

Phanzine

Newsletter of the Professional Historians' Association of New Zealand/Aotearoa
Vol. 29, No. 3, December 2023 ▶ ISSN 1173 4124 ▶ www.phanza.org.nz



Women from the Island Bay Surf Club competing at the New Zealand Surf Lifesaving Championships at New Brighton beach, Christchurch, 1965. Photograph thought to be by George Weigel (1890–1980). Canterbury Museum, 2002.78.570

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PHANZA

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Phanzine is published three times a year by the Professional Historians' Association of New Zealand / Aotearoa. You can contact us by mail: The Editor, *Phanzine*, PO Box 1904, Thorndon, Wellington or at editor@phanza.org.nz.

This issue was edited by Julia Bradshaw, assisted by Fiona McKergow.

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Editorial

The future of history in universities

As we write this editorial, a new Government is being formed after the general election. Whatever the final shape of the Government, historians should keep a close eye on its approach to university funding.

Over the past decade, the number of staff in History programmes at New Zealand's tertiary institutions has dropped by over a third, and staffing numbers a decade ago were already significantly down from the decade before that. History programmes are suffering further losses in the ongoing rounds of cuts at several universities. At a time when, at last, our nation's history is being taught in schools as part of the curriculum, such cuts are frankly mind-boggling.

This isn't just an issue for university historians - it's a problem for us all. University history programmes teach tomorrow's policy-makers, teachers, citizens - and historians. We all benefit from having more people who understand something of change and continuity, who can draw parallels between current and past events and learn from past mistakes, and who can differentiate good evidence from the rest. For the historical profession, reduced staffing, reduced offerings, and the consequent reduction in student numbers equals reduced numbers of history graduates to work in history-related fields across the nation.

As your new PHANZA co-presidents, we want to join with other bodies of historians to make the case strongly that there must be a future for history - both inside and outside the university.

—Rebecca Lenihan and Ewan Morris

Introducing PHANZA's recently elected co-presidents



EWAN MORRIS

Ewan Morris is based in the Wellington region and has published on Australian, Irish and Aotearoa New Zealand history. He has a particular interest in historical memory and in cultural contestation over symbols of identity. He is the author of *Our Own Devices: National Symbols and Political Conflict in Twentieth-Century Ireland* (2005), and his most recently-published article was on the 1980s debate over the restoration of the name of Taranaki Maunga. He blogs at <https://pastword.blog>.

Ewan has been a member of PHANZA for many years. He was PHANZA President in 2015-16, and a committee member for several years before that.



REBECCA LENIHAN

For the past six years Rebecca Lenihan has mostly been a full-time mum, alongside being a part-time teaching fellow and research assistant in the History programme at Te Herenga Waka - Victoria University of Wellington. Her present research began in 2015 as a three-year post-doctoral fellowship working with Professor Charlotte Macdonald on the Soldiers of Empire project (<http://www.soldiersofempire.nz/>) and she received a Whiria Te Mahara New Zealand History Grant in 2023 to aid in working that research into a manuscript. Her particular passion/obsession in teaching is digital history and ensuring students who come through a course she teaches enter the workforce with enhanced digital skills. Full details of her research, publications, teaching and links to the websites created for those undergraduate courses are available at <https://www.rebeccalenihan.com/>

She has been a member of both PHANZA and the NZHA since 2013. She was on the NZHA council for 2021-23 as Wellington representative and is on the 2023-25 NZHA executive as web convenor. She is the author of *From Alba to Aotearoa: Profiling New Zealand's Scots Migrants, 1840-1920* (Otago University Press, 2015).

New Life Memberships approved at PHANZA's AGM

Ben Schrader is a notable public historian, an expert on urban history and the urban environment, a foundation member of PHANZA and a passionate advocate for New Zealand's built heritage.

► Co-president Ewan Morris presenting Ben Schrader with his life membership of PHANZA.



Born in Christchurch in 1964, Ben spent most of his formative years in Wellington. He attended Victoria University, where he graduated BA in history. After a spell overseas, he returned to Victoria to study for his MA Thesis, 'Planning Happy Families: A History of the Naenae Idea', which he completed in 1993. In 1995 he enrolled at Melbourne University to work on his PhD thesis, 'Rebuilding Melbourne: modernity and progress in the central business district, 1910-50'; it was completed in 2001.

Ben's working life in history began with his contributions to the *New Zealand Historical Atlas/Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei*, a project which

commenced in 1990 and was published in 1997. His work on the urban plates in the *Atlas* was ground-breaking, giving salience to this often overlooked facet of New Zealand history.

His first major publication was *We Call It Home: A History of New Zealand State Housing*, published in 2005, for which he was listed as a finalist in the history category of the Montana Book Awards. The following year he published *More than a Landlord: A Short history of Wellington Housing Trust*.

Ben was co-editor of the Economy and City theme of *Te Ara - The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, authoring many of the city entries, including those on city images, city planning, and street life.

In 2016 Ben published the seminal *The Big Smoke: New Zealand Cities 1840-1920*, the first comprehensive look at New Zealand's early urban history. It won the 2017 W H Oliver Prize and the 2017 New Zealand heritage non-fiction book award and was shortlisted for the general non-fiction category of the New Zealand Book Awards the same year. *The Big Smoke* demonstrated Ben's skill at combining scholarly analysis, the experiences of ordinary people and fresh interpretation to produce a work that will be influential long into the future. He then worked as a freelance historian before being awarded a J D Stout Fellowship in 2022 to work on a book on the history of heritage.

Ben has contributed chapters to numerous journals and publications, such as *Zeal and Crusade: The Modern Movement in Wellington* (1996), *Heartlands: New Zealand Historians Write About Where History Happened* (2006), *Homes people can afford: how to improve housing in New Zealand* (2017) and *Women now: the legacy of female suffrage* (2018). Ben has taught several courses at Victoria University, both for the History Department and the postgraduate Museum and Heritage Studies Programme.

Ben has been an advocate for built heritage, particularly urban heritage, all his working life. He has served as a committee member for Historic Places Wellington since 2015. He has given expert evidence in hearings, many public lectures and conference papers, written a number of think pieces for on-line media, mentored young historians and reviewed publications.

Ben was a founder of PHANZA and a constant supporter, serving on its first committee and returning to the committee on two more occasions. Ben's commitment to PHANZA, public history and the role of the historian in public life cannot be disputed.

Emeritis Professor Margaret Tennant is an eminent social historian, a generous mentor to many, and an active member of PHANZA and numerous associated historical organisations.



Margaret Tennant (formerly Belk, born 1952) has been a member of PHANZA for 20 years, served on its executive committee from 2013 to 2021, and was editor of *Phanzine* from 2015 to 2020.

Born in Feilding, Margaret attended Feilding High School and studied at Massey University. She was awarded an MA for ‘Matrons with a Mission: Women’s Organisations in New Zealand, 1893–1915’ in 1976 and a PhD for ‘Indigence and Charitable Aid in New Zealand, 1885–1920’ in 1981. These studies were foundational to her a career as a historian and administrator at Massey University Te Kunenga ki Pūrehuroa.

Margaret has made a significant scholarly contribution to the field of welfare history, spanning the provisions of state institutions and the activities of voluntary organisations, their many forms of interdependence, and the importance of these histories to the development of social policy. She has also made important contributions to the fields of women’s, gender, health, childhood and local history. In 2009 she was made a Fellow of the Royal Society Te Āparangi.

Since the publication of her first book, *Paupers and Providers: Charitable*

Aid in New Zealand (Allen and Unwin/Historical Branch, 1989), Margaret's publication record has been remarkable, not only for its quality, but also for its coherence. Subsequent volumes are: *Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: A History of Children's Health Camps* (BWB, 1994); *The Fabric of Welfare: Voluntary Organisations, Government and Welfare, 1840–2005* (BWB, 2007); and *Across the Street, Across the World: A History of the Red Cross in New Zealand, 1915–2025* (NZ Red Cross, 2015).

Further, Margaret has worked collaboratively with other historians to produce a range of co-edited volumes, including: *Women in History: Essays on European Women in New Zealand* (Allen & Unwin, 1986) and *Women in History 2* (BWB, 1992), with Charlotte Macdonald and Barbara Brookes; *Past Judgement: Social Policy in New Zealand History* (OUP, 2004), with Bronwyn Dalley; and *City at the Centre: A History of Palmerston North* (MUP, 2020), with Geoff Watson and Kerry Taylor. Over the course of her career, she has also written at least 80 journal articles, book chapters, reports and reviews.

Margaret's support for history and heritage beyond the academy is widely apparent. She has authored numerous entries for government-sponsored publications, including the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, *Women Together: A History of Women's Organisations* and *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, in addition to a recent series of newspaper articles for the *Manawatū Standard*. She has a reputation as an adept and thoughtful public speaker and a valued member of many advisory committees and selection panels.

Finally, the breadth and depth of Margaret's contribution to history and heritage organisations is exceptional. She has served terms as president of the New Zealand Historical Association (1999–2001) and on the council of Te Āparangi (2012–19). At a community level, she has been a committee member of Historic Places Manawatū Horowhenua and its predecessor since 1990; chair of the Palmerston North Heritage Trust since 2003; initiator of the *Manawatū Journal of History* in 2005 and a member of its editorial committee since 2015; convenor of the Earle Creativity Trust History/Literature Committee (2015–19); president of the Manawatū branch of Te Āparangi (2018–23); and secretary of Te Manawa Museum Society since 2021.

It is appropriate that Margaret is warmly acknowledged for her multi-faceted support for history and heritage with an award of life membership.

How Wellington marched against racism

Mark Dunick details the short but significant life of Multicultural Aotearoa (MCA)

Social justice movements are often under resourced, and archiving movement history can be a very low priority, especially for short-lived organisations. Recovering this history can offer important lessons to contemporary social movements. My current research focuses on the ways that communities in Aotearoa New Zealand have responded to the threat of far right and racist groups.

A decade before I began studying history at Victoria University, I was involved in a coalition of anti-racist campaigners who came together to oppose the far-right New Zealand National Front when they marched in Wellington in 2004. A large number of newspaper clippings, leaflets and other ephemera from both the National Front and the anti-racism campaign ended up in a box stashed under a bed in a Wellington flat. These papers proved very useful when I contributed a chapter on the National Front to *Histories of Hate* (Otago University Press, 2022). The book was produced after the 2019 terrorist attack carried out by a white supremacist in Christchurch, but before the March 2022 anti-vaccine mandate occupation of Parliament Grounds. The editors warned that the anti-mandate protests “could presage a breakthrough moment for the New Zealand radical right”. It is too soon to tell if that moment has arrived, but the far right is certainly growing.

While social justice campaigners looking to counter the rise of the far right face a larger and much more politically complex threat than the National Front of 20 years ago, we can learn from how the 2004 anti-racist coalition organised itself, debated how to oppose racism, and built a mass street demonstration. The coalition, calling itself Multicultural Aotearoa (MCA), represented a large-scale community effort to oppose the far right. The box of papers from 2004 provided an important starting point, but my research has also involved tracking down key MCA organisers in order to conduct interviews, and asking them to search for old papers and photographs. This research has been a lot more pleasant than researching the



The Multicultural Aotearoa march on Lambton Quay, 23 October 2004. From a photo essay by Kevin List and Alastair Thompson, © Scoop Media.

history of fascist groups, and I have often been surprised by the extent of personal archives some of my interviewees have kept under beds, stuffed into cupboards, or stored on old laptops.

The story of MCA began in Christchurch when, in May 2004, a Vietnamese student was assaulted in the street. The city's Asian community responded by calling a march against racism, and the previously low-profile New Zealand National Front announced a counter demonstration. The National Front was a classic fascist group whose main public campaign was to oppose Asian immigration. Spokesperson Kyle Chapman deliberately used controversy around the assaults and the Christchurch anti-racism march to gain media attention, and he swiftly became the public face of fascism in New Zealand.

Chapman announced the Front would march in Wellington later that year. In the next few months, a series of high-profile racist attacks took place in the capital: Jewish cemeteries were vandalised, hate mail was sent to mosques and African refugees were attacked by skinheads connected to

the National Front. Chapman denied all involvement but was happy to use each of these incidents to promote his ideas in the media.

A group of activists in Wellington called a public meeting to plan a response. More than 200 people attended and the meeting decided to organise a march against the National Front on the day they planned to arrive in Wellington. Many MCA organisers had experience from previous involvement in anti-globalisation, anti-racism and antiwar movements of the late 1990s and early 2000s. The core group included Marxists, anarchists, trade unionists, political parties and faith-based groups (including Jews, Muslims and Christians), as well as many who were new to organising. Not everyone agreed all the time, but the short-term nature of the project meant these political differences never became a major problem.

A significant part of MCA's success was that the initial aims of the group were debated and decided at this large public meeting, not by a small closed group. The meeting agreed that although stopping the National Front was the immediate priority, a political stand against racism meant also opposing all forms of racism, including the government's humiliating immigration policies and deliberate fearmongering about Māori issues by politicians.

An organising committee was formed, and over the next few months, they convinced a range of ethnic community groups to endorse the march, with relationships built by personal visits and ongoing contact, not just email and social media. This often involved meeting with groups whose politics were quite conservative. The obnoxiousness of the National Front and the ongoing racist incidents helped convince many of these groups to make a public stand against fascism.

All this work meant that when 50 National Front supporters rallied at Parliament on Saturday 23 October, over 2000 people turned out to oppose them. The MCA march met at Te Papa at noon and marched to Parliament. The National Front had left by the time the march arrived, but, against police advice, they decided to return to Parliament grounds just as the much larger MCA crowd was leaving. As the two groups mixed, scuffles broke out and soon a large crowd of anti-racists was chasing fleeing National Front members down Lambton Quay. Media outlets, previously sympathetic to MCA condemned both sides, but MCA supporters, both those who had been involved in the altercations and the majority who were unaware of the violence, went home feeling a victory had been won.

The MCA protest had a decisive impact on the image of the National

UNITE!

AGAINST THE NATIONAL FRONT

Assemble at Te Papa, 12 noon
Saturday 23rd October

The National Front is coming to Wellington to march against 'Asian influence' and against cultural diversity.

March to Parliament and stand up for your neighbours, your friends, your work-mates, your family.

Stand up
for a Multi-
Cultural
Aotearoa!

Contact Multi-CulturalAotearoa: mca@mca.enzyme.org.nz



Multicultural Aotearoa poster. Personal collection of the author.



Multicultural Aotearoa Spokesperson Tze Ming Mok speaks to the rally at Parliament grounds, 23 October 2004. From a photo essay by Kevin List and Alastair Thompson, © Scoop Media.

Front. The National Front portrayed themselves as intimidating street fighters, but that image was destroyed when they were chased out of Wellington by a vastly bigger multiracial street demonstration. The National Front continued to organise small poorly attended racist rallies for the rest of the decade, but they were unable to advertise events in advance for fearing of being outnumbered, and attracted very few new supporters.

MCA dissolved after the march, having achieved its immediate goal, and its short lifespan means the group has been largely forgotten by today's anti racism campaigners. While many social justice activists today are concerned about the rise of the far right, it is rare to see broad coalitions forming to take action. The strength of MCA was that it was a genuine coalition with wide community support, and it had clear aims, even if they were very short term. MCA was not a militant group, it was open to all and easy become involved with, but the large numbers it attracted made it safe for everyone to join together and march against fascism.

Heritage and resilience

Michael Kelly examines the saga of the Wellington Town Hall and how the project could lead to more loss of heritage and even wider implications.

This column has been chronicling a discernible shift in sentiment away from heritage over the past four or five years. Some of this has come as a result of the perception that inner-city heritage suburbs in main centres are preventing intensification and reducing the opportunity to make housing more affordable.

Now there is a new cudgel to smack heritage with - the rising cost of resilience. This issue has been mostly Wellington-focussed so far, but it won't stay like that. However, Wellington's issues are particularly challenging. Much of the city is built on reclaimed land and the entire region is highly vulnerable to seismic events. These factors have come together with the strengthening and upgrade of the Wellington Town Hall.

Many things have gone wrong with the Town Hall project, not by any means entirely related to its heritage status. The principal aim was to

Construction work on the south elevation, 2023. Photo: Wellington City Council



convert the Town Hall into a national music centre to house Victoria University's New Zealand School of Music and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, with spillover accommodation in nearby, former civic buildings. The main auditorium, with its much lauded acoustics, was to remain a performance venue. Planning has continued long after work on the building began, with variations and consequent changes adding millions to the budget.

The Town Hall is just 40 or 50 metres from where the shoreline originally sat, but that short distance changes everything. It is not possible to rely on the ground, so making the building secure enough for public use

The Wellington City Council has taken a prominent role in owning, buying and strengthening important heritage buildings. In some cases, with the exception of the government, it is literally the only body that has been able to do this kind

requires base isolation on sound foundations. It was in the course of excavation that a hitherto unknown stream beneath the building was discovered. Ensuring the Town Hall's basement can be kept dry has made the whole project vastly more complex. The costs associated with that and a range of other unanticipated matters that have to be remediated have helped push the budget out to significantly more than \$300 million. That is a lot of money. The city councillors have voted to press on with the project, mostly based on the realisation that stopping now or truncating the project will not be

much cheaper and result in a far inferior outcome.

The poor ground conditions mean that other buildings in the immediate vicinity could be extremely vulnerable. Already, there is talk that the City to Sea Bridge and former Capital E venue will have to be demolished instead of being strengthened and a similar fate may even await the Michael Fowler Centre, a celebrated Miles Warren design. None of them are old structures, but all of them have a relatively low New Building Standard (NBS) rating. The only possible upside to the loss of the latter is that it would allow the front elevation of the Town Hall to be seen unencumbered for the first time since the early 1980s.

All of the aforementioned buildings are owned by the Wellington City



Wellington Town Hall c.1905, designed by Joshua Charlesworth and completed in 1904. The clock tower, portico, parapet pediments and balustrades were demolished in 1934. In 1943–44, the building was strengthened and many of the Corinthian capitals removed and replaced in a plain Tuscan style. (Muir & Moodie, Te Papa, C.011345)

Council (wcc). It has taken a prominent role in owning, buying and strengthening important heritage buildings over the past 40 years. In some cases, with the exception of the government, it is literally the only body that has been able to do this kind of work. During that period, the wcc has racked up significant debt and this is becoming burdensome. It is not the only council in this situation, but it is getting to the point where difficult decisions are having to be made.

While it is always debatable – even contentious – what councils choose to spend rates on, the demands on local bodies are only increasing. So, perhaps the real issue here is not so much what councils spend on our towns and cities, but the fact that they are simply not funded to do everything that ratepayers expect them to do.

New (and returning) members



MELISSA CROSS

Mel is a Pākehā of English and Irish ancestry. She traces her family's presence in Aotearoa New Zealand to Henry Mahon Jarvis, who arrived in Pōneke on the London in December 1840. Mel grew up in Paraparaumu, worked as a registered nurse, and had two sons before pursuing her interest in music studies. Long-drawn toward better understanding Māori-Pākehā relations, during her BMus (Hons, first class) and MMus (Distinction) she investigated such relationships through socio-cultural analyses of historical and contemporary cross-cultural music-making. This led to her recently completed PhD, 'Five Lives Represented in the Waiata Collected by Alfred Hill'. This work's methodology is strongly influenced by Ngāti Porou historian Nēpia Mahuika's argument for tikanga-based historical scholarship and Te Pūtaiora Writing Group's Te Ara Tika ethical research model. The five biographees presented as cases studies are Ernest Hoben (Pākehā), Alfred Hill (Pākehā), Bella Papakura (Ngāti Wāhiao), Tuahine Rangiuia (Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki, Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti, Ngāti Porou), and Phyllis Williams (Pākehā). Mel now works part time as a reference librarian for the University of Otago's Medical and Health Sciences Library (Wellington). She warmly welcomes opportunities to work collaboratively on future music-related whānau, hapū, iwi, and cross-cultural histories.



NATALIE LOOYER

Kia ora, my name is Natalie Looyer, and I am an oral historian and currently a PhD student in History at Te Herenga Waka - Victoria University of Wellington. My PhD research focuses on the history of rock climbing in Aotearoa - a study that spans 60 years of development from the first impressive ascents of anarchistic 'dirt-bag' climbers in the 1970s and 1980s, to elite athletes vying for Olympic spots in the 2020s! I have gained experience as an oral historian in

recent years with the University of Canterbury, the Canterbury Regional Council, Engineering New Zealand and several historical societies in the Canterbury region. This experience is serving me well in interviewing past and present rock climbers for my PhD research. My first love for research, however, was studying Classics, and I gained a Master's degree in ancient Greek literature (looking at representations of athletes) from Canterbury in 2019. Before embarking on my PhD study I had the privilege of working as a curatorial assistant for the Teece Museum of Classical Antiquities at the University of Canterbury, during which time I curated the permanent exhibition 'Myths and Mortals: Life in Ancient Times', which opened in 2020.



NATALIE MARSHALL

I am currently working part-time as a Heritage Assessment Advisor at the Central Region office of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, based in Wellington. I am also a freelance researcher, curator, and writer. I was curator of photographs at the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, from 2011 to 2023, and have held previous roles in acquisition, appraisal, research, and arrangement and description, at the Turnbull Library, Archives New Zealand, and London Metropolitan Archives. I have an MA in museum and heritage studies from Victoria University in Wellington, and my thesis focused on the form and function of purpose-built public libraries in Aotearoa New Zealand, particularly this country's Carnegie libraries. Currently, I am contributing to a publication and exhibition on nineteenth century photography, which will be launched and opened at Auckland Museum in April 2024.



JUDITH PRYOR

I am an experienced historian, researcher, and writer specialising in research, capability and policy advice relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi. I have previously worked as a historian for the Waitangi Tribunal and Office of Treaty Settlements, and I was part of the working group advising the government on a plan for the

implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. I have worked on history projects for the Māori Land Court and the Office of the Auditor-General, the latter focusing on the Office's role in the Māori-Crown relationship. I have a BA and MA in History and English from the University of Waikato, and a PhD from Cardiff University. My original PhD research, which focused on the relationship between constitutional documents and narratives of history, was published as *Constitutions: Writing Nations, Reading Difference* in 2007. I welcome inquiries about historical research, particularly research for Tribunal inquiries, Treaty settlement negotiations and Takutai Moana applications. For more details visit: www.judithpryor.com

ALIDA SHANKS

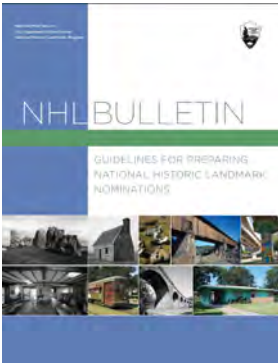


Alida's career path is more of a jungle gym than a ladder with almost 20 years' experience across the private, public, and sport sectors. An adept storyteller and history explorer, Alida is also a data translator, problem solver, creative and critical thinker, a strategic plan architect and hands-on deliverer. She is currently Legacy Manager at WaiBOP Football as well as an independent consultant on historical, research or strategic projects.

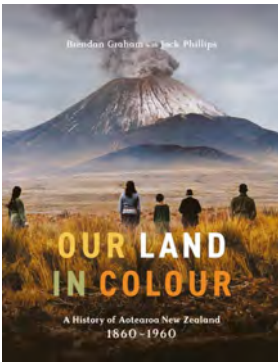
Alida has a PhD from Massey University. Her thesis was multi-disciplinary across history and sport management, examining key events in the history of women's football and exploring present-day attitudes to diversity and inclusion in community sports organisations and clubs. Drawing on the research findings, she developed a holistic framework to address equity and belonging in organisations. Alida also has a Master's degree in history from the University of Waikato, her thesis was on ANZUS and New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance in the 1980s.

Alida recently received a Whiria Te Mahara New Zealand History Grant from Manatū Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage to turn the history chapter in her PhD into a book. The book is tentatively titled "We just wanted to play": The history of women in football in Aotearoa New Zealand, and was recently profiled by *Stuff*.

Member publications



Dr Jamie Jacobs was the primary author of an updated version of *Guidelines for Preparing National Historic Landmark Nominations* produced by the National Park Service (US Department of the Interior) in cooperation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers which is available at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/upload/NHL_Bulletin_508_Final_2023-09.pdf



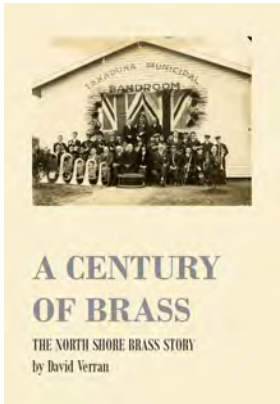
Brendan Graham with Jock Phillips

Our Land in Colour: A History of Aotearoa New Zealand 1860-1960

ISBN 9781775541929

RRP \$55.00

Our Land in Colour celebrates the rich story of Aotearoa through the restoration of images never before seen in colour. Two hundred images have been meticulously colourised, opening a window back in time with remarkable detail. Aotearoa New Zealand from 1860 to 1960 was a world of black and white. It was a time when communities were isolated, made their lives from the land and lived an identity forged by the outdoors. *Our Land in Colour* is the way New Zealanders experienced life for a century before colour photography became prevalent, before large-scale urbanisation, and before the arrival of television and jet-airliners changed the nation forever. From how the people adapted to the environment and the way they had to feed, clothe, house and transport themselves across an at times inhospitable land, to how they banded together with a spirit that would become famously Kiwi - each image in this 400-page book is a reminder of who we were and where we've come from.



A Century of Brass: the North Shore Brass story
David Verran

North Shore Brass, originally the Takapuna Municipal Band, have recently celebrated 100 years of performing. As part of their celebrations, the organisation has published a book by long time PHANZA member member David Verran. The 48-page book, *A Century of Brass: the North Shore Brass story*, details the history of North Shore Brass and contains many heritage photographs along with an index. Copies are available for \$20 plus postage from North Shore Brass, PO Box 100265, North Shore Mail Centre, Auckland 0745 or <https://northshorebrass.org.nz/contact-us/>

JUDITH BINNEY WRITING AWARDS

Congratulations to three PHANZA members who were awarded a Judith Binney Writing Award of \$25,000 each!



Elizabeth Bowyer received the award to enable her to convert her recently submitted PhD thesis 'Women Contracting in Law c.1840–1920' into a book manuscript.



Wellington historian Elizabeth Cox received the award to advance a new project – an exploration of the Thomas Ward Map of Wellington, drawn in 1891, to see what it can tell us about the history of a city.



University of Auckland senior research fellow, Dr Cheryl Ware, received the award to allow her to complete her manuscript on the history of sex work in Aotearoa, which will be published by Auckland University Press.

PHANZA publications

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HISTORY

The 2023 issue of NZJPH, edited by Fiona McKergow, David Green, Dan Bartlett and Anne Else, has the following articles which are available on <https://phanza.org.nz/new-zealand-journal-of-public-history/>

- Alison Breese, 'Public Conveniences, Plagues and Pandemics: A Dunedin Case Study'
- Leanne Croon Hickman, 'Making New Men: Zenith Artificial Appliances and Artificial Limb-making in New Zealand Since the First World War'
- Sarah Johnston, 'With the Boys Overseas: How Homefront Listeners Shaped the Work of Aotearoa New Zealand's First Battlefront Broadcasters'
- Danielle Campbell, 'Constructing a Snapshot: The Life and Legacy of Photographer Bobbie Barwell'

Forthcoming articles are:

- Sarah Robinson, 'Reuniting Museum Objects and Their Histories to Enrich Collection Knowledge in Western Southland'
- Ian Ferguson, 'Thomas Gilbert and Conscientious Objection in 19th-Century Taranaki'

CALL FOR PAPERS 2024 ISSUE

We invite postgraduate students and others to engage with the past, present and future of history in Aotearoa New Zealand using one of the themes outlined in Paul Ashton and Paula Hamilton's co-edited volume, *The Australian History Industry* (Australian Scholarly Publishing Ltd, 2022):

- ▶ Academic, school and public history
- ▶ History and new technologies
- ▶ History, memory and movements for social justice
- ▶ History and politics
- ▶ History as cultural practice

Options for publication include research articles of 5000–8000 words, plus interviews, opinion pieces and photo essays of around 2000–3000 words. Please contact editor@phanza.org.nz if you are keen to discuss an idea or send us an abstract (150–250 words) by 31 December 2023.

PHANZINE

If you wish to publicise your work through *Phanzine* and/or social media, please forward the details to editor@phanza.org.nz

The deadline for content for the April issue of *Phanzine* is 15 March 2024.



Christmas card sent to Evilyn and Trevor Shannon by 'Uncle Pat', c. 1907–1928. (Manawatū Heritage, 2008Pa_SHANNON-S2_EPH_1550.)

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