

Phanzine

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PHANZA research and publishing seminars September 2012

Margaret Pointer reports on a busy seminar day

On a very wild and wet Wellington day in early September, over 40 members and others, from near and far, attended the PHANZA research and publishing seminars. Four one-hour presentations were arranged and each gave a fascinating and very informative insight into a particular aspect of researching or publishing.

USING LAND RECORDS

Ben Zwartz, a registered professional surveyor, and Natasha Naus, heritage advisor at the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, began the morning with a presentation on land records and the sort of historical information they contain. Ben has considerable experience of finding and interpreting historical land records and Natasha has worked as a historical researcher. Together they researched upper Cuba Street built history and heritage as part of the archaeological appeal for Wellington's inner city bypass. Ben outlined how NZ land records have developed and the type of information that can be gleaned from them. He showed quickmap.co.nz (a cheaper and more user friendly way to access land records than LINZ's Landonline) and how a combination of land plans with images, written records and street directories can help build up a full picture of an area. The example Ben used to illustrate his talk was 134 Willis Street, thought to be the oldest wooden building in the Wellington CBD, c.1860s. Ben also showed the 1891 Ward map of this area, based on surveys of the Wellington area by Thomas Ward. Natasha focused

on rural areas and showed land records containing amazing details such as whares and orchards and also handwritten notes on plans sometimes specifically excluding a lake or other feature from any land settlement. Such plans are now very important for land claims. PHANZA members have contracted Ben in the past to assist them in accessing and interpreting land records and he is happy to be contacted by anyone else interested in this service:

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MĀORI RESEARCH RESOURCES

The second seminar of the morning followed very naturally on from the previous one. Raewyn Pae-wai, Kaitautoko Māori/Māori Services Librarian at the Auckland Libraries' South Auckland Research Centre, spoke of the resources relevant in connecting Māori with their whakapapa and assisting with Māori land claims. Raewyn talked about a very important source, the Maori Land Court Minute Books. From 1865, when the first Native Land Court was established, the minute books record the deliberations of the court as it sought to put Māori land ownership into European legal terms. The minute book index, 1865-1910, can be searched by ancestor or land block name and it includes some adoption records, and references to the Raupatu Document Bank. You can also limit searches to regions and the index is useful for checking iwi/hapū names, for example when you have an iwi/hapū name but have

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PO BOX 1904, THORNDON,
WELLINGTON



◀ Claire Hall, Paul Diamond and Emerson Vandy in discussion during afternoon tea

no idea where to start searching. The index is either available as a standalone computer programme, or as part of the Knowledge Basket collection of online databases available by subscription. The version on the Knowledge Basket has fewer search options than the standalone version. The NZ Gazette, the Government newspaper from 1841 (hard copies in libraries with a cumulative index in the last volume for each year; searchable digital database produced by LexisNexis available in some libraries) and the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives (available as hard copy or online at <http://atojs.natlib.govt.nz/> from 1854 to 1930) are also useful for land claims or for research on the establishment of organisations such as kura and kōhanga reo. It was great to listen to someone who is obviously passionate about her work and who gets great satisfaction from helping people connect with their history through resources they might not otherwise be familiar with. Raewyn's talk illustrated how these resources could have value for historians and historical research, as well as for those seeking their whakapapa.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF PAPERS PAST AND OTHER NATIONAL LIBRARY SITES
Emerson Vandy, software repackager and programme

designer at National Library, gave a refreshingly straightforward and jargon-free presentation on using the Papers Past website. This now includes 32 million pages of newspaper text. We all use this wonderful resource a lot, but Emerson was able to increase our understanding of how the newspaper website is actually put together and how we can structure our search queries to avoid problems (such as misspellings and commonly misrepresented letters) and reduce our hits down to a smaller and more targeted list. I personally have been using some of Emerson's suggestions since the seminar and have found them very useful, especially entering through the search icon at the top of the page then increasing the number of hits per page and clicking on 'preview images' which will give a short preview with the search word highlighted. (Those who use trove.nla.gov.au will be familiar with this and Emerson explained why the natlib site does not show previews automatically – it would overload the system). Other ways to refine a search on Papers Past, such as using quote marks and Boolean operators and the optional filters offered, were also explained (more information in the 'Search help' section on the Papers Past website). Emerson said National Library welcomed suggestions from local groups as



► To publish or not to publish. Bronwyn Dalley and Gavin Mclean consider the question

to which newspapers they would like to see digitised. There is a request list and if local groups are able to contribute to the cost of digitisation (going halves in the cost which is round \$1.20-\$1.85 per page) that request goes to the top of the list. This presentation by Emerson is now available on the PHANZA website (<http://www.phanza.org.nz/content/paperspast-powerpoint-emerson-vandy>). Emerson is happy to speak to other groups on the subject of Papers Past. He can be contacted at paperspast@natlib.govt.nz N.B. The PHANZA committee is looking at the possibility of contributing to a digitisation project.

PUBLISHERS, BE DAMNED?

This was the rather provocative title of the last seminar and apparently played no part in the fact that Wendy Harrex from Otago University Press was unable to reach our seminar venue. The Wellington weather sent her plane bouncing back to Dunedin from where it came and left Gavin Mclean, senior historian at Ministry for Culture and Heritage, and prolific author, to continue alone. Gavin gave a lively presentation with an empty chair to one side of him and Bronwyn Dalley, as chair of the session, to the other side. Gavin spoke of trends in publishing, print versus digital or, as he described it, tree-books versus e-books. He had a very positive outlook for

history publishing with an upsurge of interest in war history, the missionary era and Māori history and he believes there are enormous opportunities for specialist histories. Digital publishing means high production quality and good images and digital printing makes it possible to have small print runs and to reprint easily. Gavin also talked about self-publishing which is more viable in this digital age but he stressed that being able to secure a publisher for your work gives you access to a person with a particular set of skills needed to produce and market a work. He made the comment that the online world has made it easier to promote specialist publications to a wider, international audience.

The seminar day was an altogether informative and successful one and the wonderful individually-packed lunches arranged by the PHANZA committee were much enjoyed as participants gathered in groups to socialise. The format was a popular one and ideas or requests for future seminar topics can always be sent to your committee.

Thanks to other committee members and also to Paul Diamond in compiling this report. Wendy Harrex is planning to offer some publishing advice in the next issue of Phanzine.

Drawing a line: Twenty years of cartoons, cartoonists and caustic comment at the New Zealand Cartoon Archive

Briony Coote reports on a seminar in Wellington



Eric Heath in the *Dominion*, 1992, the year the New Zealand Cartoon Archive opened.

And so was titled the seminar I attended in June this year, presented by Ian Grant, founder of the New Zealand Cartoon Archive at Alexander Turnbull Library. I have always had a fascination with the artwork that goes into cartooning. When I visited the cartoon archive and cartoon exhibitions I would make long studies of how the artists made use of cross-hatching, inking, shading, stipple, colouring and composition. So I was most eager to attend this seminar.

Grant's seminar was part of the 20th anniversary of the New Zealand Cartoon Archive. The archive owes its existence to Grant's 1985 *The Unauthorized Version: A Cartoon History of New Zealand*, the first serious history that won attention and respect for New Zealand's cartoon heritage. Grant was an avid cartoon collector, something akin to a love of comics and comics collecting, and he soon realised this neglected section of New Zealand history needed an archive. The New Zealand Cartoon Archive was opened by Prime Minister Jim Bolger on 1 April (hmmm?) 1992.

Since then, the archive has been home to over 50,000 cartoons from over 60 cartoonists, including Tom Scott, Nevile Lodge, David Low, Minhinnick, Sid Scales and Murray Ball. The collection begins with imitations of *Punch*-style Victorian engravings in the 1840s. The cartoonists had brought that style from England and, naturally, they imitated it for the newspapers and magazines in their new home. But by the 1890s a New Zealand cartoon style was evolving. Although still formal and based on the *Punch* Victorian engraving style, New Zealand cartoons looked more loose and lively.

By the early 20th century, cartoonists were breaking away from the old, formal *Punch*-style and finding the relaxed, looser, informal cartooning style that we are so familiar with when we open up to our editorial page. And we were establishing New Zealand cartoon institutions like *Bogor* and *Footrot Flats*, and cartoonists like David Low, Rosemary MacLeod, Nevile Lodge, Tom Scott, Murray Ball, Jock Phillips and Minhinnick. It was such a boon to the New Zealand cartoonists that the 20th century provided

News from the North

David Verran reports on the Auckland heritage festival and updates Auckland Libraries holdings

them with such a rich crop of political and social commentary to draw upon, and so many politicians and celebrities who made for ready caricature, such as Peter Fraser, Joseph Savage and Rob Muldoon. In fact, Muldoon was such the stuff for cartooning that at his passing nobody mourned him more than the cartoonists.

But whether it is *Punch* imitations or distinctively Kiwi flavoured cartoons, one thing always stays the same: our cartoons reflect public opinion in any era, and in its raw, freshly news-broken state that is not yet refined by spin doctors. Cartoons are supposed to provoke and even outrage at times. It is all part of what they are meant to do - make people think, provide comment on political and social issues, and make people laugh at the same time.

Cartoons can even be so provocative that they make history. David Low, for example, was one of the few people in the 1930s who took the rising threat of Hitler seriously, and made that opinion so explicit in his cartoons that he made it to Hitler's blacklist. Some cartoons have proved so powerful and provocative that they have become famous, such as Low's 'Rendezvous' (20 September 1939). Cartoons can also be a window onto the life, times and thinking of bygone eras; for example, the Edwardian cartoons that reflected prejudice towards Chinese immigrants, Lodge's commentaries on the energy crises of the 1970s, or Scott's attacks on Ruth Richardson's black budgets.

And cartoons also reflect the freedom of the press. There has never been a successful lawsuit against a New Zealand cartoonist, and the worst they can face is a phone call from an irate politician or the seldom-exercised editor's veto. Yet in some countries cartoonists are not so fortunate and may be persecuted for their work. Cartoons can also spark protest and resistance, just as they did in the Nazi-occupied countries of World War II, and they can even affect the course of history.

Whatever cartoons do and whatever consequences they incur, one thing always stays the same, they raise laughs. It is these reasons that make cartoons such an important part of New Zealand's heritage, and why they should be preserved.

¶ Auckland City Council managed its own annual Heritage Festival for some years, and was later joined by a separate Festival on the North Shore. Both focused their publicity on their own territorial boundaries and the events were also restricted to those boundaries.

One of the heritage challenges the new Auckland Council has taken up is to recognise the vital importance of such a festival, and to make it truly regional. That promise has truly been fulfilled with this year's event which included over 200 heritage walks, talks, tours and exhibitions. A sample includes 'A brief history of the land in Papakura 1845-1965', 'Albany Village Heritage Walk', 'Auckland Domain Military History Tour', 'Fort Takapuna Open Day' and the perennial 'Symonds Street Cemetery Tours' - the latter run by myself.

Sir John Logan Campbell, often referred to as 'the father of Auckland' and who died in 1912, was a major focus with talks, online exhibitions and the like. Professor Russell Stone, Campbell's biographer, was much in evidence in this celebration of Campbell's life.

¶ Auckland Libraries are now clearing space for the no longer required biographies files from Fairfax, and we will provide further details when they start to arrive. *Auckland Star* subject clippings files start from late 1948 and end in early 1997 and of course the newspaper is on Papers Past to 1945.

¶ Those in the know about the *New Zealand Motor and Cycle Journal* recognise its worth for material on early motoring in New Zealand, along with power boating, aircraft, motorcycling and bicycling. It was published by Arthur Cleave on behalf of the Automobile Association. Auckland Libraries has a full run from January 1918 to 31 December 1936, the only holding library in New Zealand with the exception of three issues at the Alexander Turnbull Library. We have just received, courtesy of the Automobile Association, v1:n027 (Feb 1905)-v1:n037 (Dec 1905), v6:n086 (25 Jan 1910)-v6:n097 (24 Dec 1910), v8:n0110 (25 Jan 1912)-v10:n0145 (26 Dec 1914) and v11:n0152 (26 July 1915)-v12:n0163 (24 June 1916).

A certain historian interested in the development of the North Shore has already checked through the 1905 volume and made some discoveries about one of the early motorcar owners in Takapuna, along with details of a short-lived motorbus service between Devonport and Takapuna.

Update from National Library

The PHANZA committee has had a regular dialogue with the National Library/Alexander Turnbull Library this year and we include some information that may be of interest to our members.

There will soon be a new look website - and a new page just for our researchers.

The website will include the search <<http://www.beta.natlib.govt.nz/search>> that goes across all of our major collection databases, links to individual collection discovery tools, advice on how to use our services, how to get to our buildings, how to make the most of your visit, and information about the collections that we hold. All of this will be of interest to researchers, but we also have a page designed just for you.

We're hoping that the researchers' page <<http://beta.natlib.govt.nz/researchers>> will bring together the information that is most needed by people using our collections onsite and online. It is a great opportunity for us to respond directly to the needs of historians, genealogists, and all kinds of seekers of knowledge.

Please take a minute to talk to us about the new site, especially if it doesn't work for you. Contact us either via the feedback email address <<http://natlib.govt.nz/about-this-site/contact-us>> or via our ask a librarian webform.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Free newspaper databases for researchers at the Alexander Turnbull Library!

Papers Past, the most popular online product of the National Library, is unusual internationally in that it is made available free for anyone to use. Other huge full-text newspaper databases are more commonly found behind a pay-wall, or are available as part of a subscription to a large publishing company's product. In other words, you often have to pay for what Papers Past, and other sites like Australia's Trove, deliver for free.

However, in the Alexander Turnbull Library reading rooms, we do the paying for you! We pay for access to a number of international full-text newspaper databases so that you can use them on our Search Stations for free. Currently we subscribe to:

▶ **Burney Collection of 17th and 18th century newspapers:** This database contains roughly 1 million pages of full text searchable early newspapers, proclamations, newsbooks, broadsides, pamphlets and Acts of Parliament.

▶ **British Library Collection of 19th Century Newspapers:** This database covers 48 national and regional British newspapers and is full-text searchable. The titles in this collection are generally held to be out of copyright - in other words, 19th century newspapers that are still publishing today will not appear in this database.

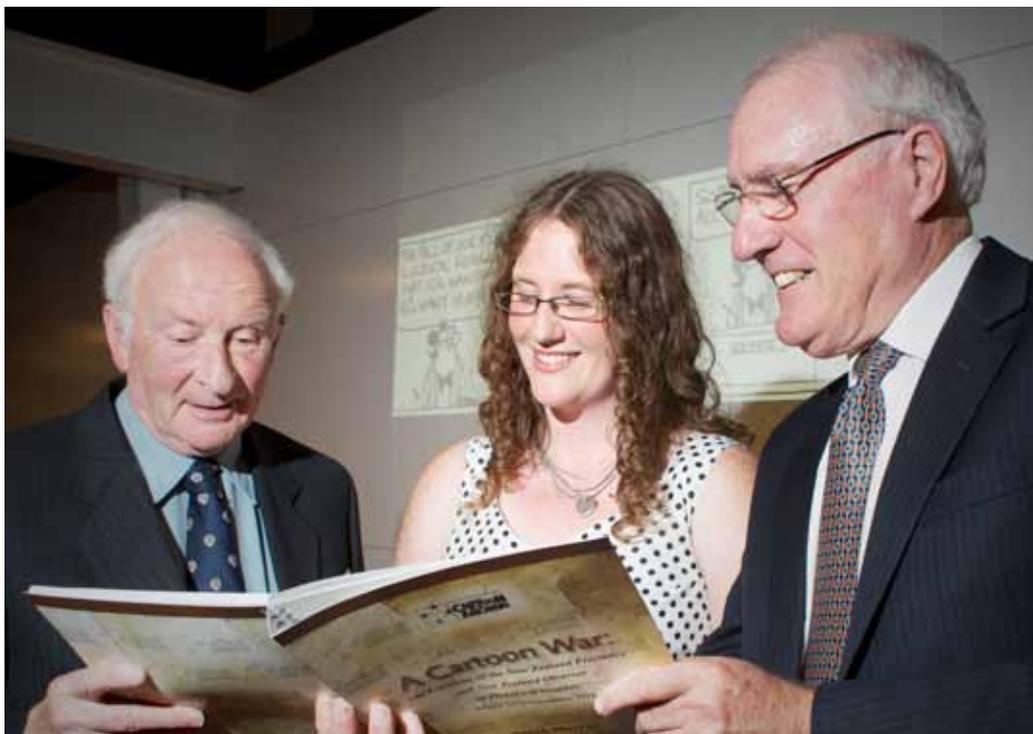
▶ **19th Century UK Periodicals:** This database includes periodicals that cover subjects such as women, children, leisure and sport, humour, anthropology, travel, missionaries and colonies. It is also full-text searchable.

▶ We also subscribe to full-text versions of the *Irish Times*, the *Scotsman*, the *Guardian and Observer* (1791-2003), the *Times Digital Archive* and the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Some of these databases are available to search simultaneously, but mostly they require a separate search.

On our Search Stations we categorise these resources under Family History - which is a very popular use of them. However, we hope that historians, particularly those who don't have access to a university library, will find them extremely useful as well.

▼ Unidentified members of staff sorting folded newspapers at *Evening Post* newspaper printing works, Willis Street, Wellington. Negatives of the *Evening Post* newspaper. Ref: EP/1957/2802-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22852484>





◀ Ian Grant, Sarah Murray and Sir Geoffrey Palmer at the launch of *A Cartoon War*

Cartoon Archive monograph series

Ian F Grant, founder of the NZ Cartoon Archive, introduces a new monograph series

Internationally, there has been an interest in cartoons as valuable historical sources for some time. As long ago as 1973, historian Thomas Kenitz wrote: “[cartoons] can provide insights into the popular attitudes that underlay public opinion, insights that may be more difficult to glean from written material or from other evidence of behaviour.”

In the course of researching my first cartoon history, *The Unauthorized Version*, looking at thousands of cartoons and getting to know all the country’s current cartoonists, I became increasingly aware of the very rich cartooning heritage New Zealand had. It was also obvious that, to that time, our historians had paid very little attention to the country’s newspapers and even less to their very illuminating cartoons.

Cartoons reflect public opinion of any era in all its rawness; before the rough edges have been smoothed away in the official reports and documents our historians relied on for so long. Traditionally, cartoons have had a sharper edge to them than the rest of the content in the newspapers and magazines that carry them.

The overt racism in New Zealand cartoons in the 1890s and again after the First World War is a case in point. These cartoons, and there were many of them, brought into sharp relief the widespread prejudice

that, at various times, Indians, Chinese and Jews suffered; attitudes that didn’t rate a mention in the standard histories prior to the early 1980s.

Today, though, the NZ Cartoon Archive at the Turnbull Library is aware of a steady trickle of MA and PhD theses using cartoons to explore a range of New Zealand topics. Consequently, to commemorate its 20th anniversary, the Cartoon Archive decided to launch a series of monographs to supplement the more popular books it has published. Monographs are, by definition, significant, specialised works of scholarship that treat relatively narrow topics in considerable detail.

The Cartoon Archive’s first monograph was launched by Sir Geoffrey Palmer at an anniversary celebration in Wellington in early April this year. *A Cartoon War*, about the role editorial cartoons played in New Zealand during World War One, was written by Sarah Murray, currently curator of Canterbury Social History at Canterbury Museum, and was adapted from a thesis she submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in History at Victoria University of Wellington in 2006.

The next two monographs – looking at how cartoons have dealt with Māori and religion – are now in preparation.

The landing craft

Anthony Dreaver describes the building of a sailors' memorial

At Queen Elizabeth Park on the Kāpiti Coast a new memorial represents a Landing Craft Vehicle and Personnel – an LCVP – best known as a Higgins Boat. Higgins Boats were the US Marines' landing craft of choice in World War II. Of its manufacturer, Eisenhower said, 'Andrew Higgins . . . is the man who won the war for us. . . . If Higgins had not designed and built those LCVPs, we never could have landed over an open beach.' Higgins boats could transport up to 50 men on short voyages, ship to shore.

On 20 June 1943, 35 of these vessels were deployed from five US naval ships anchored south of Kāpiti Island. It was cold, with a heavy surf running. The practice landing was a fiasco. Most of the boats ran aground on sand bars. By the time they floated it was pitch dark. Boat-6, that of the beach party, was last to leave but its engine cut out. Under tow it capsized, and ten sailors drowned.

Seventy years later, on 28 May 2012, conditions were identical when three shipmates from USS *American Legion* stayed at Paekākāriki. They were attending a commemoration of the United States presence here in 1942 and 1943. Ray Plante was on the ship itself, Ted Picard was coxswain (driver) of an LCVP loaded with Marines in combat gear, while Frank Zalot was in the beach party of 25 sailors whose task was to manage the flotilla after landing their human cargo.

Kāpiti US Marines Trust was committed to memorialise these events. The need was for something

sculptural, with close reference to the boat itself. After two false starts, when only a month remained until Memorial Day, the Greater Wellington Regional Council landscape designer, Barry Straight, provided a sketch. It showed an LCVP tossed by waves.

Nigel Pritchard, the owner of Riverbank Engineering, Ōtaki, had invested in a Plasma-CAM, a type of laser-cutting machine. When a design is fed into its computer, a copper nozzle directs a powerful cutting torch that effortlessly reproduces every detail of the drawing. Barry's design gave a three-dimensional effect to what started as a single sheet of corten steel, a type that forms a layer of rust without corroding the basic metal.

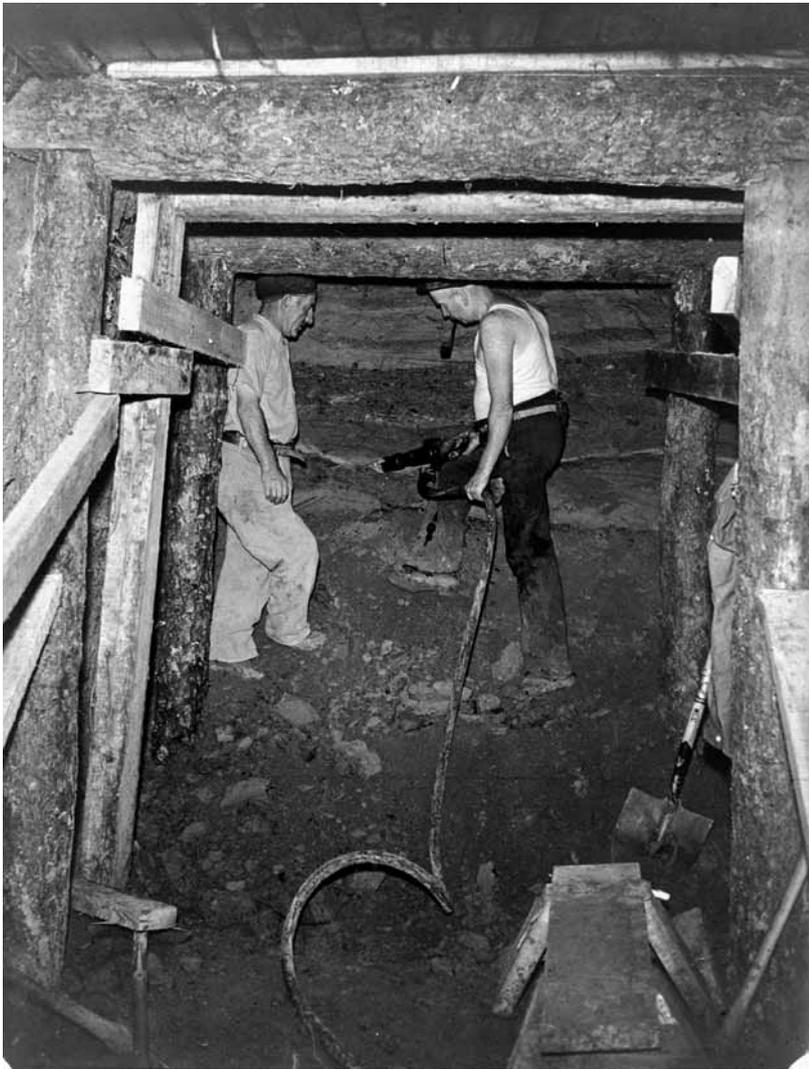
A week before Memorial Day unpleasant weather cleared enough to allow Trust members and park staff to dig a foundation hole along a line pointing to the beach where the tragedy occurred. The next day a light truck arrived at the park towing a trailer loaded with the steel boat. It was hoisted over the hole using block and tackle and sheer muscle power, just as Horatio Hornblower's sailors would have done during the Napoleonic Wars. Reinforcing steel and concrete provided an anchorage.

For the survivors of this tragedy, the dedication to their friends of the Sailors Memorial was a powerfully emotional moment. For the designer, the manufacturer, the Parks staff and the Marines Trust members, a month of anxiety had ended happily.



◀ The Sailors' Memorial, Queen Elizabeth Park. Photo: Andy Palmer, www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/us-navy-tragedy-memorial

Editor's note:
For more on US Forces in New Zealand, photos of the Sailors' Memorial and an interview with Frank Zalot go to <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/us-forces-in-new-zealand>



◀ Tunnellers excavating one of the air raid shelters in the Hobson Street gully, Wellington. Negatives of the *Evening Post* newspaper. Ref: ½-045133-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22834316>

in March 1941 and was used for a variety of fund-raising events; the ‘Goofy Games’ included cask-rolling races and a mothers’ pram and baby race and the following week there was a week-long carnival with ‘sports, games, and gambols in the vicinity of the shelter and elsewhere’ which included a donkey derby. Even Parliament grounds and the Basin Reserve were dug up to provide public shelters.

There was a rather frenzied pace of construction activity during 1942 with many shelters being consented by the Wellington City Council, but by 1943 some shelters were already being dismantled. Labour shortages for dismantling or demolition meant some shelters were used for other purposes such as the storage of soap in a Marion Street shelter.

Away from the central city, homeowners were encouraged to build shelters as well, with the Government providing standards for their construction, possibly motivated by similar moves in Britain. In early 1942 real estate advertisements were already noting houses which had a shelter. Schools, too, were to have shelters built for pupils although it was noted that ‘full use will be made of natural protection’ – presumably children were expected to run into the bush during an air raid!

Archival sources are now being studied for further information about Wellington’s air-raid shelters, their design and construction and later their removal.

The results of this research will be published as a book in 2013.

Preparedness for war

Catherine Hodder investigates a little-known aspect of Wellington’s history

A largely forgotten aspect of Wellington’s preparedness for the Second World War was the building of air-raid shelters in the central business district. While most of the shelters were designed for staff, tenants and the public, a few, notably those in the premises of insurance companies and at the Reserve Bank, were restricted to office staff only.

A variety of types of shelters were built: an air-raid shelter tunnel was dug in the Hobson Street gully, a shelter was also dug at the base of Plimmer steps, wooden shelters above ground were built

of logs in Taranaki Street, and numerous shelters were built in existing buildings such as James Smith’s, Invicta House on the corner of Featherston Street and Johnston Street, Wellington Commercial Travellers’ and Warehousemen’s Association building on Customhouse Quay, and in factories such as the Hannah’s factory at 5 Eva Street and 14 Leeds Street.

One of the earliest air-raid shelters was built in the triangle between Featherston Street, Lambton Quay and Hunter Street. This shelter was already completed

History books for Christmas

Members share their best reads of the year

David Hackett Fischer

Fairness and Freedom: A History of Two Open Societies: New Zealand and the United States

Over a decade ago I was fascinated by DHF's book *Albion's Seed*, which looked at how four waves of migration set the ongoing culture of broad zones of the USA. Vox pops during the recent presidential election reminded me of the difference between New England 'blue states' v southern 'red states' and much more besides; fascinating, broad-brush founding fragments stuff.

In *Fairness and Freedom* he takes the same basic tools - analysing the cultural and political baggage brought by colonists, linguistic analysis etc - to explore the differences between two English-speaking open societies - the importance/unimportance of religion, esteem for the military, etc - but basically he emphasises the importance that 'freedom' has for a society that fought to break away from Britain and 'fairness' for one that was colonised later at a time when collective solutions were coming into fashion. Okay, there are a few niggling errors, but for anyone who spends time with Americans, this will get the grey cells working.

—Gavin McLean

Hew Strachan

The First World War

I'm always looking for books which can introduce me to new and sometimes quite broad sub-

jects in an engaging and stimulating way, and I began work on the First World War with a huge variety to choose from. I quickly discovered that most of the 'classic' texts were aimed at people with both a searing interest in military minutiae and an appetite for 500+ pages of dense and unrelenting text. For anyone facing the same challenge, I recommend Hew Strachan's *The First World War* as an ideal starting place. It's an enjoyable and interesting read, and covers the war's political, diplomatic, strategic, operational and economic aspects in a straightforward, entertaining and digestible way. Even the who-shot-who-from-which-ridge-with-which-gun sections - which, I confess, I was dreading - were easy to follow, and pitched just right for those like me who have to look up 'bridgehead' and 'enfilading' in the dictionary. A good read and thoroughly recommended.

—Tim Shoebridge

Jill Lepore

The Mansion of Happiness: A History of Life and Death

Lepore is a Professor of American History at Harvard, and a *New Yorker* staff writer. As she puts it, the book is 'a history of ideas about life and death from before the cradle to beyond the grave.' The chapters follow the various stages of life, mapping out the history of how these have been conceived. For example, how children's libraries started, how sex

education emerged, (in a chapter called 'All About Erections') and the link between eugenics and the emergence of marriage guidance counselling in the US. If you've read any of Lepore's *New Yorker* pieces you'll know that she writes wonderfully engaging history.

—Paul Diamond

I'd like to read Ron Palenski, *The Making of New Zealanders* and Felicity Barnes, *New Zealand's London* - but haven't yet. And as I'll be heading up north over Xmas-New Year I'm bound to re-visit *Story of a New Zealand River*, which, for all its flaws remains immensely readable and evocative of its time and place.

—Malcolm McKinnon

Vincent O'Malley

The Meeting Place: Māori and Pākehā Encounters, 1642-1840

I was attracted to this book by the opening sentence: 'In 1642 Māori discovered Europe'. O'Malley examines the contact between Māori and European in the opening stages of the relationship, a period of mutual incomprehension and sometimes violence. Gradually a set of rules emerged that enabled the two peoples to live together. In this the key factor was that neither party was strong enough to dictate to the other. Only after 1840 did the balance tip. Another interesting contribution to understanding our history.

—Margaret Pointer

✨ The PHANZA committee wish all their members ✨
a very Merry Christmas and a healthy and happy New Year.

An alternative guide to 2014

Karen Astwood has been searching for events other than World War I for PHANZA members to look forward to in 2014

Google search: '2014 centenary New Zealand'. Unsurprisingly the results of my search showed page upon page of hits relating to the beginning of our World War One (WWI) centenary commemorations.

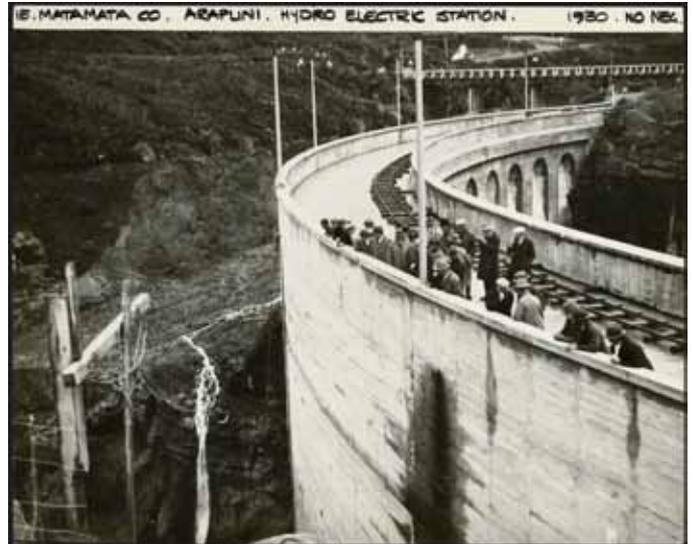
In many respects the related targeted injections of funding and the planned events are an opportunity for historians to shine. However, what else do we have to look forward to apart from the prospect of military-related monotony?

¶ With 14,000 members, IPENZ, the body representing New Zealand's professional engineers, has been planning for its 2014 centenary for several years including commissioning a history last year through advertisements on PHANZA's noticeboard.

IPENZ began life as the New Zealand Society of Civil Engineers (NZSCE), whose members wanted to assert the profession and see their expertise recognised independent of surveying and architecture. The inaugural NZSCE president, eminent engineer Robert West Holmes, felt that the war disadvantaged engineers by drawing funds away from this country's public works. However, Holmes balanced this by noting that engineers and war go hand in hand, and he was proud of this contribution.

Despite these crossovers, if you are looking for a conference to speak at or attend in November 2014, consider the 9th Australasian Engineering Heritage Conference in Christchurch, being organised as an IPENZ centenary event. With its theme of 'Engineering, Heritage and Nature - finding the balance,' this conference promises to be refreshingly absent of WWI focus. Earthquakes will no doubt be topical given the conference location, but the theme also has broader scope for the engineers, engineering historians and heritage professionals these conferences generally attract.

¶ While engineers will be celebrating their role in nation building, others will consider another event, and its implications, more seminal in New Zealand's history - the bicentenary of the first known preaching of the Gospel in New Zealand by the Reverend Samuel Marsden at Oihi Bay in the Bay of Islands, 25 December 1814.



Hydro electric station at Arapuni, south Waikato, with a visiting group of members from the Society of Engineers. *Evening Post* (Newspaper. 1865–2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the *Evening Post* newspaper. Ref: ½-C-027085-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23203733>

Earlier this year a joint Department of Conservation and University of Otago archaeological investigation of Marsden's mission station was undertaken as part of the lead-up to the bicentenary celebrations, and numerous other events are being planned by the Anglican Church and partners. A website (<http://www.gospel2014.org/>) has been set up to promote the bicentenary events, which begin in late November of this year with the Iwi - Christianity - Tauwiwi Conference.

¶ If your bent runs to slightly more recent history then consider a half century of Waikato University. Understandably, the history of the institution is being written in-house by Professor Noeline Alcorn. There will also be related conferences to look forward to, the themes of which have yet to be confirmed.

That is 2014 sorted out. Only four subsequent years of WWI to work through. Google search: '2015 centenary New Zealand' . . .

► The 2012–2013 PHANZA committee (L to R): Margaret Pointer, Margaret Tennant, Andrew Gregg, Marguerite Hill, Ewan Morris, Karen Astwood, Imelda Bargas. Absent: Bronwyn Dalley, David Verran.



New committee member profile

PHANZA welcomes Margaret Tennant to the committee

Margaret was commissioned in 2012 to write the history of the New Zealand Red Cross. Her previous incursions into public history involved a history of the children's health camps movement and commissions for the National Health Committee and the Ministry of Social Development (the latter in relation to the Johns Hopkins Non-Profit Sector Project).

Margaret has published extensively on the history of women and of social welfare, and the points of intersection between the two. She recently retired from Massey University.

PHANZA Executive Committee

Imelda Bargas (President), Ministry for Culture and Heritage

Marguerite Hill (Secretary), Ministry for Culture and Heritage

[<secretary@phanza.org.nz>](mailto:secretary@phanza.org.nz)

Andrew Gregg (Treasurer), Waitangi Tribunal [<treasurer@phanza.org.nz>](mailto:treasurer@phanza.org.nz)

Karen Astwood, IPENZ and New Zealand Historic Places Trust

Bronwyn Dalley, freelance historian

Ewan Morris, Ministry for Culture and Heritage

Margaret Pointer, freelance historian

Margaret Tennant, freelance historian

David Verran, Auckland Libraries

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This issue was edited by Margaret Pointer.

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