educated in NZ and wrote his first novel, *Sons for the Return Home*, about the life of a Samoan student in this country. Wendt was born in Western Samoa and spent his childhood there. At the age of 13, he won a government scholarship to study in NZ. He attended New Plymouth Boys' High School, Ardmore Teachers' College and Victoria University of Wellington, graduating with an MA in history. He returned to Western Samoa to teach in 1965, became Principal of Samoa College, served on the staff in Suva of the University of the South Pacific, before taking up a chair in English at the University of Auckland. Although Wendt's work deals mainly with Samoan life it also relates to universal concerns. As well as *Sons for the Return Home*, his novels include *Pouliuli* and *Leaves of the Banyan Tree* (1979) which won the Wattie Book of the Year Award. *Inside us the Dead* is a collection of poetry, and *Flying-Fox in a Freedom Tree* and *The Birth and Death of the Miracle Man* are short story collections.

WESTERN SAMOA

(see Samoa)

WESTLAND

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Westland is the provincial region running down the west coast of the South Island from just north of Greymouth south to Awarua Bay, and back to the east as far as the main divide of the Southern Alps. The area was part of the Province of Canterbury until 1868, when it was given special status as a 'county' with headquarters in Hokitika, south of Greymouth, as the best of a bad lot of river ports on the coast. In 1873 Westland was given full status as a Province, the last to be created in NZ and less than three years before the abolition of all the Provinces.

The region was the source of greenstone, prized by Maori. Before European settlement, however, it was sparsely populated by groups of Maori estimated at fewer than 100 in total. Gold was found near Greymouth in 1864 and miners flocked in for four years, to prospect and mine along the rivers of the Province. Most of the miners came from the crowded and failing goldfields in Victoria and Otago. A substantial number of NZ settlers came in through the province, notably from Australia, either to mine gold, or later, coal; and a higher proportion of them were Irish Catholics than in any other part of the country. For many years Westland was a fertile source of manpower for the political liberal and labour movements. After the demise of gold mining, coal mining flourished until World War Two, and timber milling and dairy farming (on the south Westland plains) have been sources of work and wealth in the region.

The pioneering character of what was mostly known over the years as the West Coast lasted longer than in any other part of NZ. It has always had more men than women, remaining isolated and undeveloped because of unsatisfactory harbours which silt up. And perhaps the Irish and Irish/Australian stock that originally settled the area had fewer bourgeois pretensions than the Scottish and English settlers. The 'Coaster' has always been a legendary character of independence who ignored the six o'clock closing of hotels and other petty bourgeois laws, and has always retained an image that is macho, but self-reliant and friendly.

Since World War Two, the Coast has been in decline economically as coal mines have closed and those that have stayed open have relied more on machinery. It has the lowest population of any provincial region in NZ. Disadvantages suffered on the Coast are a lower standard of amenities than in most NZ centres, a high rainfall (falling on about 170 days a year) and relatively few sunshine hours, although the temperature range is quite moderate — between a maximum of 19°C in January and a minimum 4°C in July.

WESTLAND NATIONAL PARK

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Westland National Park, established in 1960, covers 117,600 ha of rugged mountain landscape, dense forest and fast-flowing rivers in south Westland. It contains the greatest diversity of vegetation and wildlife in the NZ national parks system.

WESTPORT

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Westport, a town with 6,000 people, near the mouth of the Buller River, 105 km north-east of Greymouth, is the commercial centre and also the port for the Buller region, where the main industries are coal, saw-milling and farming. A Nelson surveyor, John Rochfort, discovered coal and gold in the region in 1859 and, within two years, a settlement was established with access to the port at the mouth of the Buller River. Gold mining lasted until about the turn of the century, and then coal mining became the predominant industry at a time when coal was NZ's major energy resource. Westport was declared a borough in 1873, and since 1989 has been a ward of the Westland District Council.

WETAS

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Wetas belong to the order Orthoptera, which includes grasshoppers, locusts and crickets. They are vegetarians, with strong, efficient chewing jaws. Four species occur in NZ.

- The cave weta (*Gymnoplectron* sp.) is widely distributed throughout NZ. It is relatively small, with a body length of about 35 mm, but disproportionately long legs and antennae which increase the total length to about 210 mm.
- The tree, or large-headed, weta (*Hemideina thoracica*) has a body length of up to 50 mm. It is found frequently in rotten logs, old tree trunks, hedges and any dark place in the forest or garden. It is dark brown in colour, and the male has a large, black head. This species is a nasty-looking creature, can give a sharp nip with its mandibles, but is otherwise harmless.
- The rugose, or wrinkled weta (*Deinacrida rugosa*) is a large, heavily-built, light brown insect. It is now found mainly on islands, and is a ground dweller. Length of body about 80 mm.
- The giant weta (*D. heteracantha*) is now restricted to some of the more northern islands. It grows to about 100 mm.

An alternative Maori name is 'taipo' translatable as 'the devil who comes by night'.

WHAKAMARU

Whakamaru was the fourth hydro-electric power station built on the Waikato, was commissioned in 1956, and has a capacity of 100 MW. It is the fourth in the chain of eight stations downstream from Taupo, 11 km upstream from Maraetai, and ten km south-east by road from Mangakino. The man-made lake covers 7 km².

WHAKAPAPA

Whakapapa is the descent-line from a particular ancestor that Maori learn to establish their identity and status. Mostly, the whakapapa runs through each generation with one name but sometimes spouses are included and a particularly distinguished generation may be briefly explored horizontally. The descent-line also acts as a means of tracing and identifying in time traditional historical events which become associated with the name of a particular ancestor in the whakapapa. In pre-European times, the whakapapa — like all traditions, and rituals — were committed to memory, but many Maori leaders now have whakapapa books which are handed down from generation to generation.

WHAKAREWAREWA

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Whakarewarewa is a suburb of Rotorua City, on the banks of the Puarenga River, 3 km from the downtown city centre. Popularly known as ‘Whaka’, it is the site of NZ’s most famous thermal area, a major tourist attraction, with mud pools, silica terraces and geysers, including the tallest geysers in the country, Pohutu, which plays to about 30 m high. At the lower entrance to the thermal reserve is the village of the Tuhorangi subtribe of the Arawa people who were displaced by the Tarawera eruption in 1886. At the upper entrance to the reserve is a model pre-European pa, and nearby is the Maori Arts and Crafts Institute and its associated carving school.

According to A W Reed’s book, *A Dictionary of Maori Place Names*, the name is a contraction of Te Whakarewarewatanga-o-te-ope-a-Wahiao, meaning ‘the uprising of the war party at Wahiao’.

Between the reserve and Lakes Tikitapu and Roto-kakahi (the Blue and Green Lakes) is the Whakarewarewa exotic forest, covering 4,052 ha. It is one of the oldest exotic forests in NZ and is managed primarily for wood production. There are fine old stands of eucalypts, sweet chestnut, larch, walnut, and other introduced trees. Tall tree ferns and native shrubs provide an attractive understorey.

WHAKATANE

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Whakatane, on the coast of the Bay of Plenty, 100 km south-east of Tauranga, is the major commercial and service centre for the Rangitaiki District of eastern Bay of Plenty, with an urban area population of close to 20,000 including the beach suburb of Ohope. It is the administrative headquarters for the Whakatane District which has 33,000 people. Farming is a substantial industry, but second is forestry and pulp and paper production. Light industry within the town itself absorbs a significant proportion of the workforce and some residents of the town commute to Kawerau 30 km away.

Toi, the famous Maori adventurer and navigator, is said to have landed at Whakatane during his visit to NZ in the 12th century. The ancestral canoe from Hawaiki, Mataatua, also landed there, according to Maori tradition. The first permanent, European resident was Philip Tapsell, who established a store there in 1830. Te Kooti, the Maori insurgent, attacked the town in 1869 from the Urewera Country, and burnt some of its buildings before being driven back into the mountains by a combined European/Maori force.

The area has flourished since the government sponsored a drainage programme for the land around the lower reaches of the Rangitaiki River, providing the town with a hinterland of productive farmland. Whakatane was declared a borough in 1917, was merged with Whakatane County in 1978 to form Whakatane District which was again modified in 1989.

WHALE FEED

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Whale feed (*Munida greggia*), also known incorrectly as krill, is the pelagic juvenile of a galatheid crab. The species shoals in vast numbers over the continental shelf waters of south-east NZ during the summer. During daylight its presence at the surface and its bright red colour imparts a distinctive tinge to large areas of coastal water. It is an important source of food for fish as well as gulls and may, in part, contribute to the rich red colour of the flesh of sea-run quinnat salmon.

WHALING

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Whaling began in NZ waters with the arrival of the first recorded whaling vessel, the *William and Ann*, under the command of Captain William Bunker, in 1791, at Doubtless Bay — only 22 years after the discovery of NZ by Captain Cook. The *William and Ann* was on a sperm whaling voyage through the Pacific Ocean, and over the next decade the number of visitors increased. By 1805 whaling ships were regularly using the Bay of Islands as a provisioning and water stop, and they occasionally took Maori on board as crew. North American whalers were not allowed to use Australian ports before 1831, so they tended to steer clear of the southern Pacific, and the trade was dominated by British and Australian ships. The Americans began to arrive in the second half of the 1830s and, according to the US consul at the Bay of Islands, Clendon, about 60 American ships visited the Bay of Islands in 1839, most of them whalers from New England ports.

One estimate is that in 1839 about 200 whaling vessels were operating in NZ waters, although not all of them called into NZ ports. They were mostly in search of sperm whales, which were caught some distance from shore over deep water where they sought their main prey — giant squid. Sperm whales can grow to 20 m in length, with the females slightly smaller. They were valued for their oil and spermacetic wax, and for ambergris which is of special value for perfumes.

The most sought after animal was the southern right whale, with the male 16 m in length and females slightly larger. These whales have in their mouths about 300 horny plates up to 2 m in length which they use to filter small fish from the sea. These horny plates were known as whalebone, or baleen, and could fetch up to £2000 per ton for manufacture into corset ribs, upholstery packing and a wide variety of other products. The southern right also produces a great deal of oil. It migrated annually from summer feeding grounds in the sub-Antarctic waters, to breeding grounds between the Lat 30°S and Lat 45°S in winter and spring. During the breeding period, southern right whales often came relatively close to shore and could be hunted by boats from shore stations. The indiscriminate slaughter of this species during the 20 years from 1830 to 1850 earned fortunes for some whalers, but almost destroyed the species to the point where it has never fully recovered and is still a rare animal.

Another species sought by whaling vessels in this part of the world was the humpback whale, which grows to about 15 m in length. This whale has less valuable whalebone plates, but a good oil content and more recently has been used for the production of meat meal and sometimes pet foods.

Following the British possession of NZ in 1840, port dues and excise duties were imposed and this reduced the number of visits by open sea whaling vessels. There was a brief upsurge during the second half of the 1840s, but the industry waned as the numbers of southern right

whales declined sharply. During the 1830s and 1840s a large number of shore stations sprang up around the NZ coastline.

Whaling was seasonal so, in most cases, the whalers farmed or were engaged as merchants or shippers during the off-season. In this way the take of two or three southern right whales during a season could be profitable. And the only equipment required was tripots and barrels, as well as long boats for the actual catching of the whales. By the middle of the 1840s, about 100 small groups were reported to be operating from shore stations around the coast, and the total of oil and whalebone suggests the seasonal catch was about 400 southern right whales. The industry declined sharply from the end of the 1840s, as the number of whales which could be hunted close to the shore declined.

Whaling and timber-milling were NZ's first export industries of any consequence. Both had boom periods while the resource upon which they relied was plentiful, and then faded away as it was depleted. Whaling continued from a base on Great Barrier Island until 1962, and in Tory Channel until 1965, but neither station had been profitable for some time before it closed.

In 1963 the International Whaling Commission prohibited the killing of humpback whales throughout the southern hemisphere.

WHANAU

Whanau is the extended family household of Maori society, a number of which would collectively make up a hapu. In pre-European times the whanau was headed by a kaumatua (head of the family), and included his wife or wives, their married sons and their wives and children, and all their unmarried children.

WHANGANUI NATIONAL PARK

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Whanganui National Park was the first new national park to be created in NZ for 22 years when it was gazetted in 1986. It covers 74,231 ha in three sections of the scenic highpoints of the Whanganui River. It is the 11th national park, the fourth in the North Island, and one of the smallest with only Mount Cook, Egmont and Abel Tasman smaller.

WHANGAREI

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Whangarei is the main city of Northland, with an urban population of 44,000 in an administrative district of 64,000 people. Situated on Whangarei Harbour, 175 km north-west of Auckland, it is the commercial centre and port for the area, in which the main industries are dairying, timber milling, some sheep and cattle farming, citrus growing, glass processing, ship building and, at Marsden Point, 30 km to the south-east, oil refining. A Scotsman, William Carruth, was the first settler at Whangarei in 1839. He came from New South Wales, and bought a block of land from the local Maori. He was joined by two of his brothers and a married couple from Scotland. A famous NZ pioneer family, the Mairs, settled in the area in 1842, led by Gilbert Mair snr, who had lived in the Bay of Islands since his arrival 20 years earlier. An inner-city suburb of Whangarei is now known as Mairtown. The town became a centre of the kauri industry.

The district was virtually abandoned by Europeans for about a decade after 1845, when the ravages of Hone Heke in the north inspired most of the Europeans to move south to Auckland. The town had only 14,000 people in 1945, at the end of World War Two, and its real boom period was between 1961 and 1966, when the population increased from 23,000 to 31,000. Whangarei was declared a borough in 1896 and a city in 1965, having expanded earlier in the decade to incorporate nearby Kamo and parts of Whangarei County.

WHARE

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Whare is the Maori word for house, and one adopted by European settlers in the early days for small, square or oblong houses, usually of one room, and sometimes erected by Maori workmen. The meeting house is whare hui or, sometimes, whare nui.

WHEAT

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Wheat was introduced to NZ about 1813 by the Bay of Islands chief, Ruatara, who brought seeds from Samuel Marsden's farm at Parramatta in Sydney.

The seed grew well, but much of it was pulled up before it was fully ripe by inquisitive Maori, who had no grain plants of their own and expected to find the grain at the root of the plant as with potato crops. The area in wheat gradually expanded to 12,000 ha in 1860, 35,000 ha in 1870, and then raced away during the 'Bonanza Wheat' years to an average of 64,000 ha during the 1870s, an average of 130,000 ha during the 1880s, 120,000 ha during the 1890s. The area declined during the early years of the 20th century, but over the 40 years to World War Two was always round 100,000 ha. There was another sharp decline after World War Two, with a low point reached near the end of the 1950s, but the area climbed again to about 80,000 ha in the mid-1960s, before coming down to 50,000 ha at the end of the 1980s, and 38,000 by the mid-1990s which was about 20 per cent of the area planted in grains.

Early varieties of wheat grown in NZ were almost certainly of Indian origin, because India was the source of supply for New South Wales whence came most NZ seed. The first selection and development of varieties most suited to NZ conditions was made by F W Hilgendorf, whose pioneer work during the early part of the 20th century led to the establishment of the Wheat Research Institute.

Fortunes were made from exports by South Island farmers during the bonanza years of the 1880s and 1890s, but in more recent years the industry has aimed at something close to self-sufficiency, with the importation of some milling wheat, usually from Australia. The annual consumption of wheat as flour or cereals is about 320,000 tonnes. Wheat, like other cereals, is used extensively for poultry food. About two-thirds of NZ's wheat is grown in the South Island, more than half in Canterbury and most of the rest in Otago and Southland, with about 8,000 ha in the North Island.

WHELK

Whelk (*Cominella adspersa*) is a marine snail with a plumply conical shell, brown-grey with spiral striae (grooves) and sometimes speckled, with a great deal of yellow within and around the aperture. It is a very common scavenger and is one of several species which perform this function in enclosed waters. The speckled whelk grows to about 5 cm and lives on muddy reefs, while the related *C. glandiformis*, which is about half the size, is more common on and in mud flats and extends higher up the shore. Both have extensible siphons which they use to sense for the presence of dead or dying animals and will quickly home in on them. They will also feed directly on living shellfish such as cockles; once one has succeeded in penetrating the shell the scent will quickly attract others which often aggregate in a small heap as they feed on the dying animal.

WHINERAY, Sir Wilson James

Sir Wilson James Whineray (1935–) is regarded as one of the two or three greatest All Black captains, leading the side in 68 of the 77 matches he played for NZ. He played his provincial rugby for Wairarapa, Mid-Canterbury, Manawatu, Canterbury, Waikato and Auckland, as a front row loose-head prop and occasional No 8, totalling 240 first-class appearances by the time of his retirement. Whineray played nine matches for NZ on a tour of Australia in 1957, was appointed All Black captain the following year at the age of only 23 (the youngest in 30 years), and led the side at every subsequent appearance.

He was a mature and efficient player, an inspiring leader and a master tactician who gave his name to the 'Willie Away' move in which a forward from the front of the lineout runs back along the pack, taking the ball en route and breaking past the back end of the lineout.

Whineray had a successful career in commerce and was appointed in 1994 to head the Hillary Commission.

WHIRINAKI

Whirinaki, a forest park established in 1984, covering 60,900 ha in the Bay of Plenty, is also a farming locality in the Hokianga, west of Kaikōhe; a locality near Whakatane (actually Whirinaki Pa); a river in the Bay of Plenty which flows northwards into the Rangitaiki River near Murupara; a stream which rises in the Paeroa Range and flows into the Waikato River near Atiamuri; and a locality 14 km north of Napier — the site of the third gas-turbine generating plant in NZ. The Whirinaki Power Station was commissioned in 1978, burns diesel oil and has a generating capacity of 216 MW to 240 MW (max). Whirinaki means in Maori both ‘to lean’ and ‘the buttress of a house’.

WHIRO

Whiro, son of Rangi and Papa, is the Maori god of evil and darkness, one of the eight major gods in the Maori pantheon.

WHITAKER, Sir Frederick

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Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–91) was twice Premier of NZ, from October 1863 to November 1864 and from April 1882 to September 1883. He was born in England, qualified as a solicitor, emigrated to Sydney in 1839, practised law in Kororareka in 1840, but moved to Auckland when Hobson established the new capital there. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislative Council of New Ulster (which was never convened), and the following year became Auckland Provincial Solicitor and a member of the provincial executive and sat on the Provincial Council in 1854 and 1855. He had been appointed to the Legislative Council of the General Assembly in 1853, and became Attorney-General the following year.

Although neither period of national leadership lasted long, Whitaker was involved in the political life of the colony almost without a break until his death. He remained on the Legislative Council until 1864, having served as Speaker in 1855 and 1856, was Provincial Superintendent in Auckland from 1865 to 1867, a member of the House of Representatives in 1866 and 1867, and from 1876 to 1879, when he again became a member of the council until his death in 1891.

He was Attorney-General in Sewell's administration, in Stafford's, in Atkinson's, in Hall's and again in Atkinson's 1887–91 ministry. The only other portfolio he held in a long public career was Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs in 1876.

He was one of a group of Aucklanders who pursued with vigour the commercial opportunities for land speculation provided by the land wars. His own administration was responsible for a ruthless, punitive confiscation of Maori lands, measures which tended to be unselective when others demanded only that the land of rebellious Maori should be taken. Although, in large measure his policy achieved what he and his Auckland colleagues aimed for, in the end he was partially frustrated by Governor Grey and the Colonial Office. His commercial activities embraced not only land speculation but mining, finance, insurance, and sugar interests in both NZ and Fiji. Ironically he left little estate, having been hard hit by the depression in the 1880s.

WHITE, A Lois

A Lois White (1903–84) was born in Auckland and attended the Elam School of Art, Auckland, in the 1920s and was influenced by the newly appointed director of the school, A J C Fisher, whose interest in drama also helped to give direction to her work. She taught at the Takapuna Grammar School for eight years before becoming a tutor in drawing and painting at the Elam School of Art. During the 1930s she developed a decorative style that accommodated religious and social allegorical themes. She also produced a number of portraits. During 1961–62 she went on an extended trip to Europe. In 1963 she retired from Elam.

Interest in her work slumped during the 1960s but in recent years there has been a revival of interest, not only because of its decorative manner but also in the protest nature of her subjects. Anthony Mackle has described her as ‘one of the more interesting painters in Auckland during the 1930s and 1940s.’

WHITE, John

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John White (1826–91) came to NZ with his parents in 1835, and became the outstanding Pakeha expert of his time on Maori language and culture. After spending some time in the Bay of Islands and the Hokianga as a boy, he and his brother were sent to England to finish their education. On his return he spent ten years in Hokianga, where he learnt to speak Maori fluently and spent much time with friendly tohunga who taught him Maori customs and allowed him to study their ceremonial.

After moving to Auckland in 1851, White became interpreter for George Grey and Gore Browne and for a large number of other government officials, and acted as field interpreter for Generals Pratt and Cameron during the Taranaki land wars. Later he was a resident magistrate in the central Wanganui district, an officer of the Native Lands Court in Auckland and in Napier, and in 1876 was commissioned by the NZ government to compile a major traditional history of the Maori. Six of the originally planned volumes of *Ancient History of the Maori* were published between 1887 and 1891. He never completed the work.

Other publications were *Maori Superstitions* (1856), *Te Rou — or the Maori at Home* (1874), *Plan of Maori Mythology* (1878). When he died he left manuscripts for a large Maori dictionary and for two novels, one of which, *Revenge — a Maori Love Story*, was published in 1940.

WHITE, Richard Alexander

Richard Alexander White (1925–) was the great All Black lock forward of the 1950s. He was born near Gisborne, and educated at Gisborne District High School and Feilding Agricultural College. He served in Japan with the NZ occupation force, known as 'Jay Force', at the end of World War Two and first came to rugby prominence in 1949 when he represented Poverty Bay, North Island and the All Blacks who played a series against Australia while a touring All Black side was in South Africa. White played 55 matches for NZ , including 23 consecutive internationals, and scored 11 tries. A huge and powerful man, White was outstanding in the lineouts and the tight play and was also mobile and a good ball handler. He was a member of the great All Black side that won the series against the Springboks in NZ in 1956.

A farmer and then later an insurance company representative, White was later for several years the mayor of Gisborne.

WHITE, Robin

Robin White (1946–) was born in Te Puke, but her parents later moved to Auckland when Robin was four and she studied art under May Smith at Epsom Girls' Grammar School. She was encouraged to go to art school where her most influential lecturer was Colin McCahon. She moved to Wellington in 1969 after finishing art school, and taught while establishing herself as a full-time painter.

Her early awareness of Rita Angus as a woman painter and in particular the Angus painting, 'Portrait of Betty Curnow', had a great influence on her own work.

Although she uses other media, the discipline of screen-printing seems to heighten her power of analysis and concentration. Michael Dunn said: 'Her clarity of vision is her most remarkable quality as an artist'.

WHITE BUTTERFLY

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White Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), an introduced species, is now the scourge of home gardeners because of its enthusiasm for laying eggs on garden greens, notably cabbages, which then play host to the voracious caterpillar. The male is identified by a single dark spot on each of its upper wings. The female has two. The wing span is between 40 and 50 mm.

WHITE COCKATOO

(*see* Parrots and Parakeets)

WHITE HERON

(see Hérons)

WHITE ISLAND

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White Island in the Bay of Plenty, 80 km north of Whakatane, at the northern end of the Taupo volcanic zone has an active volcano on it. It was named by Captain Cook, because it always appeared to be in a cloud of white steam. The Maori name is Whakaari. Scrub vegetation covers some parts of the island, which is frequently visited by scientists and sightseers. However, there are dangers: in 1914 a group of sulphur miners, working on the island, died when a crater wall collapsed on their encampment.

WHITE-FACED HERON

(see Hérons)

WHITEBAIT

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Whitebait consists of the young of the Galaxiidae family of fish which, caught en masse when running near the mouths of rivers, are a favoured national delicacy, especially in fritters. Many galaxiids spend their whole lives in fresh water, but several species spend some of their existence in the sea and migrate into fresh water to mature and spawn. The most common species in the whitebait catch in NZ is *Galaxias maculatus*, known often by its Maori name, inanga. The second most common is *G. brevipinnis*, or the koaro; and others are *G. argenteus*, or the giant kokopu; *G. fasciatus*, or banded kokopu; and *G. postvectis*, or short-jawed kokopu. There are another five members of the family not among the whitebait catches.

The most productive whitebait rivers are those on the West Coast of the South Island (over 90 per cent of the catch) and the Waikato. Annual catch, hard to estimate because so many amateurs are involved when the fish run, is put at around 140 tonnes. Catches have been declining over recent years.

Galaxiids also occur in Australia, South America and South Africa.

WHITEHEAD

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Whitehead (*Mohoua albicilla*) is a small forest bird. It belongs to the family of warblers, which also includes yellowhead, grey warbler and fernbird. Its upper surface, wings and tail are pale brown, and its underparts and head are white. It is 15 cm long from head to tail. The whitehead is found in the North Island, south of a line drawn between Te Aroha and Pirongia, and on the offshore islands of Great and Little Barrier Islands, Kapiti Island and Arid Island. It lives in the forest and feeds on insects mainly. It builds nests in shrubs or low trees. Two to four white eggs with variable pinks, reds and browns, are laid between October and February. The whitehead is thought to be polygamous like the yellowhead.

WHITETAIL DEER

Whitetail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were introduced from the US in 1905. They are confined to Stewart Island where they are common, and to the head of Lake Wakatipu. They are smaller than sika, have bushy tails, and are cunning and timid. Sometimes called Virginia Deer, they have adapted to eating seaweed on Stewart Island, as well as the usual grass and leaf of rain forest at the lower altitudes.

WHITING

Whiting (*Micromesistius australis*) is a slender fish averaging about 40 cm in length and weighing about 400 g. It belongs to the cod family and is characterised by having three dorsal fins and two anal fins. The back is grey with a blueish tinge and is speckled with small black spots while the sides and belly are silvery-white. The scales are small and easily dislodged.

It is very similar to the northern blue whiting of the North Atlantic but grows to a slightly larger size and has a firmer flesh. Abundant in deep water south of NZ over the Campbell Plateau and the Pukaki Rise, it represents a considerable resource capable of yielding up to 50,000 tonnes each year but the bad sea and weather conditions in the area and its relatively low unit value preclude its full-scale exploitation except by large factory vessels. Since the declaration of the 200-mile economic zone it has been taken under licence by foreign trawlers.

WIGRAM, Henry Francis

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Henry Francis Wigram (1857–1934) was one of the pioneers of aviation in NZ. Born in London, the son of a barrister and grandson of a baronet, Wigram was educated at Harrow, and went into banking but the year he was married, 1885, his unsound health persuaded him to emigrate to NZ. He went into business in Christchurch and became involved in construction supplies, meat processing and other commercial enterprises. He was chairman and major shareholder in the *Lyttelton Times* and a progressive force in Canterbury politics as mayor of Christchurch and president of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce and as an office-holder in many other community organisations.

Wigram had one of the first motor cars in Christchurch and when he visited England in 1908 became intrigued by the exploits of the pioneer aviators in Europe and the United States. He became a fervent believer in the future of aviation for military and transport purposes. After another visit to England in 1913 he came home again to form Canterbury (NZ) Aviation Ltd, a non-profit company and established a flying school to train pilots for the war, to promote aviation for defence and to develop commercial aviation. He had bought three single-seater aircraft and bought land at Sockburn for an aerodrome. The airfield was later named Wigram in his honour.

His promotion of aviation cost him personally the huge sum of £29,000. He was knighted in 1926.

WILDING, Frederick Anthony

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Frederick Anthony Wilding (1883–1915), NZ's most successful tennis player, was born at Christchurch, the son of a lawyer, and qualified as a lawyer in 1909 after attending Trinity College, Cambridge. He did not practise but went into commerce. He was NZ handicap singles tennis champion at 16, won the Wimbledon men's singles from 1910 to 1913, represented Australasia in the Davis Cup and was in the winning team of 1907, 1909 and 1914. He won tennis titles in many parts of the world during the years up to World War One, but his most successful year was 1913 when he won the world lawn tennis title at Wimbledon, the world hard court title in Paris and the world covered court title in Stockholm. He served as a captain with the Army Intelligence Corps during World War One, and was killed at Ypres in May 1915.

WILKINSON, Iris

(see Hyde, Robin)

WILLIAMS, Bryan George

Bryan George Williams (1950–) was the outstanding All Black three-quarter of the 1970s and in 1980 was named by journalists as the ‘Player of the Decade’ for the 1970s. Of Samoan extraction, Williams was born and educated at Auckland and was a rugby player of outstanding promise at both primary and secondary school. He became a member of the Auckland representative side in 1969 at the age of 18 and moved into the All Blacks the following season. In his 113 matches for the All Blacks, he scored 401 points from 66 tries, 22 conversions, 30 penalty goals and one dropped goal. The 66 tries was easily a record for any NZ player by the time he retired in 1978. He continued to play for Auckland into the 1980s. Williams had an enormous following whenever he played — for his club, Ponsonby, for his province or for NZ, and was known universally as ‘Beegee’. After retirement he became intensely involved in the coaching and promotion of Western Samoan rugby.

WILLIAMS, Harold

Harold Williams (1876–1928), one of the most brilliant linguists and journalists NZ has produced, was born at Auckland, the son of the Rev W J Williams, editor of the *Methodist Times* and president for a time of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church. In his early years, Harold Williams taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew and a number of European and Pacific Island languages. He sat a BA in 1893 but failed because of his lifelong inability to master mathematics. He entered the Methodist Ministry and served at churches in Taranaki and North Auckland before sailing for Europe to attend Munich University. While representing *The Times* at Stuttgart he met and married Ariadna Tyrkova, the first woman to be elected to the Russian Duma. In 1905 he went to Russia where he lived for 14 years representing British and American newspapers. Later, he wrote a book, *Russia of the Russians*.

From 1918, Williams was first foreign editor and then director of the foreign department of *The Times* and his editorials on foreign affairs were regarded as authoritative in many countries of the world. He is said to have spoken 58 languages fluently as well as some of their dialects. Among the languages with which he was very familiar were Swahili, Hausa and Zulu. It was once said of him that he read grammars all his life as other people read detective stories.

WILLIAMS, Henry

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Henry Williams (1782–1867) was an influential, pioneer Church of England missionary in the early days of European settlement in NZ. He was a Royal Navy midshipman from 1806 until he retired in 1815, and saw action against Danish and American ships. He was then ordained in the Church of England, and sailed for New South Wales as a missionary in 1822. He met Samuel Marsden at Sydney, accompanied him on his fourth visit to NZ in 1823, and remained here as the leader of the Church mission to the Maori.

Williams was an intrepid and obstinate worker for peace, at a time when inter-tribal warfare with the use of muskets was decimating the Maori population. The earliest missionaries occasionally gave way to the persuasion of Maori and traded in muskets, but Williams adamantly opposed this and had it stopped. He became a powerful advocate among the Maori for signing the Treaty of Waitangi because he felt that the steady influence of the British government was needed to curb the lawlessness of Europeans and the unbridled purchase of large areas of land.

He tried to defend and protect Maori interests at a time of conflict between the two races, and earned the criticism and even hatred of some Europeans for attempting to do so. Once British authority had been established, Williams said he had purchased 11,000 acres (4,455 ha) from the Maori, and this was confirmed by the government in 1844. However, he had made an enemy of George Grey, and then came into dispute with Bishop Selwyn over the demand from the new bishop that all missionaries forego claims for more than 2,560 acres (1,036 ha).

Williams refused to comply because he considered his claims to be justified in view of his large family, some of them grown-up sons by the 1840s, and the church missionary society (CMS) then dismissed him from its service. He was reinstated in 1855, but never again achieved the same eminence within the organisation in NZ.

WILLIAMS, Roy Alfred

Roy Alfred Williams (1934–), NZ's finest exponent of the decathlon, won the gold medal for the ten-event contest at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Kingston in 1966. He won the NZ title from 1956 through 1961, from 1965 through 1967 and again in the 1969–70 season. He won the Australian decathlon title in 1963 and then spent time in the US in order to improve under the more intensive competition available there in the decathlon.

Williams was born and educated at Dunedin and is the brother of Olympic long jump gold medalist Yvette, herself a brilliant all-rounder.

WILLIAMS, William

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William Williams (1800–78), younger brother of Henry Williams, qualified as a surgeon, and gained a BA in classics at Oxford, before he was ordained a priest and came to NZ to join his brother. He arrived in 1826 and quickly made a study of the Maori language, which made him useful out in the field. In the early 1830s he spent some years in the South Auckland/Bay of Plenty/East Coast area, establishing Maori teachers. In 1840 he took his family to Gisborne, as the minister in charge of a parish which covered that part of the North Island from East Cape to Cape Palliser.

In 1859 Selwyn appointed William Williams as the First Bishop of Waiapu, a post he held until he suffered a stroke in 1876. A son, William Leonard Williams, was the third Bishop of Waiapu, from 1895 to 1909, and a grandson, Herbert William Williams, was the sixth bishop from 1930 to 1937. William Williams was an amateur philologist and, immediately after his arrival in NZ, began studying the grammar and structure of Maori.

His *Dictionary of the NZ Language* and *A Concise Grammar* were published in 1844, and revised and reissued many times over the following decades. Earlier, in 1837, he had published a translation of the New Testament in Maori. His last work was *Christianity Among the NZers* (1867). Williams was a thoughtful, considerate and scholarly man, much loved by his parishioners.

WILLIAMS, Yvette Winifred

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Yvette Winifred Williams (1929–) was one of NZ's greatest athletes, winning one Olympic gold medal and four Commonwealth Games gold medals between 1950 and 1954, and setting a world record for the long jump. She was born in Dunedin, educated at Otago Girls' High School, worked as a book-keeper and first became prominent in athletics nationally at the age of 18. Between then and her retirement in 1954, at the age of 25, she won eight NZ shotput titles, seven long jump, four discus, one javelin, and one 80 m hurdles title. At the 1950 Commonwealth Games in Auckland, she won the long jump in a new games record distance of 19 feet and 4½ inches (5.9 m), and took the silver medal in the javelin. At Helsinki in 1952 she won the Olympic long jump gold medal, with a new Olympic record of 20 feet and 5½ inches (6.23 m). Her greatest year was 1954 when, at Vancouver, she won Empire gold medals for the long jump, shotput and discus, and was placed sixth in the final of the 80 m hurdles, and at another meet set a new world mark for the long jump with 20 feet and 7½ inches (6.28 m). Her married name is Corlett.

WILLIAMSON, James Cassius

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James Cassius Williamson (1845–1913), who has been described as ‘the greatest impresario in Australasian theatrical history’, established the organisation that dominated live theatre in NZ from the early 1880s until World War Two.

The J C Williamson organisation set up tours of both Australia and NZ for every type of theatrical programme — grand opera, musical comedy, serious drama, variety and vaudeville. The organisation had the Australasian rights for Gilbert and Sullivan and at the height of the popularity of their work, the performances drew packed houses for tour after tour. Williamson was born in Pennsylvania, the son of a physician, and as a young man travelled widely in the US with a provincial theatrical company. He and his wife, Maggie Moore, toured Australia in 1874 and five years later returned to settle in that country.

Williamson was an actor-manager but it was as an entrepreneur that he excelled. He and two partners had theatres in Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney in the 1880s and 1890s but from the turn of the century, the organisation was his. Right from the time he first established himself in Australia, Williamson included NZ cities on his theatre circuit. His operation was still a powerful force in NZ theatre when it was bought by Sir Robert Kerridge in 1947. It remained dominant in Australia until the 1970s and ceased to exist as a company in 1982.

WILSON, Guthrie Edward

Guthrie Edward Wilson (1914–84) was a NZ-born novelist, whose *Brave Company*, published in 1951, was praised by some critics as the best novel by an infantryman to come out of World War Two. Wilson was born in Palmerston North, and educated at Palmerston North Boys' High School, where he later taught as head of the history, geography and social studies department, and wrote *Brave Company* and other novels while teaching there. He served with the 25th Battalion, Second Division, in World War Two. He went to Sydney as senior classics master at Newington College in 1956, joined the staff of Scots College in Sydney in 1960, and became headmaster in 1966. His later works include: *Julien Ware* (1952), *The Feared and the Fearless* (1954), *Sweet White Wine* (1956), *Strip Jack Naked* (1957), *Dear Miranda* (1960), *The Incorruptibles* (1961), and *The Return of the Snow-White Puritan* (1963). Wilson was a skilled and successful novelist who never, however, achieved quite the impact of *Brave Company* with any of his later work.

WIMMERA

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Wimmera was the name of a 3022-tonne steamship that was sunk off the NZ coast by a German mine on 26 June 1918, towards the end of World War One.

The ship had left Auckland en route for Sydney and was off North Cape when the mine — which had been laid by the *Wolf*, a German raider, blew away a part of the stern. Twenty-seven of the 141 passengers and crew died. The master of the *Wimmera* had ignored a warning that the mine had been swept away from the vicinity of the Australian coast and that ships should keep away from specified areas. Captain H J Kell and several of his senior officers went down with the ship. At the time of the explosion, a heavy sea was running but four boats made the coast and other survivors were picked up by ships sent out to search for them after the alarm was raised by those who had made shore.

WIND

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Wind comes predominantly from the west in NZ and tends to be strong in the winter and moderate in the late summer and early autumn, except for July and August in the South Island which are usually less windy than the summer months. Overall, NZ is a windy country. Sea breezes are common. The prevailing westerlies combined with the topography of the country have a dominating effect on the whole climate, bringing higher rainfall to the western side of the mountain spines (which in both islands run roughly north-south) and a dry north-west Foehn wind on the eastern side, particularly in Canterbury. These mountains decrease wind velocity on the upwind side by blocking its path, but they funnel it through mountain passes and through Cook and Foveaux Straits, making Wellington and Invercargill easily the most persistently windy cities in the country. Figures obtained from anemographs at airports over eight or more years in main centres, from north to south, are shown in the accompanying table.

	Av. number of days with gusts reaching 63 km/h or more		Av. number of days with gusts reaching 96 km/h or more	
	Summer November/April	Winter May/October	Summer November/April	Winter May/October
<u>Whangarei</u>	16	26	.8	1.4
<u>Auckland</u>	21	31	.9	.8
<u>Hamilton</u>	9	13	0	.6
<u>Palmerston North</u>	26	22	1.1	.8
<u>Wellington</u>	90	98	18.8	22.7
<u>Blenheim</u>	23	15	.7	.5
<u>Christchurch</u>	31	23	1.5	1.3
<u>Dunedin</u>	28	32	2.6	2.8
<u>Invercargill</u>	53	45	5.8	5.0

WINE

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Wine has been produced in NZ since the earliest days of European settlement.

It is believed the first vines were planted by missionary Samuel Marsden, probably before 1820, but the first expert viticulturist was James Busby, who arrived here as British Resident in 1833. Busby had been a pioneer of the Australian wine industry, and his textbook on the subject, published in 1825, was the first book on viticulture published in the Southern Hemisphere. The French navigator, Dumont d'Urville, remarked that he 'enjoyed very much' the light white wine made by Busby, which he drank in the Bay of Islands in 1840. The French settlers at Akaroa planted vines, but did not succeed in establishing a wine tradition among their descendants.

The French Catholic leader, Bishop Pompallier, had an interest in wine, and this led to the establishment of the vineyard at Meeanee in Hawke's Bay, still producing wine today. By 1900 small vineyards were operating elsewhere in Hawke's Bay and in the Auckland-Northland region. Attempts were made during the closing years of the 19th century and early in the 20th to bring respectability and quality to the wine industry here. An Italian, Romeo Bragato, was appointed head of the viticultural division of the Department of Agriculture in 1902, and was responsible for setting up a government research centre for wine at Te Kauwhata. Its products were occasionally successful at wine competitions in other countries, but the industry could not break free commercially from the grip placed on it by the once powerful prohibitionist movement in NZ.

Despite the influence of Dalmatian winemakers in the Auckland/North Auckland region, and of other southern European and Middle Eastern immigrants, wine in this country was regarded by the vast majority of the population as 'plonk' until after World War Two. Since the end of the 1960s, there has been an accelerating consumption and interest in wine. The top NZ white table wines are now regarded as comparable with the best in other countries, and there is an increasing respect for some of the very best reds.

Consumption of wine rose from a negligible amount at the end of World War Two to 5.5 litres per head per year in 1971, and to 13.4 litres per head per year ten years later. The area in grape production was about 400 ha at the end of World War Two, about 670 ha by the end of the 1960s, and from the mid-1980s has remained about 6,000 ha, producing between 40 and 50 million litres a year, depending on grape quality. The top grape-producing area is Marlborough, ahead of Hawke's Bay and Poverty Bay. The most favoured grape is Chardonnay and Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc wines have regularly rated among the world's best. Exported wine has fetched \$48 million in a very good year. The number of wineries has increased steadily as smaller, so-called 'boutique' wines have become increasingly popular. The industry is well established with the area under grapes likely to stay close to where it is in the immediate future and the volume of wine production will depend on seasonal grape quality.

WINTON

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Winton, a town with around 2,000 people, 30 km north of Invercargill, is the commercial and administrative centre for one of the richest sheep-farming districts in NZ. The town was named after Thomas Winton, a well-known stockman, who used the town site as a camping place during the 1850s and helped with the survey of the town in 1862.

Winton became a borough in 1877 and was incorporated within the Southland District Council in 1989. Because of the wealthy hinterland, it is one of the most affluent towns of its size in the country.

WI REPA, Tutere

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Tutere Wi Repa (1877–1945) was one of the most prominent and forceful members of the Young Maori Party. He was born at Hicks Bay, with three tribal affiliations: Apanui and Ngati Porou on his father's side, and Ngati Kahungunu on his mother's. He was educated at Te Aute College and Otago University, from which he graduated in 1906 with an MB and ChB. He was an outstanding rugby player, representing both Otago University and Otago Province. He spent most of his professional life in practice among his own people at Te Araroa, where he became recognised as an authority on Maori tribal history.

WOMEN IN WARTIME

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Women In Wartime have made huge contributions to the NZ cause in the 20th century, but more enduringly the independence women learned while men were away fighting altered the fabric of our society. A contingent of seven nurses who went to South Africa in 1899 were the first NZ women to undertake war work overseas. Six nursing sisters who sailed for German-occupied Samoa in August 1914 at the commencement of World War One next. Later NZ nurses served in Egypt, Serbia, France and England. Ultimately about 10 per cent of the country's nurses served overseas — 550 in total — and many NZ women served as VADs in England in the British and NZ Red Crosses.

Some nurses worked on hospital ships such as the *Maheno* and *Marama* and ten lost their lives when the troopship *Marquette* was torpedoed between Alexandria and Salonika. Many received medals and special awards for their service and a memorial fund was established in honour of the nurses who lost their lives.

For working women, the departure of men to the front created a bonanza in employment opportunities. Before the war only 17 per cent of women worked. During the war this increased to 22 per cent. Women particularly moved into clerical and office jobs which had previously been the preserve of men. There were 1,106 female clerks and cashiers in 1911, but 4,967 by 1921; 627 female shop assistants in 1911, but 7,007 by 1921.

World War Two had a much more profound impact on women's roles. Women served in the armed forces and also took over a great number of civilian jobs which previously had been closed to them. In this war, women did all the things they had done in the first. They rolled bandages and cooked and packed food parcels for overseas troops. By the end of 1941 they had knitted 94,000 balaclavas, 95,000 scarves, 98,000 mittens and 8,600 pairs of socks. Over a million food parcels were packed for prisoners of war. In the early years of the war, women played a full part in civilian organisations such as the Emergency Precautions committees formed nationwide at the request of the government. They served as wardens, learned first aid, how to fight fires and deal with unexploded bombs. They were trained as runners in case communications were severed.

The first uniformed service was the Transport Corps of the Red Cross. The army used women as unpaid drivers, cooks and clerical assistants. The government did not support the idea of uniformed women in the military but the deteriorating situation of the Allies and the entry of Japan into the war swept away reservations. The same Dr Agnes Bennett who had served as a doctor in the British Army in World War One, founded the Women's War Service Auxiliary (WWSA) which won the approval of the government. By 1942 there were 75,000 WWSA members in khaki uniforms who provided community services such as vegetable growing, trench digging, help in hospital kitchens and laundries, and back-up to the military

authorities.

In February 1942, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was formed and by the end of the first year 2,200 women had enlisted. By April 1944 there were 4,000 members in NZ and 800 overseas. Other military organisations were the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) and the Women's Royal NZ Naval Service (WREN). A total of 8,700 women served in the three services over the war. A survey of WAACs in 1943 showed that nearly 90 per cent were single, and that they had previously been employed in shops (21 per cent), offices (26 per cent), secondary industries (17 per cent) or hotels and domestic work (ten per cent) while 17 per cent had not been previously employed.

In 1941, the 'Tuis' under Lady Barbara Freyberg left for Egypt to set up welfare services. In the same year, women in the Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD), departed to assist the Army Nursing Service and in 1942 the WWSA sent 200 to the Middle East to work in NZ hospitals.

At home, with the depletion of male workers in many industries, women took over their jobs, often learning new skills and tackling tasks which previously had been seen as ones only males could perform. In 1941 the Women's Land Corps (later Women's Land Service) was approved and by 1944, there were 2,088 land girls, many working on relatives' farms

'Manpowering' was introduced in 1942. At first all women aged 20–23 were required to register for work. It was later extended to all under 40 years of age and its provisions extended to Maori women. Only married women with children under 16 were exempt. By March 1945, 157,508 women were listed for work of national importance. Minimum weekly wages of £5.10s for men, and £2.17s.6d for women were set in October 1942.

Women in what were termed 'essential industries' could not leave their jobs or be dismissed without consent. This included boot workers, women in laundries and drycleaning firms, women making military uniforms, munitions workers and Public Service employees. By 1944, 40 per cent of NZ's working population, male and female, was working in essential industries. Manpowering regulations allowed for women to be directed into essential work. Many single women who had never worked outside their homes because their parents were affluent enough to keep them had to take up work. Not all man-powered workers went willingly and absenteeism was sometimes high.

During the war years the female work force increased dramatically and married women, against whom there had previously been great prejudice, established their right to work. Even the propaganda campaign at the war's end, aimed at getting women to give up their jobs to men, did not turn the clock back. In 1939 the female labour force had numbered 180,000. By the end of 1943, 228,000 women were working while another 8,000 were in the armed forces, and many held their places after the men came home from war. With this start, women have gradually extended their area of working activity, moving into jobs once held to be the essential preserve of male workers.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUES

Women's Franchise Leagues (WFL) were formed throughout NZ in 1892 to draw non-temperance feminists into the struggle for the vote. The first was in Dunedin where Lady Anna Stout and Marion Hatton were the first joint presidents and the committee included other influential feminists. Other leagues were soon active in communities such as Gore, Takaka, Marion, Ashburton and Timaru. The intellectual feminists provided most of the new workers in this phase of the suffrage campaign. Christchurch was the only major centre in which the WFL was not established. Here, the Canterbury Women's Institute worked on all aspects of women's emancipation, including the franchise. The WFL held public meetings and worked on a giant franchise petition which was finally signed by 30,000 women, a quarter of the adult female population. While councillors in NZ's Legislative Council were debating the Franchise Bill in 1893, the Auckland WFL telegraphed wavering members: 'Understand fate of franchise depends on your vote. Oh, fail us not!!' When some members of the House attempted to pressure the Governor to withhold his assent, suffragists bombarded him with telegrams and deputations. On 19 September, Lord Glasgow gave his consent to the Electoral Bill. The WFL faded away after the formation of the National Council of Women in 1896.

WOODCHOPPING

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Woodchopping is one of the sports, like shearing, that grew out of the pioneering days of NZ when the manual worker was supreme and his occupations were intrinsically tied in with the development of the country's pastoral farming.

It is understood that woodchopping on an organised basis began in Tasmania in the 1880s and the first competitive event of note in this country took place in 1889 in Southland. From the beginning NZers were successful in woodchopping events internationally with Con Casey winning the world title in Taranki in 1905, and David Pretty winning against the best consistently from 1908 until the 1920s.

Others who have won world titles are Dinny Hoey, Joe Julian, Jack Creighton, Sonny Bolstad, David Lamberton and Jack Hocquard. The sport is not well known outside Australia, NZ and parts of North America and has declined since the carnivals associated with Agricultural and Pastoral Shows have diminished.

Standard events are the standing chop and the underhand chop, both with 300, 350, 375 and 450 mm logs, treefelling, single-handed sawing and double-handed sawing.

WOODVILLE

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Woodville is a town in southern Hawke's Bay with 1,600 people, 28 km east of Palmerston North, through the Manawatu Gorge. It is situated on the junction of the railway line which runs from the Manawatu to Hawke's Bay, and the line from Wellington which comes north through the Wairarapa. It was once roughly at the centre of the Seventy-Mile Bush. It was originally known as 'The Junction', and later became known as Woodville because of its situation in the forest. It is now a servicing town for a farming area.

The first settlers arrived in Woodville in 1862. It became an important road and railway junction, was made a borough in 1887, and a part of the Tararua District Council in 1989.

WOOL

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Wool has been the longest sustained export commodity in NZ history.

The industry began when missionary, Samuel Marsden, brought sheep to the Bay of Islands in 1814, but the first established flock belonged to John Bell Wright who farmed Merinos on Mana Island, near Wellington, from 1834. A decade later, sheep farming on a large scale began when a group of settlers moved flocks imported from Australia in the Wairarapa, and then to Marlborough, Hawke's Bay, Canterbury and Otago. The Merino did not prove satisfactory for NZ's lush, often low-lying grasslands and, after much trial and error, a variety of breeds have been developed mostly involving the Romney. The move away from Merino was hastened by the development of refrigerated shipping, which placed more value on the sheep carcass.

There are now around 50 million sheep throughout the country, supplying meat and wool for export and, with dairy products, providing the staple economic income for the country. NZ is the third largest wool-growing nation, behind Australia and the Soviet Union, and the largest exporter of coarse wool to world markets. Wool exports totalled around 225,000 tonnes in the mid-1990s, down from 278,000 tonnes earlier in the decade, and shipments go to dozens of countries with China the major customer. Most NZ wool is coarse, or strong as it is often called, and is used for carpets and other heavy fabrics. There are in the high country, however, still top quality Merino flocks, producing fine wool as good as any in the world. Almost all the wool in NZ is shorn from live sheep, in some districts twice a year, and shearing is a highly specialised manual task, which has become a spectator sport. Each year a Golden Shears competition to find a national champion is held at Masterton in the Wairarapa. NZ has had several notable shearers, including world champions. Perhaps the most famous is Godfrey Bowen, whose distinctive and economical style revolutionised shearing. He became field superintendent in charge of shearing for the NZ Wool Board and, following a number of tours overseas, his technique is now used internationally. (See Sheep Farming.)

WOOL BOARD

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Wool Board, established by the Wool Industry Act of 1944, is a statutory organisation with grower and government representation. The board's role is to oversee the preparation, handling, distribution, shipping and marketing of wool internationally; to ensure that the types of wool produced match market demand; to promote wool as a commodity in general and NZ wool in particular; and overall to gain the best possible, long-term returns for the NZ wool grower. The main source of revenue for the board is a levy on gross wool receipts. The board used to conduct and finance a full market support operation, based on trigger prices, at all auction sales as they are conducted round the country. This scheme was dropped during the world slump in prices at the end of the 1980s. The board financially supports the International Wool Secretariat (IWS), an organisation in which it is associated with Australia, South Africa and Uruguay. The IWS was formed in 1937 to promote wool on world markets, expressly through the Woolmark. Most NZ wool now goes to China with Japan, Britain and Nepal taking the next largest consignments, ahead of Belgium, India and Germany.

WOOLLASTON, Sir Mountford Tosswill

Sir Mountford Tosswill Woollaston (1910–), one of NZ's best known and most loved artists, was born in Taranaki, and from an early age had an acute awareness of nature around him and felt it had a secret life of its own. His move from Taranaki to Nelson and the sharp contrasts in the light of that area had a dramatic effect on him and he began painting, joining the Nelson Suter Sketch Club. A short spell at the Christchurch School of Art brought him into contact with the Christchurch Group exhibition of 1931, and the start of a lifelong friendship with the poet, Ursula Bethell. He was greatly influenced by the work of Christopher Perkins and Robert Field and moved to Dunedin to attend classes given by Field. This experience showed him that there was 'such a thing as independence in painting'. Back in Nelson, he attended lectures given by Flora Scales who had studied under Hans Hofmann in Munich. Hofmann, a cubist painter, had analysed the work of Cézanne, and Woollaston was able to test these ideas on the Nelson landscape. Essentially a regional painter, Woollaston spent almost all his life in the Nelson/Greymouth district working as a fruitpicker/painter. His paintings are above all expressions of feelings, moods and emotions, and the poet Charles Brasch, refers to Woollaston as 'one of the first to see and paint NZ as a NZer'. A warm and charming autobiography, *Sage Tea*, was published in 1981.

WORLD BANK

(see International Monetary Fund)

WORSLEY, Frank Arthur

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Frank Arthur Worsley (1872–1943), an outstanding navigator and polar explorer, was born at Akaroa, the son of a labourer. He was educated at Fendalton High School and joined the Royal Navy, qualifying as a navigator and building up experience in ice conditions in Newfoundland waters. He commanded the *Endurance* on Shackleton's South Polar Expedition from 1913 to 1916, and navigated Shackleton's open boat, *James Caird*, in the 800-mile (1,287 km) epic trip from Elephant Island to South Georgia, and he crossed South Georgia with Shackleton and Cream. He served during World War One in 'Q' mystery ships, which were disguised as merchantmen, but heavily armed to attack and destroy U-boats. He was awarded the DSO and Bar, and rose to the rank of commander.

Among the books he wrote were *Shackleton's Boat Journey* and *Crossing South Georgia* (1924), *Under Sail in the Frozen North* (1926), *Endurance* (1931) and *First Voyage* (1938).

WRENS

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Wrens (Acanthisittidae) are represented in NZ by three species, all of which have a distinctive white eyebrow stripe.

- The rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris*) is the smallest species at 8 cm long, and is sometimes called 'Thumbie'. The male is bright yellowish-green with white below, the female striped brown with white below. They are found in all bush areas (except the northern third of the North Island), and on some off-shore islands. Two broods of two to four eggs are laid in nests built in hollows or crevices of trees, between August and January.

Both parents incubate over 21 days, and feed the chicks.

- The bush wren (*Xenicus longipes*), or Tom Thumb bird, is 9.5 cm long, and plumper than the rifleman. The male is green, brown and grey, the female brown and grey. Although formerly widespread they are now found only in the remote forest of Waikaremoana in the North Island and rarely in the South Island. Nesting habits are thought to be the same as those of the rifleman.
- The rock wren (*X. gilviventris*) is the same size as the bush wren and has similar colouring, except that the underparts are yellow and greyish-brown instead of grey, and it has comparatively larger feet. They are found only in the South Island from Nelson to Fiordland, above the bushline and in sub-alpine scrub. They build their nests in rock crevices between September and November, lay two to three white eggs and both parents feed the young on grasshoppers, moths, beetles, caterpillars and grubs.

WRESTLING

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Wrestling had widespread spectator appeal in NZ during a 20-year period when professionals from the US and Australia regularly toured here on a seasonal circuit and attracted large crowds in towns and cities throughout the country. That period was from 1936 until the mid-1950s, interrupted by World War Two. During its halcyon days, professional wrestling was under the promotional control of a former world professional champion, Walter Miller.

Wrestling began here on a fully organised basis in 1930 when the NZ Wrestling Union was formed at a meeting in Wellington. The union established rules to control both amateur and professional wrestling. The union became affiliated to the International Wrestling Federation and NZ Olympic and Empire Games Association in 1936, and a full team was sent to the Empire Games in Sydney in 1938. In 1961, the amateur and professional administrations split up and have acted independently of one another since. When the first national championships were held in 1931, the heavyweight amateur champion was a man who was to make his mark on professional wrestling — later in the decade after World War Two — ‘Lofty’ Blomfield. He fought dozens of visiting wrestlers, and had a notable series of encounters with Earl McCready, the Canadian Empire heavyweight champion. Blomfield became a famous sportsman in his day and many of the top professional bouts drew huge radio audiences when the sport was at its peak immediately after World War Two.

Another NZer to make it to the top in the professional game was Pat O’Connor who became world champion in 1957 when he was wrestling in the US. He did not hold the title long. Born at Raetihi in 1926, O’Connor became an outstanding amateur, winning the silver medal in the heavyweight division at the Auckland Empire Games in 1950. Although he toured here frequently, O’Connor spent most of the rest of his career wrestling professionally in the United States.

The boom in the professional sport here after the war had a trickle-down effect on amateur wrestling as well, and during the late 1940s and early 1950s, there were up to 8,000 registered wrestlers throughout the country. The 1956 Melbourne Olympics saw the first appearance at this level of heavyweight John Silva, a man who was to dominate his division in this country for a number of years, although he failed to gain a medal at Melbourne or at the Cardiff Empire and Commonwealth Games two years later. NZ has competed with some success at Commonwealth Games since then but few of the top wrestling countries are eligible for these games.

WRIGG, Harry Charles William

Harry Charles William Wrigg (1842–1924) won the NZ Cross for gallantry in June 1867 at Opotiki, as a member of the Bay of Plenty Cavalry Volunteers.

Wrigg was born in Ireland, was articled to a civil engineer in the north of England, served with the Dragoon Guards, emigrated to NZ in 1863 and worked for the Auckland Municipal Council for four years. He served briefly in the Waikato and East Coast during the fighting against the Maori there. He was later chief draughtsman in Auckland Province, and to the Public Works Department, and he won prizes in NZ and Australian exhibitions for drawings.

WRIGHT, David McKee

David McKee Wright (1870–1928), a well-known NZ balladeer and journalist, was born in County Down, Ireland, the son of a Congregational minister, and was educated at home and privately in London. He emigrated to NZ in 1887, spent the first 12 years as a farmhand and rabbitier in Central Otago, and had much of his verse published by *The Otago Witness*. In 1896 he began studying at Otago University for a theology degree and, in the same year, his first volumes of verse were published — *Aorangi* and *Station Ballads*. He was ordained in 1898, served for ten years as a minister at Oamaru, Wellington and Nelson, but continued to be involved in journalism and writing poetry. He left NZ in 1909 for Sydney, became well-known as a writer and poet with the *Bulletin*, and later as a leader-writer and critic with the *Sydney Sun*. McKee Wright, as he was soon known, was an accomplished prose writer, and one of the better colonial back-country balladeers.

WRYBILL

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Wrybill (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) is a small, migratory wader, native to NZ. It is a small grey and white plover, 20 cm in length from head to tail. During the breeding season the adults have a clear, dark band across their breasts.

The wrybill is unique because the tip of its bill curves to the right. It is thought that this is an adaptation for feeding on mudflats. The wrybill breeds between August and December on the shingle riverbeds of some of the large rivers in Canterbury and Northern Otago up into the mountains. After the breeding season is over, the main population of wrybills moves north, to winter over in the Firth of Thames, and the Manukau and Kaipara Harbours.

WYNYARD, Robert Henry

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Robert Henry Wynyard (1802–64), a soldier and administrator, was Acting Governor of NZ for nearly two years, and opened the country's first parliament. He was born in England and, following family tradition, joined the army, in which a brother, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had all been generals.

He arrived in NZ in 1845 with the 58th Regiment, and served at the siege of Ruapekapeka Pa during the war with Hone Heke. After a brief period in Sydney, he returned to NZ where he became commander of the military forces from 1851 to 1858. For two years between 1851 and 1853, Wynyard was Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster while the Governor, Sir George Grey, was in Wellington. From 1853 to 1855 he was Superintendent of Auckland Province and for 20 months, from 1854 when Grey had left NZ, he was Acting Governor as the senior military officer. On 24 May 1854 he opened NZ's first parliament, advocating the need for strong central government in his speech from the throne. His was a difficult period of administration, as the tension built up towards the land wars of the 1860s. Wynyard left NZ in 1858, and was later appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Colony.

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

Waitangi Tribunal was set up under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 to adjudicate on claims made by Maori under the Treaty of Waitangi. It has 16 members, four of whom must be Maori, plus a chairperson who is the Chief Judge of the Maori Land Court — all appointed by the government. The tribunal's original jurisdiction was to consider only claims relating to events from 1975 but, in 1985, claims back to 1840 were made eligible for consideration. The tribunal accepts claims from Maori who consider their rights have been prejudiced by any policies, legislation or practices which are not consistent with the treaty. Registered claims in the mid-1990s were in excess of 350 and, since the foundation of the tribunal, they have concerned not only disputed land but fishing rights, energy assets and other natural assets considered by claimants to come under the umbrella of the treaty.

WALKER, Samuel

Samuel Walker (1842-80) was born and educated in Dublin, qualified as a doctor, and emigrated to NZ. He joined the Armed Constabulary as a surgeon, served for eight years in 34 engagements against Maori, and won the New Zealand Cross for bravery and coolness in attending the wounded under fire at Otautu in March 1869.

WALTERS, Gordon

Gordon Walters (1919-), was born in Wellington and received his first art training at the Wellington Technical College School of Art, attending evening classes while working in commercial art. He began to exhibit at the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts in 1939, and in 1941 met the Dutch painter, Theo Schoon, who helped him appreciate European art and find direction in his own work. Schoon's records of South Island Maori rock drawings were of great interest to Walters. In 1947 he spent some time in Australia and, after a brief return visit to NZ, left for Europe where he studied until 1951. Since 1954 Walters has lived in NZ, slowly developing his style of painting which he finally felt ready to exhibit for the first time in 1966.

WATKINS, Denys

Denys Watkins (1945-) was born in Wellington, and has studied at the Wellington School of Design, the Central School of Art in London and the Royal College of Art in London. He has exhibited extensively both in NZ and abroad, showing prints, drawings and sculptures. His work is represented in private and public collections both in NZ and abroad.

WEATHERS, Lawrence Carthage

Lawrence Carthage Weathers (1890-1918) was born at Te Kopuru near Dargaville. He moved to South Australia where he became an undertaker, before joining the 43rd Infantry Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces with whom he won the Victoria Cross (posthumously) in September 1918 at Peronne on the Western Front.

X-RAY

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X-Ray services first became widely available without charge in NZ in 1941 when a benefit covered the services available in public hospitals. Since then X-rays have become part of the commonly available diagnostic equipment for doctors. The services are still free of charge at public hospitals and still attract a health benefit where they are undertaken by private radiologists. A range of more sophisticated diagnostic technology built around the principle of X-rays — scanners for example, is now available to doctors.

YACHTING

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Yachting or sailing, began as a sport in NZ in the earliest days of European settlement, when regattas were held in Auckland and Wellington, usually on the anniversary of settlement. Auckland's Anniversary Day Regatta has been a regular annual event since 1880. For some years, claims were made that it was the biggest yachting regatta in the world, considering the number of boats competing in a short space of time. With its Waitemata Harbour on the east and Manukau Harbour on the west and the superb stretch of sheltered water outside Waitemata Harbour in the Hauraki Gulf, Auckland is the centre of yachting in NZ, and more than 80 per cent of the country's boats are owned and sailed there.

Most of the competitive yachting events were for years among young people with small centreboard classes, but with the degree of personal affluence spreading during the 1960s and the 1970s, the number of large yachts competing in regular events has increased dramatically.

NZ's Peter Mander and Jack Cropp won gold medals at the 1956 Melbourne Games in the Sharpie class, and Mander became one of the most successful yachtsman NZ has produced, with wins in world class in many different sorts of boats. H Pedersen and E Wells won the Flying Dutchman gold medal at the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo. At the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics Rex Sellers and Chris Timms won the Tornado class gold medal and Russell Coutts the Finn class. Sellers and Timms won the Tornado silver at the Seoul Olympics in 1988, and Bruce Kendall, who had won the sailboarding bronze at Los Angeles, won the gold at Seoul and continued for years as the world's top sailboarder in regattas around the world. His sister, Barbara, became the world champion woman boardsailor.

NZ entrants had performed among the best in the round-the-world races and Peter Blake won the fifth race in 1989–90 and Clive Dalton the sixth race four years later. Many other NZ yachtsmen have won world championship events in a number of classes.

Among the first blue water successes was that of Chris Bouzaid in the One Ton Cup event. NZ's KZ7 reached the challengers' final of the 1987 America's Cup. A NZ challenge was mounted against the 1987 winners, the San Diego Yacht Club, in 1988. Again in 1992 NZ was part of a major challenge series for the America's Cup, reaching the challengers' final but losing to the Italian entry. In 1995, a NZ boat called *Black Magic* won the America's Cup at last off San Diego and returned to emotional welcomes by hundreds of thousands of people in NZ's main centres.

Sailing is not only a competitive sport, it is also a leisure occupation, indulged in by many thousands of NZers during the summer months.

YATES, Elizabeth

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Elizabeth Yates (1840–1918) became the mayor of Onehunga in 1893, the first woman to be elected mayor of a municipality in the British Empire.

She was born Elizabeth Oman in Caithness, Scotland, came to NZ with her parents as a child, and married sea captain Michael Yates in 1875. In 1888 Michael Yates was elected Mayor of Onehunga and was succeeded by his wife in 1893, after he had resigned the previous year because of ill-health. Elizabeth Yates won the election by 120 votes to 107, but was defeated the following year.

YELLOW ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY

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Yellow Admiral Butterfly (*Bassaris itea*) is very similar to the native red admiral but slightly smaller and with yellow bands on the wings instead of red.

It occurs also on the Kermadec Islands, Norfolk, Lord Howe, the Loyalty Islands and in Australia, where it is known to be a migratory species. In NZ urban areas, it tends to be more common than the red admiral, a difference which is probably related to the distribution of the food plants of the two admiral species.

Yellow admiral caterpillars usually feed on a common weed species of stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*) whereas red admirals do not. Conversely, yellow admiral caterpillars have not been found on the large native stinging nettle (*U. ferox*) which is the chief food plant of the red admiral.

Both butterflies are fond of basking on warm walls and tree trunks and tend to gather round certain large flowering trees (for example, *Buddleia*) or congregate on shrubby hill tops.

YELLOW PERIL

Yellow Peril was a catchcry used by anti-Chinese racists, mainly during the second half of the 19th century and until World War One. It was most commonly heard in the southern Pacific and the western regions of North America, which were under-populated and felt threatened by the huge numbers of people on the Chinese mainland, many of whom emigrated to escape war and famine.

In NZ it embodied a nasty and irrational hatred which apparently grew up on the goldfields, especially on the West Coast, where many Chinese managed to make a living from the tailings left by white miners. Many of the Chinese miners came in from the dwindling goldfields of Victoria and New South Wales. In 1867 there were about 1,200 Chinese in NZ (all but about 30 of them on the Otago goldfields), but by the mid-1870s about 5,000.

A select committee of the House of Representatives investigated popular anxiety over the Chinese immigrants, but reported favourably on their presence.

But many parliamentarians, including Sir George Grey and later Richard Seddon, continued to revile Chinese in the most extravagant ways. Seddon told Cook Islanders, during a speech on Rarotonga, that they would be better off allowing the bubonic plague to enter their society than 100 Chinese.

In 1881 a poll tax of £10 a head and a shipping restriction was designed to restrict their entry, and early in the 20th century an education test was imposed in a bid to keep the Chinese out. It was a hysterical reaction to an ethnic group which has proved to be outstandingly successful in NZ, but it was part of a general suspicion of all immigrants not of Anglo-saxon origin. (See Ethnic Minorities.)

YELLOWHEAD

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  "TOPIC")] !
y0050pas.dib
}
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Yellowhead (*Mohoua ochrocephala*) is a small forest bird. It belongs to the family of Warblers (*Sylviidae*), which also includes fernbird, grey warbler, and whitehead. It is darkly-coloured on its upper surfaces and wings in olive-brown, tinged with yellow. Its head and underparts are a bright canary-yellow. It is 15 cm from head to tail.

The yellowhead is found in the South Island in the forests of Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Western Otago, Southland and possibly on Stewart Island.

YNCYCA BAY

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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
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y0060pas.dib
}
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Yncyca Bay is 12 km north-east of the entrance to Kenepuru Sound, on the east side of the central reach of Pelorus Sound, Marlborough Sounds. It is one of the most unusual place names in NZ: it translates as 'my home' from a North American Indian language, and was given to the bay by the Canadian wife of an early settler.

YOUNG MAORI PARTY

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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
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"TOPIC")] !
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}
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Young Maori Party, an informal group of influential, educated Maori, mainly old boys of Te Aute College, first came into prominence in the 1890s.

The most distinguished of the young men concerned were Peter Buck, Apirana Ngata, Maui Pomare and Tutere Wi Repa. The group formally set themselves up as a political party in 1909, but disbanded immediately before World War One, when Pomare joined the Reform Party and Buck and Ngata linked themselves to the Liberal Party. The original policy of the movement was to revitalise the Maori race through the retention of Maori lands and the encouragement of European skills and lifestyle amongst the Maori.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

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{ewc
MVIMG,
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"Y0080P01",
"TOPIC")] !
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Young Men's Christian Association began in London in 1844, was established in Auckland in 1855 and then spread through the country's main centres. The declared purpose of the association was to contribute towards the building of a Christian society, the same aim as the women's version, the YWCA, founded in Dunedin 23 years later. The organisation had hostels in the main cities for young men from provincial cities and rural areas, and there were still hostels in Auckland and Christchurch in the mid-1990s. The organisation was strong in the first half of the century and by the beginning of the 1960s there were 18 city associations and 23 branches, with some women's auxiliaries where the YWCA had no presence. Thirty-five years later there were 17 branches throughout the country. Auckland YMCA had moved into Hamilton and over to the North Shore to set up sub-branches as the full local branches failed. It organised sporting and outdoors events for young men and in the early days sponsored a number of education programmes.

YOUNG NICKS HEAD

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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
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"MAPNI15",
"MAP")]!
ni_15.dib}
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Young Nicks Head is the cape at the southern extremity of Poverty Bay. It was named after surgeon's boy Nicholas Young, aged 12, who first sighted land from aboard Captain Cook's Endeavour on 7 October (6 October according to modern time) 1769.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Young Women's Christian Association, began in NZ in Dunedin in 1878, the first YWCA in the southern hemisphere. Christchurch followed in 1883 and Auckland in 1885. The focus of early work was young working women. Lunch-rooms were established for girls working in factories and shops, and hostels set up for immigrant women arriving in search of jobs, mostly in domestic service. In 1907 the joint YWCA of Australia and NZ affiliated to the World YWCA based in Geneva. NZ women, many university graduates, trained as secretaries in Australia and New York and stimulated growth in local associations.

A NZ field committee was set up in 1920 and in 1926 NZ separated from Australia and the YWCA of NZ was formed at a convention at Warrington, Otago.

The YWCA administered the Girls' Flock House, for the orphan daughters of British World War One seamen, in Palmerston North. The girls were taught domestic skills, milking cows, beekeeping and orchard work.

During the Depression, when unemployed women were ineligible for benefits, the YWCA set up unemployment registers, opportunity schools to retrain unemployed women and gave away thousands of free meals.

In 1936 a national magazine, *The NZ Girl*, started publication and the YWCA-initiated Business and Professional Women's Clubs linked up nationally in 1938.

During World War Two the YWCA established a hostel for 500 war workers at Woburn, near Wellington, and others at the Milton Woollen Mills in Dunedin and at Motueka. In Auckland, the Down Town Club provided a popular social venue for civilian women, men and women in the services and American marines. The female membership was as high as 5,000. Thirty NZ YWCA workers served overseas during the war under the leadership of Jean Begg who established more than 60 social clubs throughout North Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Asia for servicewomen and nurses with the Allied forces. Jean Begg gained an international reputation for this work and received the CBE.

In the 1970s, the YWCA was active in community work, establishing mobile preschool units, school holiday programmes and conducting courses for women wishing to return to the work force. The theme of the organisation for the 1980s was 'empowering women', implemented in a variety of ways from running self-defence classes in local associations to lobbying for pay equity at a national level. In the 1980s and 1990s the YWCA has become more aware of the issues of biculturalism and works to address these issues.

The YWCA of NZ is a part of the Pacific Region of the World YWCA which is co-ordinated by an area office in Nandi, Fiji. Erica Brodie, a former national executive director, was world general secretary from 1977 to 1983 and Jean Ballard of Dunedin was on the world executive from 1963 to 1975.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION

Youth Hostels Association began in Germany at the turn of the century, founded by a schoolteacher, Richard Schirrmann, who was appalled at the slum conditions in cities where children had only the streets to play on and decided that hostels could be built in the country to give city youngsters a chance to experience country life. The first hostel was opened in 1909 at Schirrmann's own school at Altena, now a youth hostel museum. After World War One, the idea spread to other European countries and the English Youth Hostels Association (YHA) was formed in 1929. Three years later, a Miss Cora Wilding who had been studying in Europe, returned and was the instigator of the first NZ YHA in Christchurch.

The movement grew slowly but steadily in NZ from an organisation arranging weekend stays in the country by NZers to a massive international tourism complex. The first hint of the international opportunities to come for NZ YHA members came in 1937 when a group of 40 went on a tour of Europe. In 1946 the organisation here was admitted to the International Youth Hostel Federation, and in 1955 the first national council was formed with just over 2,000 members round the country. Membership today totals many thousands.

The first permanent NZ hostel was opened in 1952 at Pigeon Bay on Banks Peninsula. By the mid-1980s, there were 58 permanent and short-term hostels, part of a worldwide network of more than 5,000 hostels in 56 member countries.

Overnight stays in NZ hostels now exceed 400,000 a year, the majority by visitors from Germany, Australia, North America, Britain, France and Switzerland as well as many other smaller nations. Increasing numbers of NZers were taking advantage of the cheap but clean accommodation in other countries.

Youth hostels, unlike hotels or motels, expect guests to do a share of the domestic duties. With membership comes acceptance of a simple guiding code of conduct in hostels, each of which has a 'house parent' living on the premises or nearby.

ZEELANDIA NOVA

Zeelandia Nova is the name for NZ which appeared on the Dutch maps of the world from the second half of the 17th century. It is the Latin equivalent of the Dutch name, 'Nieuw Zeeland', of which the English version is New Zealand. Zeeland is a Dutch maritime province. The equivalent name for Australia at the time was 'Nieuw Holland'.

Abel Tasman bestowed the name 'Staten Landt' on NZ because he and his expedition navigators thought it was probably the western edge of a large land mass, known to Dutch geographers as Staten Landt, extending west from South America. But a year after Tasman's 1642 visit, an expedition led by Hendrik Brouwer proved to Dutch geographers what many had suspected — that Staten Landt did not exist as a southern continent across the southern Pacific. The name for NZ was then changed on Dutch maps to 'Zeelandia Nova'.

ZINC

(see Lead and Zinc)

ZOOS

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{ewc
MVIMG,
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"Z0030PG",
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Zoos in NZ began with the opening of the Wellington Zoological Gardens in 1906. A young lion was presented to the city that year, and a group of citizens bought more animals for exhibition from Australia. It was the only zoo in NZ until 1912, when a private zoological park was opened in Wanganui. This was later moved to Onehunga in Auckland. The Wellington Zoo in Newtown is now the second largest in the country, with a wide range of exhibits and a full breeding policy.

The first Auckland Zoo was opened in Onehunga in 1922, but the Auckland Zoological Society was not formed until 1929. The zoological park at Western Springs is now the largest in NZ, with an aggressive promotions policy which attracts public support, and it is financially backed by local bodies throughout the region. The first enclosures, built early in the 1920s on the present site, were to accommodate lions, bears and wolves acquired from the private zoo at Onehunga.

Auckland Zoo has been losing money in recent years, however, and some Aucklanders are questioning the need for zoos in an age when television and travel make the wildlife of other countries more familiar.

The third major NZ zoo is at Orana Park, near Christchurch, operated by the Orana Park Trust Board with the support of the South Island Zoological Society. It was founded in the mid-1970s. A number of smaller municipalities have small animal collections and aviaries.

ZURBRIGGEN RIDGE

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{ewc
MVIMG,
MVIMAGE,
[HOTMACR
O=MVJump(
"Z0040P01",
TOPIC")]!
m0630pas.dib
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Zurbriggen Ridge is a saddle which rises to 2,210 m as it leads from the Fritz Glacier at the head of the Waikupakupa River to the Blumenthal Glacier at the top of the Franz Josef Glacier. The ridge was named after Mattias Zurbriggen, a famous Swiss mountaineer who, in 1895, made the first known solo ascent of Mt Cook, less than three months after (and in the same summer) as the first known ascent by a team which included two Hermitage guides.

