

Section 1: 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](#).

1.1 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

1.2 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

1.3 Contact person

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

Anna Blackman

1.4 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

Section 2: Identity and Description of the Documentary Heritage

2.1 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.

Richdale, Lancelot Eric : Papers (1912, 1919-1980)

2.2 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.

Lance Richdale Papers

2.3 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.

Size 8.75 linear metres

This collection mainly consists of material created by Richdale during his long running ornithological, very detailed studies of penguins, albatrosses, petrels and other seabirds. Papers include diaries, notebooks, manuscripts, galleys and reprints of his publications and working papers.

The notebooks include dated, detailed notes of observation of the behaviour and appearance of birds. There is potential for the further use and re-use of this data.

Other material includes 901 glass lantern slides, 83 film reels, and 100s of photographs and negatives. This material depicts mainly seabirds and their behaviour, but also other NZ native birds, are dated with locations identified.

The use of motion picture film for ornithological study in the late 1930s is probably a first in NZ.

There is also correspondence with fellow naturalists and ornithologists relating to his research fellowships and subsequent publications and educational certificates.

2.4 Catalogue, registration or bibliographic details

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

ARC-0476

2.5 Visual documentation

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

Link to digitised film of Royal Albatross and chick at Taiaroa Head in 1939

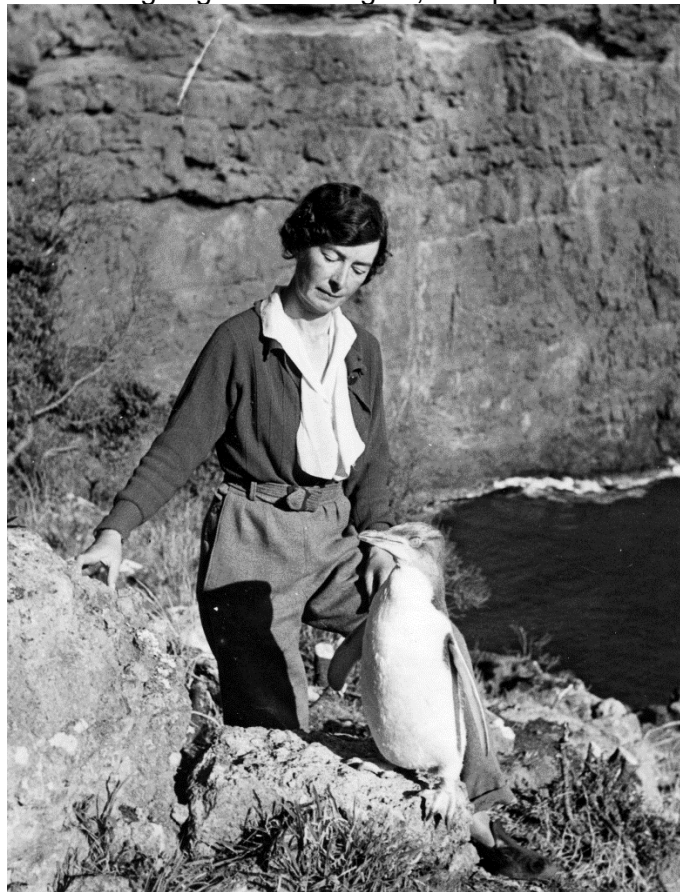
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roCXhVtxanc>



The 1938 Northern Royal Albatross at Taiaroa Head being weighed, three weeks old. MS-1260-034/03-0740a, S11-095c.



Lance weighing the chick again, 23 April 1938. MS-1260-034/001-818a, S11-094h.



Agnes Richdale often accompanied her husband on his rounds of the Yellow-Eyed Penguin colonies on the Otago Peninsula, this is Colony Z at Cape Saunders, MS-1260-044/003 S11-099f.



One of these birds was banded by Richdale in 1948, and lived on to become the world's oldest recorded Buller's Mollymawk. It was last seen in March 1993. Snares Islands MS-1260-039/001-171e, S11-098c.

② Features 19th Dec (L.B.) 30 yds west out on grasshops & low down
 C5 chick. C6 parent.

(4 wks)

Bill. Upper. Top is a dark blue with violet slightly darker towards tip.
 20c is colour. i.e. lighter than No 1 L.B.
 Nostril Δ. The Δ in this Δ which has apex at nostril
 is 20d i.e. slightly lighter: see inked part X in ants. diagram.
 Rest of upper bill below nostril is 40h with white sort of
 blotched thru it.

Base. Top part nearer cutting edge is 40h.
 Under bill is prac. white.
 Tip is a dark blue black as upper tip.

Tooth. Gone.

Head. Still covered with thick sec. down & some slightly lighter coloured
 prim. still adhering. No trace of feathers. 42c is colour.
 Down is 20mm deep: ^{on back} 5mm approx average, round eye & face is
 bare or only tufts of down.
 Chin. Pure white, 5mm from under bill,
 then goes grey down ^{bottom of} throat
 i.e. 31g. But shades in to
 dark back just below rear of
 eye & also under it

Breast + Belly Pure white, still with some
^{prim. sec.} attached.
 A streak of brown runs along
 groin to tail & on ea. side the
 leg is white.

Back. 20mm down & same colour as head i.e. 42c. N.B. Sheath of
 feathers just coming away forming little bands.

Flippers Top. Like back but shorter down.
 Under. Sparsely covered but 31r in elbow: a streak of white
 on posterior edge.

Eye. 31i
 Eyelid. 34f.
 Tarsus. Opaque white slight trace pink [black at rear.]
 Toes as above

Wings on top: same colour as toes near toes, then a dark
 purple & then black at edges: end of toes black before
 claws reached: Claws black or dark blue slightly lighter
 on top Soles black.

See down just showing at
 base of belly back & thighs.
 Further up feather sheaths
 were forming a band close
 to the skin. ∴ Age known.

A page of notes on Yellow-Eyed Penguins, probably 1938. The codes on the drawing are from a German colour chart to indicate the colours on the penguin's head. MS-1260-095/001, S11-102k.

2.6 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.

The most significant work published since the collection was donated to the Hocken Collections is:

Seabird Genius : the story of L.E. Richdale, the Royal Albatross, and the Yellow-eyed Penguin, Neville Peat, Otago University Press, 2011

There are biographical entries on Richdale in the NZ Dictionary of Biography and Wikipedia

<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4r14/richdale-lancelot-eric>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lancelot_Eric_Richdale

Richdale himself wrote and published extensively from the data in the collection. The bibliography of *Seabird Genius* lists at least 170 titles, ranging from newspaper columns, short pamphlets and photographic brochures aimed at general audiences to scientific journal articles and books.

Richdale's major publications are "Sexual Behavior in Penguins" (1951), 'A Population Study of Penguins' (1957), 'Biology of the Sooty Shearwater' (1953) and 'Biology of the Birds of Whero Island' (1965).

Section 3: Assessment Against the Criteria

3.1 History/provenance

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

This collection was donated by Terry O'Callaghan in 1986 and 1987. Terry was a friend Lance's and stored the papers when Lance and Agnes no longer had room for them.

3.2. Uniqueness of the documentary heritage

Give a brief explanation of why the documentary heritage is unique and irreplaceable

The collection includes very detailed and unique data relating to sea birds (particularly Royal Albatross and Yellow-eyed Penguins but also many others) around the NZ coast, and particularly the Otago Peninsula and Whero Island (a small islet off Stewart Island) gathered during a timeframe when few others were studying these birds.

The data takes the form of detailed written notes, photographs and motion picture film.

The use of motion picture film for ornithological study in the late 1930s is probably a first in NZ.

3.3 Assessment against the significance criteria

This should provide an explanation of what criteria the documentary heritage meets and why it meets those criteria. The documentary heritage must meet at least one of the criteria in this section. An explanation of each criteria is given on the front page of this form.

Place: The collection includes significant natural history information about localities around NZ, especially areas where seabird colonies live or lived, for example, the Otago Peninsula and Whero Island. The collection documents the protection of nesting Royal Albatross at Taiaroa Heads and the establishment of the breeding colony there which is now internationally recognized as the only mainland breeding colony in the world.

Subject and Theme: The collection represents very significant intellectual developments in natural history knowledge of NZ seabirds.

3. 4 Testimony 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. The informed opinion should focus on the criteria for inscription provided above and on the front page of this form. Please provide up to one page from each expert in support of your submission.

Expert One

Name	
Qualification(s)	
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	

Expert Two

Name	
Qualification(s)	
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	

Expert Three

Name	
Qualification(s)	
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	

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The above experts have given their written permission to provide this information to the Memory of the World Committee and they have agreed that the provided information can be published without email and contact details and that they can be contacted by the Nominations Subcommittee if required. Yes
No

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.

The Hocken Collections – Te Uare Taoka o Hakena
University of Otago
PO Box 56
Dunedin

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.

The Hocken Collections – Te Uare Taoka o Hakena
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Dunedin

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.

The papers are owned by the University of Otago, having been donated to the Hocken Collections.

The papers come under the provisions of the Hocken Collection Deed of Trust 1907.

4.4 Accessibility

This should be a brief 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.

Copies of all material in the collection can be supplied to researchers for the purposes of personal research.

Some media are kept in cool storage and require 24 hours acclimatisation before use.

The 83 reels of motion picture film have been digitised and may be viewed in the Hocken Collections. An extract from a reel showing a Royal Albatross and chick at Taiaroa Head in 1939 is available for viewing from the Hocken You-Tube channel. Further extracts from the film reels may be viewed at the Royal Albatross Centre at Taiaroa Head.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roCXhVtxanc>

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?

The ownership of copyright in individual documents within the collection varies, some are in the public domain, others may be copyright to individual creators.

Copyright is managed within the Hocken Collections normal policies and procedures relating to copyright.

Section 5: Stakeholders

The nominating institution is accountable for consultation with all relevant stakeholders before submitting the nomination.

5.1 Owner

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

Yes

No

5.2 Custodian

The custodian(s) of the documentary heritage has been consulted: Yes No

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 and Risk Assessment

Identify any risks to the survival of the nominated documentary heritage. (Note successful inscription may assist you to obtain funds to preserve and care for the nominated documentary heritage).

If your nomination is successful we may request additional information on the care and preservation of the inscribed documentary heritage.

Some media are fragile and are separated from the rest of the collection for appropriate storage – e.g. motion picture film reels, glass lantern slides.

All collection items are stored in preservation quality packaging.

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.

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.

Section 7: Summary

Provide a brief summary describing the documentary heritage and how it meets the criteria for the New Zealand Memory of the World Register. Please keep your summary to no more than 300 words as, if successful, it will be used on the website (www.unescomow.org.nz) to describe why the documentary

heritage has been inscribed on the New Zealand Register and given UNESCO recognition.

Lancelot Eric Richdale's papers document his internationally recognised contributions to ornithological knowledge and conservation.

Richdale's main interest was seabirds, in particular the Northern Royal Albatross and the Yellow-Eyed Penguin of the Otago Peninsula; and the petrels and prions on Whero Island near Stewart Island. He is notable for the number of different species he studied.

By studying specific populations of birds in detail for long periods of time, Richdale created in his papers a rich resource of scientific data in a variety of media (writings, photographs and motion picture film) with possibilities for future re-use. The data was the basis for his numerous publications, which are still regularly cited. His use of motion picture film is very likely a NZ first.

He was not only a prodigious data gatherer, but also an effective science communicator and academic writer. With many titles to his name, he published newspaper columns, scientific papers and popular booklets about New Zealand birds. He authored a series of biological monographs to publish the results of his research. His major publications are "Sexual Behavior in Penguins" (1951), 'A Population Study of Penguins' (1957), 'Biology of the Sooty Shearwater' (1953) and 'Biology of the Birds of Whero Island' (1965).

His best known conservation effort was to gain protection for the colony of Northern Royal Albatross at Taiaroa Head, after discovering and protecting the first successful fledgling there in 1938.

All the more remarkable is that much of his ornithological and conservation work was carried out in his own time, as his "day job" was as travelling teacher of agriculture and natural history for the Otago Education Board. Throughout Otago school children looked forward to his visits. "Mr Rich" is still fondly remembered by many older residents for making nature study interesting and stimulating. He undoubtedly inspired an interest in natural history and conservation in these generations.

Although his ornithological studies were based in southern New Zealand Richdale was recognised internationally and he won several research fellowships in the US and UK, as well as other honours including a Doctor of Science from the University of New Zealand, the Hector Medal and an OBE.

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)?

Yes

No

I would like to be consulted first

Section 9: Declaration of Authority

I am authorized to nominate the above documentary heritage to the New Zealand register

Name:

Date:

