

approve of who gets in and who doesn't. But the coverage seems to be fair and balanced. The information is generally purposeful and unembellished. It tries to cover careers from birth to death with emphasis on contributions to Pacific discovery and exploration. It is designed to help readers identify names they might come across in their Pacific readings, not to provide specialized, comprehensive biographies. The briefest entries (such as for Butler) are only the few lines, the longest (such as for Cook) are no more than three pages. On average most 'navigators' get about one page. A very useful bibliography then directs readers to more specialist works.

This book is a most useful, if slightly esoteric, reference tool. I certainly wish it had existed years ago. Dunmore is to be congratulated on what must have been a painstaking building of biographic files during his own extensive navigating through the literature of Pacific exploration. And it is somewhat refreshing that someone can write about European discoveries without a hint of the tortured posturing that has been so much a feature of Columbus quincentenary studies.

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The National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand. Compiled and edited at the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, 1991. C. Series, Instalment One, 250 entries, index. NZ price: \$27.00 (\$35.10 with blue binder).

THE *National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand* was first published by the Alexander Turnbull Library and National Archives in 1979. The A-Series was the first instalment of the *National Register* and succeeded the *Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific Manuscripts in New Zealand Libraries*. The *National Register* contains information about documents now available for research purposes. The intended aim is to alert 'researchers to New Zealand's archives and manuscripts collection and to assist curators with the cataloguing of collections.'

Since 1979 there have been eight instalments of the *National Register*. The C-Series is the ninth and latest instalment. The format of the *National Register* is clear and methodical. An introduction briefly backgrounds the *National Register* and provides general information for the researcher. A list of contributing institutions, which in effect is the table of contents, is followed by 250 entries. Each entry includes the name, record type, dates covered, quantity, location, reference and description of archives and manuscripts held throughout New Zealand. Other information includes access conditions, location of original manuscript and finding aids.

The names of archives and manuscripts entered in the *National Register* show the diversity of the collections held. For instance, there are papers which belong to Rita Angus and Sir Arnold Nordmeyer, a diary by Thomas Gabriel Read and a notebook by Te Kooti. Many different organizations are represented. These include records ranging from the National Council of Women, the Society for the Protection of the Home and Family, to documents belonging to the New Zealand Cricket Umpires Association, Limbs Dance company, and the Mangapakeha Billiards Club.

The dates covered by the archives and manuscripts are extensive. A letter by Charles Wilson, a missionary from the London Missionary Society dated 1801, is one of the oldest documents entered in this instalment. Amongst the more recent documents is a parish history belonging to the Palmerston Presbyterian Church compiled in 1990. Also

included are family papers of Douglas Lilburn dated 1503, which reflect archives and manuscripts collected here, but not necessarily generated within New Zealand.

The description which accompany each of the 250 entries cover a wide variety of individuals and organizations including events from the Vietnam War, to an account of a canoe trip down the Ruamahanga River in 1925. The descriptions are informative and helpful. For instance, a researcher reading an entry on the League of Mothers is informed that the League 'was founded in Wellington in 1926 [and] by 1950 there were five branches in Taranaki'. These descriptions serve a further purpose of clarifying factual information.

The quantitative makeup of archives and manuscripts is varied. For instance, notes on South Wairarapa transport written by Edward Furness Barton comprise as little as three pages whereas the papers of Jack Lovelock make up 30 volumes. Similarly, the records of the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand consist of 330 folders and five volumes.

In this instalment of the *National Register* there are 24 contributing institutions. They include libraries, city councils, museums, art galleries and historical societies. The Alexander Turnbull Library is the main repository holding nearly a quarter of the archives and manuscripts, while Te Hukatai (Maori Studies Library, University of Auckland) and the Hewitson Library (Knox College, Dunedin) are also prominent holders.

Access to the majority of files entered in the *National Register* is unrestricted and most are in their original form. An index or an inventory accompanies most of the documents. The C-series concludes with a 30 page subject index, which contains helpful instructions.

A second instalment in the C-series of the *National Register* became available from November 1992. All of the previous series are available from the Alexander Turnbull Library (contact Editor, *NRAM*, C/- Manuscripts and Archives Section, Alexander Turnbull Library, P O Box 12-349, Wellington).

Apart from one minor blemish in the list of contributing institutions where C147 should read C127, Penny Feltham, editor of the *National Register*, and staff of the Archives and Manuscripts Section of the Alexander Turnbull Library are to be congratulated. They have compiled a useful reference which reflects the diverse nature of archives and manuscripts collected and held within New Zealand.

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Te Haurapa: An Introduction to Researching Tribal Histories and Traditions. By Te Ahukaramu Charles Royal. Bridget Williams Books and Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1992. 111 pp. NZ price: \$17.95.

THIS IS an important 'how to' manual written primarily for young Maori researchers planning to study the history of their whanau, hapu or iwi. The work is attractively laid out in easy to read chapters with bilingual titles and photo captions though the main text remains in English. Royal includes a couple of handy appendices listing major public institutions holding Maori historical papers and possible funding sources for tribal researchers. The work is divided into four principal chapters. The first chapter discusses the traditional and more recent forms of recording traditions as well as the fabrications and misrepresentations found in the written record of traditions. The second chapter defines the differences between oral history and tradition, discusses protocols (perhaps kawa) a researcher needs to observe, and outlines the best ways to make a recording. The third