



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



National Committee of New Zealand  
Te Komiti o Aotearoa mo Nga Mahara o te Ao  
Memory of the World

7

## **Memory of the World Nomination Form**

**2014 – Round Closing 31 August 2014**

If you have any questions, email [enquiries@unescomow.org.nz](mailto:enquiries@unescomow.org.nz). A member of the Memory of the World Committee can help you complete the form or work with you to help you decide whether to make a submission.

Advantages of Inscription on the New Zealand/Aotearoa Memory of the World Register are:

- Ensure that our history and our stories are not forgotten
- Highlight the significance of the information /knowledge contained in collections
- Recognition by an independent organisation (UNESCO)
- Public recognition of the importance of documentary heritage
- Publicity and promotion for your institution
- Increased possibility of attracting resources (to care for, preserve and promote the collection)
- Raised awareness of the work done by custodians of documentary heritage

### **Filling out the nomination form:**

1. Most of the information requested may be readily available. Experience has shown that obtaining statements from experts may take the most elapsed time.
2. The response boxes are an indicative size only. You can use as much or as little space as required to answer the questions.
3. The form can be completed in English or Te Reo Māori.
4. You may not have some of the information requested in Section 6 available.
5. You can combine answers where appropriate, as long as all questions are answered.
6. If successful, this completed nomination form will be published online at: [www.unescomow.org.nz](http://www.unescomow.org.nz) under “New Zealand Register”. Please read our [privacy policy](#) to understand what will be published.
7. The New Zealand Memory of the World Committee reserves the right to consult with experts on submissions made to the New Zealand Memory of the World Register.
8. Submit the completed form in **Word** file format to [unescomow.org.nz/nominate/submissions](http://unescomow.org.nz/nominate/submissions)

## Section 1: Summary

Provide a brief summary describing the documentary heritage, how it meets the criteria for the New Zealand Memory of the World Register, and the main arguments in support of its nomination. Please keep your summary to no more than 300 words as, if successful, it will be used on the website ([www.unescomow.org.nz](http://www.unescomow.org.nz)) to describe why the documentary heritage has been inscribed on the New Zealand Register and given UNESCO recognition.

***“The first New Zealand book can be seen as a remarkable product of Māori teaching,” Jones & Jenkins, 2011.***

2015 is the bi-centenary of the publication, *A korao no New Zealand, or, the New Zealander's first book: being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives*, the first printed publication in Māori. Written by Thomas Kendall and printed in Sydney in 1815 by George Howe after Kendall sent it to Samuel Marsden, Anglican Chaplain based at Parramatta.

Thomas Kendall was one of the first lay missionaries settled in New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society in 1814. He was hired primarily as a school master and one of his first tasks was to set about systematically recording the Māori language and English translations for instruction of his pupils.

The copy of *A Korao no New Zealand* held by Auckland War Memorial Museum is a notable publication because it is the only known extant copy.

In the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Māori were being introduced to European society, its technology and customs, and were evaluating how best to adapt to, or adopt, new ways. Language (and its teaching) was an essential ingredient in this early exchange. This book is important tangible evidence of Māori interacting with British citizens and administration and becoming part of British history.

The conservation and preservation of this piece of documentary heritage has been the responsibility of Auckland Museum since 1894. Its importance has grown with time and with better understanding of early Māori responses to European contact. Historical and popular focus has more often been on the period surrounding the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. This publication, *A Korao no New Zealand*, is a pivotal document surviving from a generation earlier, some 25 years before the Treaty was signed.

## Section 2: Nominator Details

*This section is for information about the source of the nomination and the authority under which it is made.* A copy of the Programme's privacy policy appears on the Programme's [website](#).

### 2.1 Name of nominator (person or organisation)

Full name of the person(s) or organisation(s) making the nomination:

Auckland War Memorial Museum/Tamaki Paenga Hira  
Roy Clare CBE, Director Auckland War Memorial Museum/Tamaki Paenga Hira

### 2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

This should be an explanation of the nominator's relationship to the documentary heritage. *For example, the nominator may be a responsible officer of the library or archive which owns the documentary heritage in question; or he/she may be a private individual with a research interest in the heritage.*

Responsible for Auckland Museum's overall collections and operations including its documentary heritage collections - published works, manuscripts and archive collections, maps, ephemera, pictorial and audio visual collections

### 2.3 Contact person

This should provide the name of the person who is responsible for the nomination process.

David Reeves, Director - Collections and Research.  
Auckland War Memorial Museum  
Private Bag 92018 Victoria St West 1142  
Auckland Domain  
Auckland  
New Zealand

### 2.4 Contact details

This should provide sufficient details to allow easy contact with the contact person.

**Email:** dreeves@aucklandmuseum.com

**Phone:** 64 9 306 7070 ex.7008

### 2.5 Declaration of Authority

I have the authority to nominate this item to the NZ Register: **Agree**

## Section 3: Identity and description of the documentary heritage

### 3.1 Title of the documentary heritage item or collection

This should be the complete name of the documentary heritage as it is usually known. This should include dates if they are usually part of the name.

A korao no New Zealand, or, The New Zealander's first book: being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives.

### 3.2 Title of inscription

If the nomination is successful what do you want it to be titled (e.g. for certificates)? Please use a maximum of 6 words.

A korao no New Zealand.

### 3.3 Description of the documentary heritage

This should include a full description of what is included in the documentary heritage, the scope of the documentary heritage and its size.

*A Korao a New Zealand* is the first book printed in te reo Maori and comprises a collection of phrases and words assembled for the purpose of teaching in the first years of missionary activity in New Zealand. Only one remaining copy of the book is believed to exist. Its vocabulary and phrases provide a

unique window on the northern Māori world at the first point of sustained contact with Europeans. The single 54-page volume measures 145 x 105 mm. *A Korao* is bound in strong coarse brown paper.

Its entry in the 2004 bibliographic publication *Books in Maori* reads:

An elementary primer comprising alphabetical and numbers (p. [1]-3), syllables in 12 numbered exercises (p. 4-7), word lists and sentences (exercises [13]-52, p. 7-39), alphabetical dictionary (p.40-51), parts of speech (p. 52-53) and a few fragments of syntax (p.54). Text from exercise [13] to end is in parallel Māori and English. Compiled by CMS lay teacher Thomas Kendall in the Bay of Islands and sent to Rev. Samuel Marsden (then in Sydney) for printing, it is the first separately published work devoted to the Māori language.

200 copies were sent to New Zealand from Sydney on the *Active*. The only known surviving copy is held at the Auckland War Memorial Museum, which published a facsimile edition of 100 copies in 1957.

The flyleaf of the Auckland Museum copy is inscribed "From Mr J. King, first missionary to New Zealand To J.A. Telford, Paihia Bay of Islands and given to me at Port Macquarie New South Wales in June 1859. C. M. Berke". King was in the New Zealand mission with Kendall from 1814, and Telford was Colenso's successor as the mission printer at the Bay of Islands, 1842-1845. - *Books in Māori* (ed. Parkinson and Griffith, 2004).

Kuni Jenkins and Alison Jones have also described the book:

"*A Korao* is similar to the English teaching text, Thomas Dilworth's *A New Guide to the English Tongue*, which emphasized useful words and sentences, and the practice of the most familiar and instructive methods of question and answer."

"*A Korao* begins with lists of alphabet letters (only the letters, C.J. X and Z are omitted), then single syllables (da, de, di do, du) syllables of increasing length (mam, mau, met, moi, mot) and words listed alphabetically and in increasing numbers of syllables, with English translations: 'Kopoo [kopu] the belly, Kakkee [kaki] the neck, Katha [kata] laughter, and so on. Twenty pages of phrases [numbered lessons] with English translations follow and then another list of words in alphabetical order, with parts of speech listed at the end."

"Kendall created sentences in pidgin Māori with an English word order, such as *Tamitee aquorree shoroe na dingha dingha a matta [tamaiti kaore i horoi ona ringaringa i tona mata]* to mean "The little boy does not wash his hands and face."

"He invented a few words in a pidgin English, such as *Letteree* and *Figuree*, but largely avoided transliterations, instead using English words in the Maori text, including God, Christ, pork, Adam, Eve, England and New Zealand." –Jenkins & Jones, 2011"

### 3.4 Catalogue, registration or bibliographic details

This should include any bibliographic, registration, inventory, classification and/or call numbers that uniquely identify the documentary heritage.

Auckland Museum Library catalogue record:

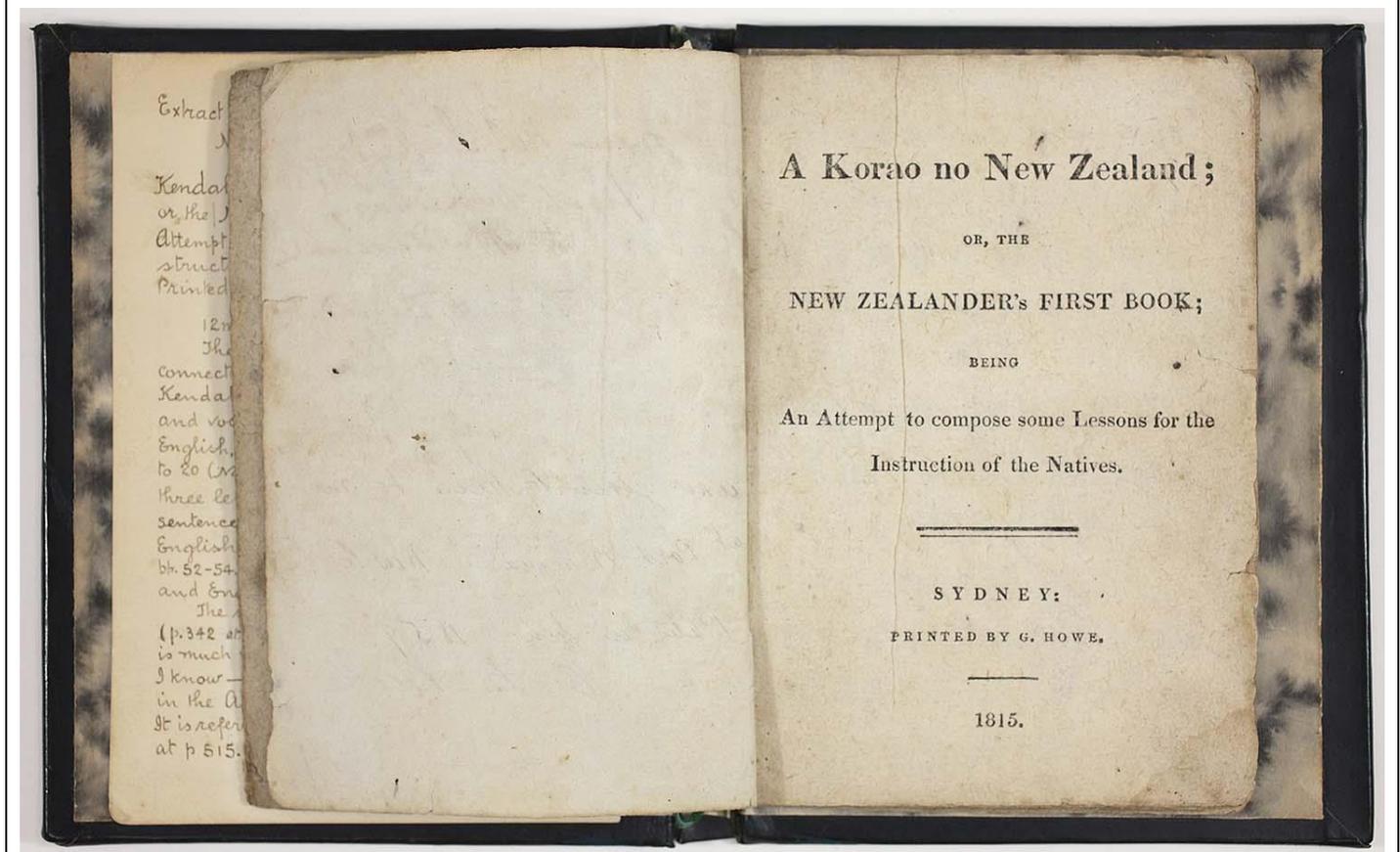
|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Call Number</b>      | <b>EMI0001</b>   |
| <b>Creator</b>          | <a href="#">Kendall, Thomas, 1778-1832</a>   |
| <b>Title</b>            | <b>A korao no New Zealand, or, The New Zealander's first book: being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives</b> |
| <b>Place</b>            | Sydney, N.S.W.   |
| <b>Publisher</b>        | Printed by G. Howe   |
| <b>Publication Date</b> | 1815   |
| <b>Phys Desc</b>        | [2], 54 p. ; 16 cm.  |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Subjects</b>          | <a href="#">Wetereo</a>   <a href="#">Reo Māori</a>   <a href="#">Māori language - Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.</a>   <a href="#">Māori language - Orthography and spelling</a>   <a href="#">Māori language - Grammar</a>  |
| <b>Abstract</b>          | An elementary primer comprising alphabetical and numbers (p. [1]-3), syllables in 12 numbered exercises (p. 4-7), word lists and sentences (exercises [13]-52, p. 7-39), alphabetical dictionary (p.40-51), parts of speech (p. 52-53) and a few fragments of syntax (p.54). Text from exercise [13] to end is in parallel Māori and English. Compiled by CMS lay teacher Thomas Kendall in the Bay of Islands and sent to Rev. Samuel Marsden (then in Sydney) for printing, it is the first separately published work devoted to the Māori language.--BiM 1 |
| <b>Notes</b>             | Variant title: New Zealander's first book<br>"Elementary Māori language primer"--BiM<br>"The only surviving copy is held at the Auckland War Memorial Museum"--BiM 1.<br>Referenced in Williams, 1; & 1 suppl; Bagnall 2971; Books in Māori 1.<br>In June 1957 Auckland Museum issued a facsimile of 100 numbered copies, which sold for £2. See MA 2003/30 Notice 1957 [FRAGILE]<br>RESERVE collection   |
| <b>Language</b>          | English & Māori   |
| <b>Other Contributor</b> | <a href="#">Howe, George, 1771-1821. printer</a>  |

### 3.5 Visual documentation

Where available and appropriate, photographs or videos of the documentary heritage should be supplied.

[A korao no New Zealand - img 1](#) ; [A korao no New Zealand - img 2](#) ; [A korao no New Zealand - img 3](#)

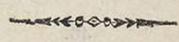


Extract  
Kendal  
or the  
Attempt  
struct  
Printed  
127  
The  
connect  
Kendal  
and vor  
English  
to 20  
three le  
sentenc  
English  
bh. 52-54  
and En  
The  
(p. 342 o  
is much  
I know  
in the  
It is refer  
at p 515

Koou ta oura I am well  
 Koou ta mátte I am ill  
 Kapo tu ra The sun is set  
 Karoha aou ke eakoe I love thee  
 Kakeno aou ke eakoe I hate thee  
 Karoha aou ke ta tūn- I love the man  
 gata  
 Karoha aou ke ta I love the woman.  
 whyeence.

Kamátte aou e te eaki I am very hungry  
 Iremi taooa kekone Come let us sit down  
 kiei and eat  
 Kamátte aou e ta whi I am very thirsty  
 Kaenu a koea ta whi? Wilt thou drink water  
 Ai! kaenu aca Yes! I will drink  
 Tara ta whi maoude Fetch some good water  
 Tara ta whi moana Fetch some sea water  
 Wakkateeka akoe ire Get thou up and  
 away  
 Ire attoo ra Go thou  
 Ekona ra. Sit thou.

Aáua a koe ekona? What dost thou want  
 here?  
 Ire attoo ra Go away  
 Appopo ka yooke mi To-morrow return  
 Kohaa a koea ka ire? Where art thou going?  
 Aire éna ou ke Tip- I am going to Tippoo-  
 poona  
 Kohaa a koe a kiei? Where dost thou eat?  
 Kedunga e Ranghee Aboveat Ranghee Hoo  
 Hoo  
 Toko hea? How many?



Na Letteree Rahe Rahe.  
 D G I A L Q R Y W V  
 M U O P F B E H K N  
 S T

Na Letteree Noe Noe.  
 d g i a l q r y w v m u o p  
 f b e h k n s t

Na Figuree.  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 11 12 13 14 15 16 17  
 18 19 20

Na Letteree Rahe Rahe.  
 A B D E F G H I K L  
 M N O P Q R S T U V  
 W Y

Na Letteree Noe Noe.  
 a b d e f g h i k l m n o p  
 q r s t u v w y

Na Figuree,  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Extract  
Kendal  
or the  
Attempt  
struct  
Printed  
127  
The  
connect  
Kendal  
and vor  
English  
to 20  
three le  
sentenc  
English  
bh. 52-54  
and En  
The  
(p. 342 o  
is much  
I know  
in the  
It is refer  
at p 515

### 3.6 History/provenance

This should be a summary of its provenance (for example, how and when was the material acquired and integrated into the holdings of the institution).

Samuel Marsden was Magistrate and Superintendent of government affairs at Parramatta, Australia. He apparently had little sympathy for the convict population or the local indigenous people and turned his attention to Māori. Te Pahi, a northern chief, met Marsden in 1805 while visiting Governor King at Port Jackson and the two men established a favourable relationship. Te Pahi was later accused incorrectly of being responsible for the attack on the *Boyd* at Whangaroa Harbour in 1809; he was wounded in a retribution attack by British nationals and later died.

Marsden returned to Britain in 1806 to get permission to establish a Church Missionary Society mission in New Zealand for Māori. Returning in 1809 Marsden had met Ruatara, a Northland chief who was disappointed in his political aspirations and ill, sailing from England on a convict ship to Australia. Marsden had been successful and was returning with CMS settlers John King and William Hall; he saw a God-given opportunity to recruit Ruatara's patronage by tending him in his ill-health. Ruatara stayed with Marsden at his farm in Parramatta until returning home and asked Marsden to send a teacher to the Bay of Islands.

In 1808 Thomas Kendall had the Reverend Basil Woodd recommend him to the Church Missionary Society as a settler for the New Zealand Mission. His missionary zeal was founded on the *Theory of Predestination* and the *Doctrine of Universal Atonement*. However he lacked the practical skills of a smith that Marsden required. Kendall had a farming background, been a draper and grocer and had taught Sunday School and the CMS committee decided that Kendall could be the schoolmaster and should prepare Grammars. But Kendall had to wait several years before travelling to New South Wales and then New Zealand.

On his arrival in Sydney in 1813, Kendall had access to the 1810 publication *Te Aehi no Taheiti* by John Davis – a Tahitian vocabulary of two thousand words. Kendall was taught some few Māori words and phrases by Tuai who had learned basic English in Australia. Kendall sought to set down the Māori language in a standard written form and to produce a textbook for Māori children to learn to read and write. It was also incumbent for missionaries to learn Te Reo Māori so that they could teach and preach to Māori at the mission, in order to civilize and lead them to the gospel.

Marsden purchased the sailing vessel *Active* in 1814 and sent Kendall with gifts for Ruatara, then living at Rangihoua, to discuss the establishment of a CMS mission. Marsden believed that the heathen must first be civilized before he could accept the gospel, he asked Ruatara to return to Parramatta on the *Active* with others. Hongi Hika and Korokoro accompanied Ruatara. While they were there their concerns about lawless Europeans in New Zealand resulted in Governor Macquarie's 1814 proclamation appointing Kendall as a resident magistrate and endowed authority in Ruatara, Hongi and Korokoro. Hongi had appointed himself protector to the missionaries, he saw them as his access to material wealth and weaponry, Hongi had writing lessons on the *Active*, but he was not enthusiastic about Christianity. He became close friends with Kendall.

*A korao no New Zealand* was compiled by Kendall in the Bay of Islands and then sent to Rev. Samuel Marsden for printing in Sydney in 1815; it was the first separately published work devoted to the Māori language.

The copy now held by Auckland Museum was given by the Rev. John King to John A. Telford (formerly of Paihia, Bay of Islands) and by him presented to Mrs C.M. Becke (possibly Caroline Matilda Becke), at Port Macquarie, NSW, Australia, in June 1859. '*A korao*' appears in the Auckland Museum's '*150 Treasures*' publication (p. 119), and the description only states that the work had been part of the Library's collections since before 1910. Investigations using the Museum's own archives have subsequently revealed that the '*A korao*' was offered for sale to the Institute Council by Mrs Becke in November 1893. She stated that the booklet had been given to her by Telford shortly before his death at Port Macquarie. She thought either the book itself or its cover had been made using New Zealand bark. Intimating that she was not in good circumstances, Mrs Becke suggested a possible sum of £5; however, the Museum Director, Thomas Cheeseman, who was clearly a shrewd negotiator, appears to have settled on an agreed price of £1-15-0, and so, from February 1894, '*A korao*' officially became part of the Museum's library collections.

### 3.7 Bibliography

This should be, where possible, a list of 3-6 published sources that have been produced using (i.e. drawing heavily on) the documentary heritage to attest to the item/collection's significance.

Binney, Judith. *The legacy of guilt: a life of Thomas Kendall*. Auckland, N.Z. Published for the University of Auckland by the Oxford U.P. 1968. (Appendix II).

Jones, Alison and Kuni Jenkins. *Words Between Us — He Korero: First Māori-Pakeha Conversations on Paper*. Wellington. Huia. 2011.

Parkinson, P & P Griffith (2004) *Books in Māori, 1815-1900, ngā tanga reo Māori an annotated bibliography ngā kohikohinga me ōna whakamarama, Compiled in the Alexander Turnbull Library*. Auckland, Reed, 2004.

Salmond, Anne. *Between worlds: early exchanges between Maori and Europeans 1773-1815*. Auckland. Viking. 1997.

Stead, Oliver. *150 treasures*. Auckland, N.Z. David Bateman. 2001

Williams, H W (1924) *Bibliography of Printed Māori to 1900 [ . . . ] Published by the Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand under the authority of the Hon The Minister of Internal Affairs*. Wellington: W A G Skinner, Government Printer. 1924.

### 3.8 Names of at least two independent experts

The committee requires testimony from at least two independent people or organisations who can give an informed opinion about the significance and provenance of the documentary heritage. Nominators should obtain the written permission of the named experts prior to completing the nomination form and are required to declare that they have this permission by completing this section of the nomination form.

Please provide up to half a page from each expert in support of your submission. In addition, please list their names, qualifications and full contact details so that the Nominations Subcommittee can contact them if required. A copy of the Programme's privacy policy appears on the Programme's [website](#).

## Expert One

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Name                 | Professor Alison JONES (Faculty of Education, University of Auckland)<br>Professor Kuni Kaa JENKINS (Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiāraangi)  |
| Qualification(s)     | JONES: B Sc (Massey); MPhil, PhD (Auckland) 1986<br>JENKINS: BA (Auckland); MA (Auckland); PhD (Auckland) 2000  |
| Contact number       | JONES: 0211390957<br>JENKINS: 0294666054  |
| Email                | <a href="mailto:a.jones@auckland.ac.nz">a.jones@auckland.ac.nz</a><br><a href="mailto:kuni.jenkins@wananga.ac.nz">kuni.jenkins@wananga.ac.nz</a>  |
| Paragraph in support | <p>The document is a small 54-page book entitled <i>A korao no New Zealand, or, the New Zealander's first book: being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives</i>.</p> <p>This little book was originally published in Sydney in 1815 by G Howe. The copy held in the Auckland Museum is believed to be the only existing copy of the original book. Some poor facsimile copies exist from a 100-print run made in 1957.</p> <p><i>A Korao</i> is arguably the most important book in the New Zealand historical written record. It is certainly – along with the 1820 <i>A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of New Zealand</i> – the most important educational archival text in New Zealand. <i>A Korao</i> is the first collection of Māori phrases and words in a printed form. It was collated largely by Thomas Kendall, the first teacher in the first school in New Zealand, which opened in 1816 in Rangihoua in the Bay of Islands, northern New Zealand. Its vocabulary and phrases provide a unique window on the northern Māori world at the first point of sustained contact with Europeans.</p> <p>Kendall was taught the Māori language by Tuai from Ngāre Raumati. Tuai was living in Australia during Kendall's time there, and it was in Sydney that Tuai and Kendall engaged in the rich teaching and learning relationship that was to produce this book. Kendall required a book in order to 'teach the [Māori] children to read and write' as he was invited to do by Ruatara (of the iwi Te Hikutu), the rangatira of Rangihoua pā. A draft of the book gained the approval of Samuel Marsden, who ordered a print run in Sydney, and 200 copies were sent to New Zealand in December 1815. The word 'Korao' is curious because it has no meaning – it is likely that the printer accidentally left out an 'r', because the word for 'language' in the book is 'koraro'. The book is bursting with potential for analysis of: the pre-European language of the north of New Zealand; the sounds of the language of that period; the social life of the time; European religious teaching; evolution in the spelling of the Māori language, and much more.</p> <p>No sustained analysis of this text yet exists. Following the publication of the prize-winning book <i>He Kōrero: Words Between Us – First Māori-Pākehā Conversations on Paper</i> (A Jones &amp; K Jenkins, Huia Publishers, 2011), which contains a few pages of analysis, there has been significant interest in <i>A Korao</i> as a storehouse of knowledge. In particular, Ngāpuhi scholars have now 'discovered' the book and it is considered a taonga amongst the people of the north, particularly Ngāpuhi. It is an instantiation of the earliest educational relationship between Māori and Pākehā, and as such is a taonga (treasure) for all New Zealanders.</p> <p><i>A Korao</i> was the basis for the development of the more substantial language text, the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Zealand book, the 1820 <i>Grammar and Vocabulary</i> mentioned above, which was printed in London and completed by Samuel Lee at Cambridge University with further assistance from Hongi Hika and Waikato who were visiting England at that time. We wholeheartedly support the application from the Auckland Museum to have this precious, beautiful and significant text listed with the Memory of the World.</p> |

## Expert Two

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Name                 | Distinguished Professor Dame Anne Salmond DBE CBE CFBA, FANAS, FRSNZ, FNZAH  |
| Qualification(s)     | PhD University of Pennsylvania   |
| Contact number       | +6421-424545   |
| Email                | a.salmond@auckland.ac.nz   |
| Paragraph in support | <p><i>A korao no New Zealand, or, the New Zealander's first book: being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives</i> is the first text written and published in the Māori language.</p> <p>This last surviving copy of the book is a <i>taonga</i> or ancestral treasure, a tribute to a relationship between the missionary Thomas Kendall, the first European to make a serious study of Māori language and philosophy, and Tuai, the younger brother of a major <i>rangatira</i> (chiefly leader) in the Bay of Islands, who was staying in Port Jackson while it was written.</p> <p>Tuai, who had learned some English, tried to teach Kendall a number of Māori words and phrases in preparation for his work in establishing the first Church Missionary Society mission in New Zealand. Together, as they struggled to understand each other, Kendall sought to record what he was hearing, and to translate the Genesis story into Māori. In these exchanges, a process of linguistic and intellectual exchange began that, over time, would transform Māori understandings of the world.</p> <p>This was not a one way process, however. The more he studied the Māori language and arts, the more Kendall became impressed by the complexity and depth of Māori ways of thinking. In a process of 'reverse conversion', his own beliefs and values were challenged, and his loyalties shifted to his Māori friends in the Bay of Islands. In the clashes with his fellow missionaries that followed, Kendall was expelled from the mission, and from New Zealand.</p> <p><i>A korao no New Zealand</i> is a testament to the processes of cross-cultural dialogue, mis-communication and exchange between Māori and European ways of living that shaped the early history of New Zealand. It reminds us that colonization was not invariably a one-way process, and that the lives and thinking of many of the Europeans who came to New Zealand were also transformed by their experiences with Māori.</p> <p>The relationships between missionaries and Māori that were initiated in the writing of <i>A korao</i> eventually led to the drafting and signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, which forged a lasting relationship between the chiefs of various kin groups and the Crown in New Zealand. This in turn led to the emergence of a settler society in which the indigenous people have retained considerable influence and presence.</p> <p>From my vantage-point as an anthropologist and historian specializing in cross-cultural exchanges in the Pacific, this book is a rare and iconic treasure in the documentary heritage of New Zealand, and the world.</p> |

## Section 4: Legal Information

### 4.1 Owner (name and contact details)

This should be the name and full contact details of the owner or owners, whether an institution or an individual.

Auckland Museum - Tamaki Paenga Hira.  
Auckland Domain,  
Bag 92018 Victoria St West,  
Auckland 1142,  
New Zealand

+64 9 306 7070;

[www.aucklandmuseum.com](http://www.aucklandmuseum.com)

### 4.2 Custodian (name and contact details if different from the owner)

This should be the name and full contact details of the custodian, whether an institution or an individual. Sometimes the custodian of the documentary heritage may not be the same as the owner. It is essential to establish both before a nomination can be added to the Register.

n/a

### 4.3 Legal status

This should state whether the documentary heritage is owned privately, or by a public institution, or by a commercial corporation. Details of legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage should be the name of the Act, or other instrument of administrative power, that gives the owner and/or the custodian the legal power to preserve the documentary heritage.

Public Institution. Purchased by Auckland Museum director Thomas Cheeseman in 1894.  
Governance body:  
Auckland Museum Trust Board as established by the Auckland War Memorial Museum Act 1996.

### 4.4 Accessibility

This should be a description of how the documentary heritage may be accessed. All access procedures and restrictions should be clearly stated on the nomination form. There are three levels of access:

- access to verify the significance, integrity and security of the material. This is the minimum condition for listing
- access for reproduction, which is strongly encouraged
- public access in physical, digital, or other form

#### **Access for verification**

Available for research with permission of Library Manager. Reserve items must be viewed in the Reading Room under staff supervision. Items such as pens, food, water, bags or anything considered harmful to collections are not permitted in the library.

#### **Access for reproduction.**

Permission to reproduce from original only with permission of Library Manager. Images/ copies are permitted from facsimile. Authorisation forms are filled out for copyright/reproduction rights.

#### **Public access in physical, digital, or other form**

Access to original with permission of Library Manager and are handled by library staff.

General access to facsimile. Low resolution digital copy available on library catalogue record.

#### 4.5 Copyright Status

This should state whether the documentary heritage is subject to copyright. For items that are copyright, details should be provided on the relevant copyright legislation and copyright owner(s). Any other factors affecting the legal status of the documentary heritage should be noted. For example, is any institution required by law to preserve the documentary heritage in this nomination?

Thomas Kendall died in 1832. The work is in the public domain.

#### Section 5: Stakeholders

There should be consultation with all relevant stakeholders before submitting the nomination.

##### 5.1 Owner

The owner(s) of the documentary heritage has been consulted: **Yes**

##### 5.2 Custodian

The custodian(s) of the documentary heritage has been consulted: **Yes**

##### 5.3 Significant Stakeholders

Stakeholders with a significant interest in the content of the documentary heritage e.g Iwi, family members have been consulted, if relevant: **Yes / No**

#### Section 6: Care and Preservation

*Only fill out the sections for which you have the information or relevant documentation. It is not necessary to have all the information requested in Section 6 available in order to be inscribed on the register.*

##### 6.1 Risk Assessment

Identify any risks to the survival of the nominated documentary heritage.

###### Pest checking:

Monthly pest checking of sticky traps and dermestid beetle larvae monitors placed in seven locations within Library/Archives stacks. Information is recorded meticulously.

Blast freezer is used for retrospective and contemporary control for used and donated books added to the reserve collection.

###### Theft /Vandalism /Careless use.

Reserve material is accessed under staff supervision.

Book cushion must be used and item handled with care.

Photocopying of item is not allowed.

Nitrile gloves are used for handling delicate or deteriorating organic material that can suffer contact or fingerprint/oil damage. Nitrile gloves offer better manipulation for page turning or fine movements.

###### Smoke/Fire/Water

A Korao no New Zealand is housed and transported in a conservation clamshell box on powder coated steel shelving in environmentally controlled conditions in the swipe access reserve.

##### 6.2 Preservation Plan

A preservation and access management plan is required for selection to the New Zealand Register. Ideally a component of a total management plan for the custodial institution concerned, it may nonetheless be specific to the material if such a comprehensive plan does not exist.

Although permanent accessibility may involve the creation of copies of the documentary heritage (through microfilming or digitising, for example) the protection and unaltered retention of the original should take precedence, for as long as it is reasonably practicable to do so.

A Korao no New Zealand is housed and transported in a conservation clamshell box. Reserve items must be viewed in the Reading Room under staff supervision. Items such as pens, food, water, bags or anything considered harmful to collection are not permitted in the library.

### 6.3 Policies

Summarised information should be provided on the relevant policy, strategy and procedures for the following:

- preservation
- access
- description

Library Pest Management plan - library staff monitor pest traps, access to library stacks and reserve room is limited, the blast freezer is used to carry out the freezing duties for the collection and environmental loggers are in strategic locations.

Storage Audit Summary report.

The effective use, appropriateness and condition of Auckland Museum's collection stores are critical components of the museum's role as kaitiaki to "provide care for & access to collections and stories entrusted to us, for all audiences".

Library and Information Services: Cataloguing and classification procedure manual

The purpose of cataloguing and classifying materials in a collection is to make items available for use by readers in an efficient, effective way. The point is to know what a library possesses, and where it is; this enables the reader to discover the item exists and in which collection it is held.

Library Collection Development: Māori resources.

Preservation of heritage materials is paramount. Restrictions may be placed for different reasons and to varying degrees for Control, Ownership, Care, Responsibility, Rights of access, Verification, Authenticity and Preservation.

### 6.4 Storage

Provide information on:

- storage temperature, humidity control, light, air pollutants etc.
- physical security including custodial arrangements
- disaster preparedness

Environmental controls:

The environmental controls for the reserve room storage are set at the correct conservation standard for these materials. The environmental conditions in these key storage areas are controlled by air conditioning, with computerised monitoring or relative humidity and temperature levels recorded on data loggers and downloaded on a regular basis, so that hardcopy records may be kept. To ensure the smooth running of these controls, all filters connected to the air conditioning units are changed regularly. The environmental conditions follow the recommendations of BS5454:2000 standards with a constant relative humidity of 55% +/-5% with a temperature between 18-20 degrees C.

Physical security

The publication is held in secure, environmentally controlled conditions in the swipe access reserve room of the museum library. Reserve items must be viewed under library staff supervision. No pens, food, water, bags or anything considered harmful to collection is allowed to be taken into the library

Disaster plan:

There is an Auckland Museum wide disaster preparedness plan and team and building security controls are well in place and monitored

### 6.5 Content migration or reformatting

Provide an overview of any content migration that has taken place, or is planned, and how the reformatted documentary heritage may be accessed.

High resolution digital copying of the publication is to be carried out during 2015, in part to mark the bi-centenary of the publication and anticipating increased interest at this time.

A low resolution digital copy of the 1957 facsimile is currently available for reference purposes but it is not adequate for in-depth research or publication.

### Section 7: Other Information

Please submit any additional relevant information e.g. that which demonstrates the cultural significance or impact of the documentary heritage. If uploading additional documents, please label them clearly, and note the file names below.

**[Beginning of Literature in New Zealand by Dr. T. M. Hocken.](http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH19010831.2.60.51&srpos=9&e=-----10--1---0korao+no+new+zealand--)** New Zealand Herald, 31 August 1901

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH19010831.2.60.51&srpos=9&e=-----10--1---0korao+no+new+zealand-->

**[A Pioneer Memory by Matanga. Thomas Kendall.](http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH19320820.2.176.3&srpos=11&e=-----10--11---0korao+no+new+zealand--)**

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH19320820.2.176.3&srpos=11&e=-----10--11---0korao+no+new+zealand-->

**[Local Gossip New Zealand Herald 24 December 1897](http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH18971224.2.55.2&srpos=5&e=-----100--1-byDA---0korao+museum--)**

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=NZH18971224.2.55.2&srpos=5&e=-----100--1-byDA---0korao+museum-->

**[George Howe - Printer](http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/howe-george-1600)**

<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/howe-george-1600>

**Thomas Kendall - in Te Ara: The Encyclopedia of New Zealand**

<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1k9/kendall-thomas>

### Section 8: Permission to Use visual documentation

*The Aotearoa / New Zealand Memory of the World Committee will work to obtain publicity for the Programme and for the successful inscriptions.*

Do you give permission for the Committee to use the visual documentation you have provided for Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World publicity purposes (e.g. brochures/website)?

**I would like to be consulted first to ensure recent digital copies can be supplied.**