

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.unescoworld.org.nz) to describe why the documentary heritage has been inscribed on the New Zealand Register and given UNESCO recognition.

Dr Thomas Morland Hocken : Collected Church Missionary Society records

This collection of records acquired by Hocken from the Church Missionary Society in London contains the letters and journals of Rev Samuel Marsden and the settlers who came to New Zealand in 1814 to begin establishing missionary settlements.

The records document the development of the Anglican mission in the Bay of Islands including Marsden's first sermon, but in describing what they saw and learnt in detail the authors created a rich resource for developing our understanding of New Zealand in the pre-Treaty of Waitangi era. They provide a first-hand account of Maori world around the Bay of Islands; describing people, places, events, conversations, battles and gatherings, who was important and why, relationships between local iwi and hapu, Maori cultural practices, rituals, religion and arts, Maori horticulture, fishing and foods, and the land and sea, forests and lakes.

The writers also describe their work introducing European agriculture, new plants and animals, teaching reading and writing, how they learnt Te Reo Maori, the development of early Maori orthography and also their own tiny community's internal strife, failures and successes as they struggled to live together in a foreign and isolated place.

The documents are written by a variety of people principally Samuel Marsden, Thomas Kendall, William Hall, John King, John Butler, Reverend Henry Williams, James Kemp, Richard Davis, George Clarke, James Hamlin, William Colenso and the CMS officials in London.

From the early 1800s Maori were beginning to explore the wider European world. They were intensely curious about European technologies, literacy, religion and trade. Seeing the potential benefits these could bring to their people Nga Puhi leaders Te Pahi, Ruatara and Hongi Hika used their relationship with Samuel Marsden to encourage him to send teachers, agriculturalists and artisans to New Zealand.

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:

Anna Blackman
Curator of Archives and Manuscripts
The Hocken Collections – Te Uare Taoka o Hākena

University of Otago
PO Box 56
Dunedin

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.*

Curator of Archives, Hocken Collections

2.3 Contact person

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

Anna Blackman

2.4 Contact details

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

Email: anna.blackman@otago.ac.nz

Phone: 03-479 8867

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.

Dr Thomas Morland Hocken : Collected Church Missionary Society records

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.

Dr Hocken's Church Missionary Society records.

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.

The records (1808 – c.1900) of the Church Missionary Society collected by Dr Thomas Morland Hocken from the offices of the Society in London in 1903. Dr Hocken arranged these documents primarily, but not exclusively, into bound volumes for each individual that the papers mostly related to. Some journals were kept as separate volumes.

Dr Hocken also acquired particular documents from other sources such as descendants of the missionaries, and added them to the CMS records.

The documents include are primarily letters and reports, requests for supplies and finance, some school rolls, and journals recording the 6 voyages to NZ that Reverend Samuel Marsden made from his home in Parramatta. There are also examples of writing by Maori.

The documents are written by a variety of authors, the most numerous are Reverend Samuel Marsden, Thomas Kendall, William Hall, Reverend John Butler, Reverend Henry Williams, James Kemp, Richard Davis, George Clarke, James Hamlin, and William Colenso.

Other significant authors include the Nga Puhi chiefs Hongi Hika, and early Maori travellers; Tuai, Titore, and Maui. These documents are some of the earliest evidence of Maori reading and writing.

The majority of the documents are addressed to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in London, others are addressed to Marsden in Parramatta, or other missionaries. Marsden often forwarded documents sent to him to the CMS as evidence of the work done, or the issues faced by the missionaries.

Most of the documents were annotated by the CMS with the date received, the date discussed at committee and the date replied. The difficulties of travel and mail were such that it took many months for the letters to make their way from NZ or Australia to the CMS and it would often be a year or more before the writer would receive a reply.

In quantity the material is approximately 2 linear metres and originally consisted of 27 volumes. Some volumes have now been dis-bound for preservation reasons. The documents are written mostly in ink on a variety of sizes and shapes of paper. The physical condition of the documents varies from very good to fragmentary.

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.

The records are recorded by the reference code numbers:

MS-0053, MS-0054, MS-0055, MS-0056, MS-0057, MS-0058, MS-0060, MS-0061, MS-0062, MS-0063, MS-0064, MS-0065, MS-0066, MS-0067, MS-0068, MS-0069, MS-0070, MS-0071, MS-0072, MS-0073, MS-0176/001, MS-0176/002, MS-0176/003, MS-0176/004, MS-0176/005, MS-0177/001, MS-0177/002, MS-0177/003, MS-0177/004, MS-0498.

Descriptive records are available online on the Hakena database.

<http://hakena.otago.ac.nz/Welcome.html>

3.5 Visual documentation

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



Image 1 – The whole collection showing volumes of correspondence, Marsden’s journals, and boxes of dis-bound correspondence.



Image 2 – MS-0058 Reverend John Butler’s journal and correspondence, showing a plan of Butler’s gardens and house.

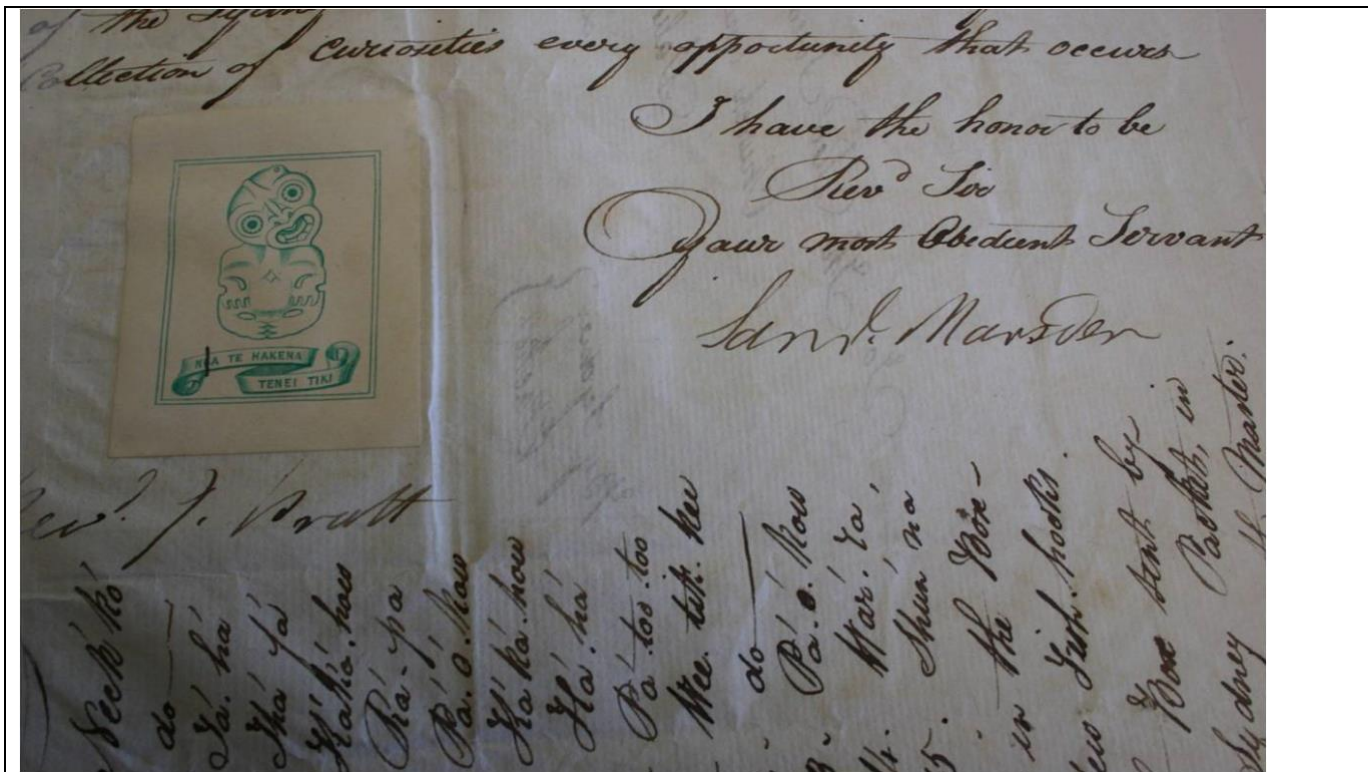


Image 3 – MS-0054/087 Letter from Marsden to the CMS, the vertical writing lists Maori cloaks sent to the CMS. Dr Hocken has added his bookplate.

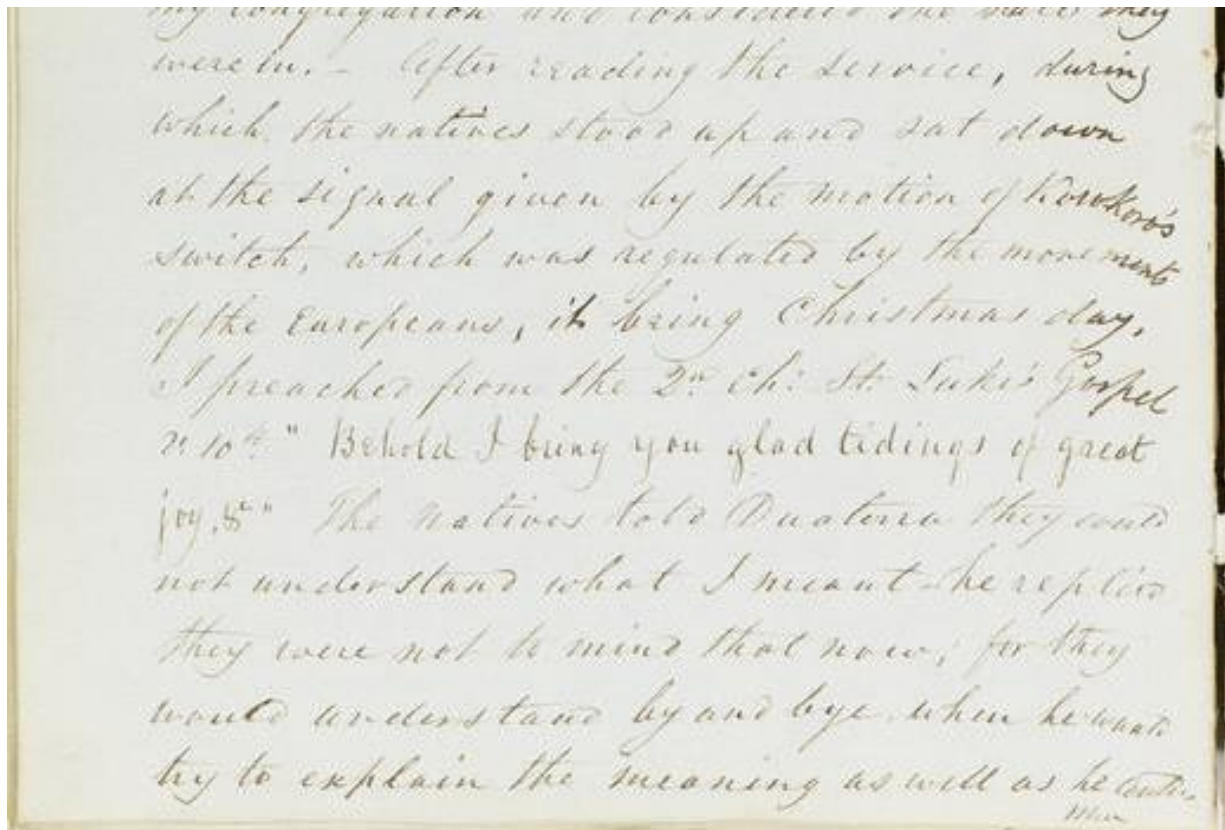


Image 4 – "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy". A snap from Marsden's journal where he describes giving his first sermon in NZ on Christmas Day 1814. MS-0176/001

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).

Hocken was an active collector of publications and archival material documenting New Zealand's history and culture. He was particularly interested in the early mission period. These records were primarily acquired by Dr Hocken directly from the Church Missionary Society in London in late 1903. Whilst initially reluctant to part with the records the CMS eventually agreed that they should be returned to New Zealand. Hocken later sent £250 to the Society. Hocken also acquired some of the documents in the collection from descendants of the missionaries.

Dr Hocken's collection was transferred to the University of Otago in 1907 under a Deed of Trust that established the Hocken Collections.

Further additions of complementary Church Missionary Society records have been made by donation and purchase, notably the purchase from D.K. Webster of London in 1967 of the papers comprising MS-0498.

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.

John Rawson Elder (Ed), *The letters and journals of Samuel Marsden, 1765-1838*. 1st ed. Dunedin : Coulls, Somerville, Wilkie, Ltd. and A. H. Reed, for the Otago University Council, 1932.

John Rawson Elder (Ed), *Marsden's lieutenants*. 1st ed. Dunedin : Coulls Somerville Wilkie and A.H. Reed for the Otago University Council, 1934.

Anne Salmond, *Between Worlds: Early Exchanges Between Maori and Europeans, 1773-1815*. Penguin 1997

Judith Binney, *The legacy of guilt : a life of Thomas Kendall*. Wellington, N.Z. : Bridget Williams Books, 2005.

Alison Jones and Kuni Jenkins, *Words between us He kōrero: first Māori-Pākehā conversations on paper*, Huia, 2011

A.T. Yarwood, *Samuel Marsden: The Great Survivor*, Melbourne University Press, 1977, 1996

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	The Revd Dr Allan K Davidson ONZM
Qualification(s)	PhD (Aberdeen), MA, BD

Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>The Revd Dr Allan K Davidson ONZM 4 July 2012</p> <p>UNESCO Memory of the World Aotearoa/New Zealand Trust PO Box 6586 Marion Square Wellington, 6141</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nomination for the UNESCO Memory of the World Register</p> <p>I am writing to support the nomination of the Church Missionary Society (CMS) Collection held by Te Uare Taoka o Hākena - The Hocken Collections in Dunedin for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.</p> <p>The CMS papers are a unique historical collection, intimately connected with the early interaction of Māori and Pākehā both before and during the first permanent European settlement in Aotearoa New Zealand. The missionary beginnings at Rangihoua in the Bay of Islands in December 1814 were made possible by this interaction. A number of significant firsts are connected with this beginning: the birth of the first European children in New Zealand; the introduction of horses, cattle and other animals; the first attempts to set te reo Māori down as a written language; the first European led school; the first formal land transaction. The missionary beginnings also witnessed the first continuous attempts of Europeans to understand Māori cosmology and their worldview. This was a two-way process, with Māori engaging with missionaries, using them for their own ends such as a means to gain access to trade goods, muskets and new agricultural techniques, as well as learning about the European world.</p> <p>The CMS papers provide an unparalleled collection of documents for understanding not only this period of missionary beginnings but the pre-1840 period before the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi. We cannot understand 1840 and what follows without having access to this rich collection. The papers are a taonga, a treasure, which have proved over the years to be the source for some significant research about the pre-1840 period. The way in which the Hocken is making these papers available both in a digital format and in transcription will enhance both their accessibility and their use. The collection can rightly be described as part of New Zealand's historical birthright. That the collection is available in New Zealand and not stored in some far off missionary archive in England is a great bonus. They help tell our story and enable us to know something of the complex historical entanglements between Māori and Pākehā that contributed to making us who we are today.</p> <p>I have no hesitation in offering my support for this nomination.</p>

	<p>Yours sincerely</p> <p>Allan K. Davidson Hon Research Fellow St John's College, Auckland School of Theology, University of Auckland</p>
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Expert Two

Name	Emeritus Professor Andrew Sharp: ONZM,
Qualification(s)	MA Canterbury, PhD Cambridge.
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>Dear Anna</p> <p>As you know I have a biography of Samuel Marsden with the Auckland University Press at the moment, and am Chair of the New Zealand Studies Network in London, UK, where I have lived since my retirement as Professor of Political Studies at Auckland University in 2006.</p> <p>Having recently heard of it I am most willing to support your application to have the Church Missionary Society Records at the Hocken inscribed in the New Zealand Memory of the World Register.</p> <p>I can see why New Zealand and much of the rest of the world is eager to preserve World War I records in 2014, 100 years after the start of the war. For that reason the New Zealand Studies Network hosted a London conference on New Zealand on the war just last month.</p> <p>But it strikes me that of even greater significance for New Zealand's history, and unique to it, was the founding, 200 years ago, of the Church Missionary Society's mission in the Bay of Islands. Without the mission there would have been a very different history of European settlement in New Zealand. It would have been much more chaotic and cruel to the New Zealanders (now called Maori). Without it there would certainly have been no Treaty of Waitangi, so much the subject of New Zealand memory today. Rev. Henry Williams who put the Treaty into English would not have been on hand; European-New Zealander relations would have been characterised by cruelty and bloodshed as well as normal human cooperation; there would have been an Australian-style taking of land and disregard of the New Zealanders' lives and interests. Frankly, from 12,000 miles away, I am amazed that the founding of the mission in 1814 has not been given much greater prominence in my homeland, though I know some ceremonies are intended in Rangihoua Bay this Christmas. The founding was not just an event in the history of Christianity. It was one of huge significance for</p>

Maori and made possible a New Zealand state that included the original New Zealanders.

The records also preserve much of human interest, some of it minor, some of it major and of international anthropological significance:

what Maori were like both individually and generally (the descriptions Maori culture and individuals by Marsden and Thomas Kendall are uniquely far-ranging and powerful); what the missionaries, their wives and families were like and how they lived; the course of the musket wars which convulsed New Zealand from 1820 well into the 1830s; the peace-making, civilizing and evangelizing attempts the missionaries made in these circumstances; what the 500 or so secular settlers in the Bay of Islands and on the Hokianga Harbour were like and how they lived. Also visible in the records, though often obliquely, is the pervasive impact of Maori on the first generations of Europeans in New Zealand.

And so on. For myself I think the recent concentration in New Zealand on the signing of Treaty of Waitangi--an event recorded by the missionaries but not with great emphasis as a history-making one--has tended to obscure all this, the prehistory of the New Zealand state which set the preconditions for its very existence.

Yours sincerely

Emeritus Professor Andrew Sharp: ONZM, MA Canterbury, PhD Cambridge.

Andrew Sharp
82 Culverden Road
Balham,
London SW12 9LS
UK

Expert Three

Name	Professor Alison Jones
Qualification(s)	PhD, MPhil, BSc
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>Kia ora Anna</p> <p>Thanks for your letter. I am fully in support of your application to have Dr Hocken's collection of Church Missionary Society records added to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. As an educationist working in the field of Maori-Pakeha educational relationships, I value Dr Hocken's CMS records as absolutely critical to the story of the earliest educational engagements between Maori and Pakeha (Europeans) in Aotearoa-New Zealand in the early 19th century. Aside from the observations of earlier explorers such as Cook, the ethnographic, political and social detail in these records provides the closest encounter possible today with the foundation of the relationship that formed our country of New Zealand.</p> <p>Ngā mihi maioha Alison Jones</p>
	Professor Alison Jones Te Puna Wananga, School of Maori Education Faculty of Education The University of Auckland Te Whare Wananga o Tamaki Makaurau

Expert Four

Name	Professor Kuni Jenkins
Qualification(s)	<p>PhD – University of Auckland, 2000</p> <p>Master of Arts – M.A. (Hons) Second Class, University of Auckland, 1991.</p> <p>Bachelor of Arts – B.A. (Māori Studies, Education), University of Auckland, 1989.</p> <p>Teachers Training Certificate – T Cert, Wellington Teachers Training College, 1964.</p>
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>Kia Ora Anna,</p> <p>I am only too happy to support the application to have Dr Hocken's collection of Church Missionary Society records added to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. Such an application can only be seen as extremely beneficial to the Collection there in Otago. My research work has benefited enormously from the Hocken Collection of Church Missionary Society records to date and any chance of increasing the records of that period will be of great interest and worth to New Zealand research.</p> <p>Sometimes I have wondered if any of the early Maori writings sent to the CMS that the New Zealand missionaries collected in the 19th century and sent back to England ever got mixed up in other collections of other country missions. That could easily have happened as the Maori text had not been stabilised so some of</p>

	<p>the files could have got mixed with the emergent literacies of other countries that were creating orthographies like was happening in New Zealand. Being able to have access to explore the UNESCO Memory of the World programme would be an opportunity to cross check whether similar things to what was being developed in New Zealand missions was happening in other parts of the world as well.</p> <p>Best wishes</p> <p>Dr Kuni Jenkins Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiārangi Education Studies</p>
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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.

<p>The Hocken Collections – Te Uare Taoka o Hakena University of Otago PO Box 56 Dunedin</p>
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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.

<p>The Hocken Collections – Te Uare Taoka o Hakena University of Otago PO Box 56 Dunedin</p>
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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.

<p>The collection is owned by the University of Otago under the terms of the Hocken Collections Deed of Trust. The Hocken Collections Deed of Trust prevents the collection being disposed of, and stipulates that the originals are normally only available for consultation within the Hocken Collections reading rooms. Items from the collection may only be loaned to other institutions or individuals for specific purposes – exhibition and conservation.</p>

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

The documentary heritage is held at the Hocken Collections in Dunedin. Researchers may consult the collection within our reading rooms after registering as a Hocken reader. The original documents are generally not available for consultation because of their age and fragility.

Researchers are issued with preservation photocopies instead of the original documents. However researchers may consult the originals by making application to the Curator of Archives and Manuscripts. Valid reasons for consulting the originals would be illegibility of older photocopies, and needing to examine the paper the documents are written for watermarks etc.

Researchers may request photocopies or high resolution digital copies of individual documents for a charge. Researchers are also encouraged to use their own digital camera to make research copies of documents for no charge.

A portion of the collection is currently the subject of a project to digitize the collection and provide fully searchable online access to researchers world-wide. The Marsden Online Archive contains 3,500 pages of material 1808-1823 and fully searchable transcripts of the 600 documents. This site is due to go live in November 2014.

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?

Copyright in the original documents has expired.

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: **Not for the inscription, but Nga Puhi representatives are being contacted about the Marsden Online Archive and an associated exhibition Hocken is creating as part of its work for the 200th anniversary of Marsden's first sermon.**

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.

Fire : Low – building is protected by early warning smoke detectors, alarms and sprinklers.

Water damage: Low – Presence of sprinkler system notwithstanding the collection is stored in archival containers on shelves with canopies. Shelving policy means nothing is allowed to overhang shelves.

Theft: Low – Archive is housed secure stack with security card access to limited range of library staff, high level of security and management of tradespeople. There are monitored and recorded CCTV cameras in staff and public areas. All unpublished material is issued folder by folder to a secure reading room to registered researchers. Researchers are monitored from the nearby service desk.

Reader/staff handling: Low/Medium – staff are trained in care and handling. Researchers use materials in closely -supervised reading room and are given pillows and other supports to minimise harm to fragile items. Preservation copies are issues in place of originals where they exist.

Deterioration through inherent vice: Low – Archive is housed in archival folders and envelopes and kept in a controlled environment designed to extend the life of the materials.

Natural disaster: Medium Although Dunedin is a lower risk for earthquake or volcanic activity than elsewhere in NZ – it is still a possibility. The University has recently assessed earthquake risk of its buildings and compiled a list of those requiring remedial action to bring to acceptable % code compliance; the Hocken building is not on that list. Shelving/housing practices are designed to minimise risk of impact on collections from earthquake activity.

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.

The collection is kept under the general policies and practices of the Hocken Collections in relation to preservation and access.

The Hocken Collections Deed of Trust prevents the collection being disposed of, and stipulates that the originals are normally only available for consultation within the Hocken Collections reading rooms. Items from the collection may only be loaned to other institutions or individuals for specific purposes – exhibition and conservation.

Further preservation measures are planned and work has started to support the long term preservation of this collection. This plan includes:

- Conservation work on the individual documents identified as needing treatment during the digitization process
- Creation of high resolution digital images of the original documents
- Creation of robust good quality printed preservation copies of all documents for researcher

consultation in the Hocken reading rooms

- Completion of the first stage of the Marsden Online Archive* website
- Continuation of digitization to add to the Marsden Online Archive* website

*The Marsden Online Archive website will enable much enhanced researcher access to the documents and further reduce researcher and staff handling of the collection.

6.3 Policies

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

- preservation
- access
- description

Within our Collection Management Policy Ka Tikaka Tiaki Taoka mo Hakena we document the preservation policies and standards for each area of our collection and we also adhere to the storage requirements as an approved repository under the Public Records Act.

Preservation packaging and handling practice are documented in the Hocken Archives section procedures.

All Hocken and Reprographics Unit staff receive training on correct handling of collection items.

A disaster management plan for the Hocken Collections is in place.

Access to the records of the collection is provided through Hakena – our online archives database. Access to the collection for researchers is provided in the Hocken Collections special reading room. This is a supervised reading room. In accordance with the Hocken Reading Room rules researchers may normally only examine one item at a time.

http://www.library.otago.ac.nz/pdf/Hocken_Collections_Rules.pdf

Description: The collection has been the subject of arrangement and description a number of times over the last 110 years. As archival arrangement and descriptive practices have evolved the treatment of this collection has changed.

The most recent work on the whole collection was done in 2005. At that time the whole collection was examined and listed, some conservation packaging was upgraded and more detailed online descriptive records were created using older handwritten lists of the documents. This project was done in accordance with the arrangement and description and preservation practices of the Hocken Archives section. Minor updates and corrections have been added as information comes to hand.

Further descriptive work has been completed on a subset of around 600 documents used in the online Marsden Online Archive website.

6.4 Storage

Provide information on:

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

The collection is stored in the Hocken Archives storage stack along with the other Hocken archival collections. This area is environmentally controlled for temperature, humidity and dust. The system runs at $18^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ and $50\% \pm 5\%$ RH. External air filtered for dust & major gaseous pollutants

Light is kept to a minimum; the general lighting in this area is only on when the Hocken reading rooms are open. Lights above the shelving units are on timers that turn off after about 15 minutes. There is a high level of fire protection provided with smoke and heat detectors, and a sprinkler system in place. The area is also monitored by closed circuit video and motion sensors. The security sensors are monitored during closing hours by the University of Otago security service. The collection is stored in archival quality enclosures which are in turn stored in opaque cardboard boxes on mobile compactus style steel shelving. The environmental conditions are managed by the University's Property Services staff but Hocken also monitors the temperature and humidity by the use of thermo-hygrographs, a whirling hygrometer and dataloggers. Doors to the storage stack are kept locked at all times and the stack area is normally only accessed by Hocken staff and Library custodial staff via a secure swipe card system. Visitors to the Hocken may access the area when on a tour but are always accompanied by a responsible staff member. Trades people needing to access the storage areas to carry out repairs and maintenance checks are required to complete a sign in procedure at the Hocken Office so we know who has accessed the building and when. The Hocken Collections has a disaster preparedness plan and many staff have recently received disaster recovery training.

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.

The University Library is nearing completion of a pilot digitisation project of a portion of the collection, around 600 documents (3,500 pages) have been photographed in high resolution digital format and will be made available on the "Marsden Online Archive" website later this year. In addition searchable transcripts of these documents will be made available alongside the digital images. The transcripts have generously been provided by long time Hocken researcher retired Associate Professor Gordon Parsonson.

This website will be searchable by anyone worldwide, and researchers will be able to download data and images by an [Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 New Zealand](#) (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 NZ) copyright agreement.

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.

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