

Auckland Bibliography

He Pūtea Kōrero mō Tāmaki-makau-rau

Department of History
The University of Auckland
1998

Introduction

This bibliography is an EndNote Plus 2.1 database listing sources on Auckland's history. The project began in the 1980s under the auspices of a number of departments in the University of Auckland. It was originally intended to produce a comprehensive bibliography of publications on Auckland's past. The finished product is something quite different. It lists research on Auckland published in journals and periodicals, and unpublished research in university theses, dissertations and research essays. It does not list newspaper articles or books about Auckland. 'Auckland' here is taken to mean the area from Whangaparaoa in the North to Pukekohe in the South; it includes the Hauraki Gulf islands.

The bibliography is wide-ranging but not exhaustive. The criteria for inclusion are that an item

- be about Auckland;
- be more substantial than a newspaper article;
- be a secondary source;
- describe current or past situations, rather than propose future actions.

Many items, of course, fall into a grey area. Some opinion pieces, for instance, contain substantial factual discussions; some predictions include material about the past. If a work was marginal, we gave it the benefit of the doubt and included it. For this reason, a number of nostalgic autobiographical pieces which many people will regard as unreliable or insubstantial have been included.

Purely technical items have been excluded. We have not included reviews of exhibitions by an Auckland-based artist; but we have included discussions of art in its various contexts. We have included architectural writing about historic preservation and conservation, and about the use and 'life' of buildings, but we have not included formal anatomies of particular buildings. Again, when in doubt we have put the item into the bibliography.

Using EndNote Plus

EndNote Plus has extensive online help and it is beyond the scope of this introduction to explain the workings of the software. Some brief comments are in order, however.

EndNote Plus is primarily a package for managing bibliographies and citations. It also permits searches with basic boolean operands, which make the bibliography manageable for users. When you perform a search in EndNote Plus, the program presents the result of the search as a bibliography, a subset of the whole bibliography. These 'subsets' are what make the bibliography the most useful to a researcher. These search results can then be saved to a 3.5 inch disk and used within a word processing program that supports EndNote Plus, such as Microsoft Word.

The most convenient way to conduct searches is to create a new EndNote Plus file (or 'library' as they are called) and use this file to store the results of your searches. By using the cut and paste commands in EndNote Plus (these function just as they do in word processing programs), you can gather together the results of different searches and save or print the results of your searching.

Before you open the Auckland Bibliography file ('auckbib.enl'), choose New from the File menu to create your own empty 'library'. Then open the Auckland Bibliography library, and copy the results of your searches into your own file. For example, suppose you were researching urban renewal and planning in Freeman's Bay. You could begin by creating a new EndNote Plus library on a 3.5 inch disk, called 'freeman.enl' ('enl' is the windows suffix for an EndNote Plus library). You would then open the Auckland Bibliography library and search. A search for 'Freeman' AND 'housing' brings up nine entries; EndNote Plus now displays these entries, hiding the rest of the Auckland Bibliography until you choose the Show All command (under the References menu). You can now highlight the results of your first search, choose copy, and then click on the window of your file 'freeman.enl' and paste them into that. If you wanted to cast your net wider by searching for records with the keywords 'Freeman' AND 'renewal' (or 'planning', or 'local government', or anything else), you could do such a search in the Auckland

Bibliography, copy the results, and paste them into your file 'freeman.enl'. Repeat the process until you've searched under all the terms you're interested in. It is a good idea to perform a number of searches involving related terms.

Once you've finished searching and you have a file containing the results of your searches, you have two options about how to use that file. The first is to keep it as an EndNote Plus file that you can use on the computer you normally use. The second option is to convert the EndNote Plus document into a Rich Text Format file that you can then use in a word processor. To do this, choose Export from the File menu. This will bring up a prompt asking you where you want to save the data and what file name you want to use. If you just click on Save, EndNote Plus will save the text file into the same directory as your search library, and with a filename identical apart from the suffix, which becomes .rtf (for Rich Text Format). So, in the example above, unless you changed the settings, the text file based on your searches would be saved as 'freeman.rtf'. This is a file you can use by itself or paste into an existing word processor document. (A Macintosh using system 7.4.5 or higher and Microsoft Word 5.1 or higher can read text files created with EndNote Plus on a Windows-based system.)

Summary

To create a list of relevant sources using the Auckland Bibliography:

- open EndNote Plus using Windows Explorer or the Program Manager
- choose New from the File menu to create an EndNote Plus file for your search results
- choose Open from the File menu and open the file entitled 'auckbib'
- search the bibliography
- highlight the results of your first search and choose Copy from the Edit menu (or press Control-C)
- move back into your own file by selecting its name from the Window menu
- paste the search results into your own file by choosing Paste from the Edit menu or pressing Control-V
- repeat the above process until you've finished searching
- return to your own file
- choose Export from the File menu
- create a filename and select the directory you want to save your text file in

- use the resulting text file in a word processor

Searching

As well as bibliographic information such as author, title, date (as well as volume, issue and page numbers for journal articles, and degree, university, and type of work for theses, dissertations and research essays), the database contains basic information about the contents of the items listed. These 'subject headings' enable searches of the database. Information about the contents of a work is held in two fields: 'Keywords' and 'Notes'. The 'Keywords' field lists the principal subjects covered by the item; the 'Notes' field indicates which of the bibliography's overall subject headings the item in question fits into most snugly. These categories are listed at the end of this guide.

The bibliography was originally intended as a comprehensive resource for researchers from all disciplines who needed information about Auckland's past. Only after much of the work had been done, and the project come to a standstill, was it decided to convert it into the more modest work it currently is. The long and complicated gestation of the bibliography means that some of its categories will appear slightly eccentric in a bibliography concerned primarily with history. 'Waste disposal', for instance, has a bibliographic subheading all to itself; 'women' were to be bundled into category 3.3, 'Social structure'. There are further oddities in the way the bibliography's subject headings tend to recognise Maori as a distinct category only for the period prior to 1840.

In updating the bibliography it has been necessary to adhere to the framework of subject headings already in place. We have tried to mitigate the awkwardnesses of the original subject headings by extending the entries in the 'Keywords' field of the records. EndNote Plus enables a user to search in multiple fields for different entries at the same time, so if an item does not fit easily into the established subject headings, it should be retrievable because of its multiple entries in the Keywords field. For instance, a search for materials on women's suffrage campaigns in Auckland will turn up some items categorised as '3.3 Social structure'; but if at the same time one searches for 'women', 'women's rights' or 'suffrage' in the Keywords field, EndNote Plus will retrieve many other relevant sources—many of them biographies of suffragists catalogued under '10.1 Individuals'. Because EndNote Plus allows

you to search for three items in any field within the same search, you can perform both these searches at once. EndNote Plus also allows you to search in different fields at the same time. For instance, you could search for 'Freemans Bay' in any field, and 'Architecture' in the Keywords field, within the same search operation.

Another example: A search under the heading '3.8 Education' will, obviously, yield sources about education; but if this you combine this with a search for 'education' as a keyword, you will pick up more relevant items. The database contains a number of articles about schools whose emphases are primarily architectural, and are thus classified under the heading '7.2 Sites, buildings and structures'. Many of these architectural articles also contain material on the history and operation of the schools in question, and consequently their records contain 'education' in the Keywords field. The moral: search in a variety of fields, and use a variety of search terms (for example, if you're searching for information on 'government', search under 'politics' as well).

Styles

The format of the text in a text file you create out of an EndNote Plus library will be determined by the style you have chosen in EndNote Plus. EndNote Plus automatically formats the style of the records according to a predetermined style such as Chicago A, Chicago B, MLA, and so on. EndNote Plus comes with hundreds of different styles; for the Auckland bibliography we have created a new style based on the style of the *New Zealand Journal of History* and other publications on New Zealand history. This style is called 'New Zealand History', and is the default style for the Auckland Bibliography.

Printing

The Windows version of EndNote Plus does not allow users to print directly from EndNote Plus. To print the results of your searches, you'll need to save them as a Rich Text Format file and print that file using a word processor.

Subject Headings

Below is a list of the subject headings that appear in the 'Notes' field of every record.

1. General Works

2. The Region to 1840

2.1 Maori settlement and society

2.2 Exploration¹

3. Social Patterns and Processes

3.1 Social patterns and processes: general

3.2 Population, migration and demography

3.3 Social structure²

3.4 Ethnic structure

3.5 Race relations

3.6 Housing

3.7 Health

3.8 Education³

3.9 Religion⁴

3.10 Arts and culture⁵

3.11 Recreation and sport⁶

3.12 Law, crime and prisons

4. Economic Structure and Patterns

4.1 Economic structure and patterns: general

¹ Includes post-1840 exploration

² Includes items specifically about women and material on gender relations

³ Includes histories of schools, the University of Auckland, and other educational institutions

⁴ Includes histories of particular churches and other places of worship

⁵ Includes museums, archives, libraries, galleries, theatre, film, fashion, music, dance; includes publishing and journalism, though items primarily concerned with the business side of journalism and publishing are listed under 4.4 Commercial and service activities; some material on crafts is included here, and some under the heading 3.11 Recreation and sport, depending on the context

⁶ Includes material on theatre, film, music and dance, when the writer focuses on consumption rather than composition

- 4.2 Primary industries⁷
- 4.3 Manufacturing industries
- 4.4 Commercial and service activities⁸
- 4.5 Retailing and markets
- 4.6 Employment and labour relations⁹
- 4.7 Tourism

5. *Public Utilities*

- 5.1 Public utilities: general
- 5.2 Transport
- 5.3 Waste disposal
- 5.4 Water supply

6. *Government and Planning*

- 6.1 Government and planning: general
- 6.2 Regional government
- 6.3 Local government
- 6.4 Regional planning
- 6.5 Local planning
- 6.6 Social services
- 6.7 Political parties

8. *Urban Design*

- 7.1 Urban design: general
- 7.2 Sites, buildings and structures
- 7.3 Parks, gardens and open spaces
- 7.4 Urban form¹⁰

8. *Environmental Issues*

- 8.1 Environmental issues: general
- 8.2 Natural environment: problems and management¹¹
- 8.3 Built environment: problems and management¹²

⁷ Includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, power and energy

⁸ Includes banking and insurance

⁹ Includes working conditions

¹⁰ Includes streets, roads and bridges

¹¹ Includes conservation and environmentalist activity; includes pollution problems and management

¹² Includes preservation and conservation of historic sites; excludes matters of urban design (see 7.1—7.4)

9. *Local Studies, Local Histories*¹³

10. *Lives*

- 10.1 Individuals
- 10.2 Families, whanau, hapu, iwi¹⁴

Acknowledgements

The Auckland Bibliography was the idea of Gary McCullough, then of the Department of Education at the University of Auckland. A number of other University of Auckland staff have contributed to the project, including Judith Bassett, Linda Bryder, Graham Bush, Ian Carter, Raewyn Dalziel, Gael Ferguson, Barry Gustafson, Peter Hughes, Geoffrey Irwin, Ken Jackson, Ross Jenner, Jane McRae, Maureen Molloy, Keith Sorrenson, Russell Stone, Doug Sutton, Nicholas Tarling and Shayleen Thompson. The bibliography was updated to 1996 by Raewyn Dalziel and Chris Hilliard.

Disk copies of the bibliography database are available from the Administrative Assistant, Department of History, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand.

© Department of History, University of Auckland, 1998.

¹³ Includes general studies at the level of locality, suburb, borough, parish, and, in the case of the Hauraki Gulf, island

¹⁴ Includes histories of iwi and hapu during the period since 1840