



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

Nomination Form

Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World Register

Title of the documentary heritage item or collection

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

Sir Julius von Haast Collection

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 Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World programme's privacy policy is available on its [website](#).

1.1 Name of nominator (person or organisation)

Full name of the person(s) or organisation(s) making the nomination. *The nomination may be submitted jointly by more than one person or organisation*

Chris Szekely, Chief Librarian
Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa

1.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

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

The Chief Librarian is appointed under the National Library Act 2003 to ensure the Alexander Turnbull Library fulfils its purpose to:

- Preserve, protect, develop, and make accessible for all the people of New Zealand the collections of that library in perpetuity and in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and tāonga; and
- develop the research collections and the services of the Alexander Turnbull Library, particularly in the fields of New Zealand and Pacific studies and rare books; and
- develop and maintain a comprehensive collection of documents relating to New Zealand and the people of New Zealand.

1.3 Contact person

Provide the name of the person who is responsible for the nomination process.

John Sullivan

1.4 Contact details

Provide sufficient details to allow easy communication with the contact person.

Email: john.sullivan@dia.govt.nz

Phone: DDI +64 4 474 3115 Mob: +64 21 0255 0947

Section 2: Identity and Description of the Documentary Heritage

2.1 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.

Sir Julius von Haast Collection

2.2 Description of the documentary heritage

This should include a full description of what is included in the documentary heritage, its scope and its size. Include details of the type of documents e.g. letters, film, images etc.

Julius von Haast (1822–1887) was a German-born New Zealand scientist and explorer whose papers were donated to the Alexander Turnbull Library by his son Heinrich Ferdinand von Haast (1864–1953) between 1949 and 1953. Haast was born on 1 May 1822 in Bonn, Germany, and had travelled extensively in Europe before arriving in Auckland on 21 December 1858. After meeting Ferdinand von Hochstetter (1829–1884), who arrived one day later on the Austrian frigate *Novara*, they became travelling companions for most of the field survey work undertaken by Hochstetter in the provinces of Auckland and Nelson over the following nine months. After Hochstetter departed from New Zealand to return to Vienna, Haast was given the opportunity to continue the survey in Nelson Province.

Haast settled in Christchurch and was appointed Provincial Geologist on 15 February 1861, undertaking extensive exploratory expeditions and surveys in the Southern Alps, before founding and directing Canterbury Museum. He was involved in a broad range of scientific and cultural activities in Canterbury, including the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, which he served as the first president, and later held the position of Professor of Geology at what was to become Canterbury University.

The scientific explorations and results of his surveys, summarising his earlier reports, are documented in Haast's monograph, which he wrote after the provinces were abolished in favour of a centralised administration in New Zealand, published under the title *Geology of the provinces of Canterbury and Westland*, in 1879. In the final year of his life he spent time in both London as New Zealand Commissioner to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and in Europe, before returning to Christchurch where he died on 16 August 1887.

Haast's personal library of printed and published material was offered for sale in a catalogue entitled *Catalogue of the books belonging to the late Sir Julius von Haast* in 1887 and dispersed in the years after his death. But his son Heinrich Ferdinand von Haast kept the family papers in his private possession until many decades later, when he published the monumental biography *The life & times of Sir Julius von Haast* in 1948 and consequently donated the collection to the Alexander Turnbull Library.

The collection comprises correspondence, manuscripts, documents, certificates, and printed matter, including newspaper cuttings, photographs, drawings and sketches, maps, and curios. The papers are arranged in series of 'Official papers and correspondence', 'Personal correspondence',

'Manuscripts', and 'Printed material'. The letters are also divided into series by language, with most of the English language correspondence accommodated in the series 'Personal correspondence', and letters in other languages in the series 'French letters', 'German letters' and 'Italian and other letters'. The photographs consist of two albums of landscape photographs and circa 400 portraits in carte de visite and cabinet card format. The drawings, paintings, and prints part of the collection consists mainly of sketches executed in pencil, ink, and watercolour, and largely comprise Haast's working drawings from his field survey work in the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Westland. Many feature panoramic views of the Southern Alps, capturing cartographic and topographic information with notes on the geological features, vegetation, and annotated place names. The collection also features what has historically been categorised as curios, including medals and awards.

2.3 Catalogue, registration or bibliographic details

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

Manuscripts: MS-Papers-0037, MS-Papers-0171, MS-0921
Photographs: PA-Group-00377
Drawings: A-108-023/040, A-149, C-097-001/181
Curios: Curios-005-003/026, Curios-005-029/031

Please refer to **Appendix One**.

2.4 Visual documentation

Where available and appropriate, supply photographs or videos of the documentary heritage. Please provide images that can be used for the purposes of promotion.

A total of 441 items (381 photographs and 60 watercolours) from the collection have been digitised and are available to researchers online.

Please refer to **Appendix Two**.

2.5 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.

BURROWS, Colin James (2005). *Julius Haast in the Southern Alps*. Christchurch: Canterbury University Press. 215 pages.
DARRAGH, Thomas Alwynne & Ruth Pullin (2018). *Lieber Freund!: Letters from Eugen von Guérard to Julius von Haast*. Ballarat, Victoria: Art Gallery of Ballarat. 81 pages.
GRUBER, Jacob William (1987). 'The Moa and the professionalising of New Zealand science'. *Turnbull Library Record*, volume 20, number 2, pages 61-100.
HAAST, Heinrich Ferdinand von (1948). *The life and times of Sir Julius von Haast, K.C.M.G., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.: explorer, geologist, museum builder*. Wellington: The Author. 1142 pages.
NOLDEN, Sascha, Rowan Burns & Simon Nathan (2012). *The Correspondence of Julius Haast and James Hector, 1862-1887*. Wellington: Geoscience Society of New Zealand. 315 pages.
NOLDEN, Sascha, Simon Nathan & Esme Mildenhall (2013). *The Correspondence of Julius Haast and Joseph Dalton Hooker, 1861-1886*. Wellington: Geoscience Society of New Zealand. 219 pages.
NOLDEN, Sascha (2013). *The Letters of Ferdinand von Hochstetter to Julius von Haast*. Wellington: Geoscience Society of New Zealand. 233 pages.
NOLDEN, Sascha (2016). 'The life and legacy of Sir Julius von Haast: exploring archival documentary heritage collections'. *Records of the Canterbury Museum*, volume 30, pages 67-82.

NOLDEN, Sascha, Thomas Hofmann & Albert Schedl (2016). ‚Geologen der k. k. Geologischen Reichsanstalt: Briefe an Julius von Haast in Neuseeland in den Sammlungen der Alexander Turnbull Library‘. *Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt*, volume 156, pages 41-72.

NOLDEN, Sascha, Thomas Hofmann & Richard Lein (2016). ‚Die Korrespondenz von Eduard Suess mit Julius von Haast in Neuseeland‘. *Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt*, volume 156, pages 73-84.

NOLDEN, Sascha (2017). ‚Sir Julius von Haast: exploring an archival documentary heritage collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library‘. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, volume 47 number 1, pages 125-131.

PAUL, Janet (October 1974). ‚Twelve water colours of glaciers in the province of Canterbury: Julius Haast and John Gully: collaborators‘. *Turnbull Library Record*, volume 8, number 1, pages 4-10.

Section 3: Assessment Against the Criteria

3.1 History/provenance

Provide 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?

The Sir Julius von Haast Collection comprises archival documentary heritage material collected, compiled, and created by Julius von Haast (1822-1887). The collection was inherited by his son Heinrich Ferdinand von Haast (1864-1953), the eldest child from his second marriage. Heinrich von Haast was a legal professional based in Wellington who wrote a biographical study of his father submitted for a D.Litt (Doctor of Literature) and published as a book of over 1000 pages in 1948. Between 1948 and his death on 4 January 1953 Heinrich von Haast donated the collection to the Alexander Turnbull Library, with some additional items received by the Library in December 1953 from the widow, and duly acknowledged as being from the estate of Heinrich von Haast.

3.2. Uniqueness of the documentary heritage

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

The collection comprises unique and irreplaceable original objects, consisting of three main archival formats – manuscripts, photographs, and drawings. The core of the collection is the extensive body of manuscript letters, scientific papers, maps, drawings and watercolours, which are of their nature unique. The collection of more than 400 photographs, solicited by Haast from his worldwide circle of correspondents, are from commercial sources; but together they form a unique snapshot of the world of science in the mid-19th Century. The collection documents Haast’s contribution to the development of Canterbury in areas as diverse as surveying and science education and features original primary source evidence of a broad range of contributions to science and exploration of New Zealand.

3.3 Assessment against the significance criteria

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.

Time: The collection represents primary evidence of significant events and developments in the history of New Zealand science, including the founding of the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, the Canterbury Museum, and Canterbury Provincial Geological Survey. Furthermore, it represents significant moments in the exploration of New Zealand ranging from the naming of geographic features to the discovery of natural history, especially in the areas of palaeontology (moa, giant eagle) and botanical collecting.

Place: The collection has a strong and well-developed core focus on exploration and surveying, including the first major geological survey in New Zealand (1858-1859) Haast undertook while working alongside Ferdinand von Hochstetter, and later independently in Nelson Province (1860-

1861), and as Canterbury Provincial Geologist in the areas of Canterbury and Westland (1861-1868). The sketches and drawings in the collection document the naming of places in the Southern Alps, many of which were explored by Haast as part of his surveys.

People: The correspondence and photographic portraits in the collection are a unique and comprehensive archival record of an international network carefully nurtured by Haast to facilitate the exchange of scientific information and specimens. The letters represent the wide range of corresponding partners that contributed to the success of Canterbury Museum and Haast's many other scientific endeavours. The portraits mostly in carte de visite format were sent to Haast as part of his corresponding partnerships and are a fine gallery of most of the important scientists of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Subject and Theme: The archive relates almost entirely to the period after 1858 when Haast resided permanently in New Zealand and therefore has a strong New Zealand focus. The major themes include the founding and development of Canterbury Museum, the establishment of scientific institutions and learned societies, including Canterbury College (later Canterbury University) where Haast was a lecturer, and the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, which Haast served as founding president (later Canterbury Branch of the New Zealand Institute). Geology, palaeontology, palaeornithology, botany, and the building of museum collections through exchange with other institutions around the world, using a method of barter where the preferred currency Haast was able to offer consisted of moa bones and bird skins, are key subjects represented throughout the collection.

Form and Style: The collection represents a very broad range of archival formats of the period including holograph and manuscript material written in English, French, German, and Italian, and finely printed and calligraphic certificates, along with sketches and drawings in ink, watercolour, and pencil on paper and tracing paper, and photographic prints in carte de visite and cabinet formats, including some mounted in original albums.

The collection includes more than 200 meticulously observed and executed topographical sketches made by Haast during his field survey work. Writing in 1974, Dame Janet Paul (1919-2004) noted that "some are small, quick works, colour records of the fall or fan of a glacier, the disposition of moraines, the profile of a peak; others are careful panoramas giving compass bearings, detailing and naming peaks over such an area that the narrow ink drawing may unfold for one hundred centimetres. One is struck by Haast's accurate eye and the speed of his work (sometimes three vast panoramic drawings will be dated on two consecutive days). He often uses watercolour but colour he limits strictly to a cerulean blue wash for water or sky, a scrubby grey which follows the structures of rock formations, and terre verte in quick dry brush strokes to suggest the vegetation. He sometimes notes on his drawings the kind of trees growing or the line of permanent snow; very occasionally he draws a station hut or sheep yards but these he was seldom near." (Janet Paul, 'Twelve Watercolours of Glaciers in the Province of Canterbury', *Turnbull Library Record*, Volume 7, Issue 2, 1 October 1974.)

While Haast's field sketches were overwhelmingly scientific in their intention and purpose, from an art historical point of view they are of exceptional significance in the evolution of standardised pictorial representations of the Southern Alps. Some of Haast's views of mountains and glaciers in the Mount Cook region are the first instances of visual tropes which remain prevalent in the scenic imagery of the Southern Alps today. In her 1974 article Paul details the relationship between Haast's field sketches and large finished watercolours, executed to Haast's instructions by the professional artist John Gully (1819-1888), for the purpose of illustrating lectures and publications. Such views, published in the attractive volume *New Zealand scenery: chromo-lithographed after original water-color drawings by John Gully; with descriptive letterpress by Julius Von Haast* (London: Marcus Ward & Co., 1877) became firmly established models of Victorian vision in the canon of New Zealand landscape painting. Similar framed views of key locations in the South Island became especially important to New Zealand's developing tourist industry throughout the twentieth century.

As Jacob William Gruber (1921-2019), a Fulbright Scholar at the Alexander Turnbull Library, noted in 1987, the “manuscript collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library provides an important body of archival data for an understanding of the development of science during New Zealand’s earlier decades. [...] the large mass of literary material which is the relict of the life and work of Sir Julius von Haast, dutifully preserved, ordered and interpreted by his son”. (Jacob W Gruber, ‘The Moa and the professionalising of New Zealand science’. *Turnbull Library Record*, volume 20, number 2, 1987).

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	Dr Thomas A Darragh Palaeontologist & Curator Emeritus, Museums Victoria
Qualification(s)	MSc, PhD, GradDipEd
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>I write to support the inclusion of the Julius von Haast correspondence held by the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, in the New Zealand Memory of the World Register.</p> <p>This correspondence is of particular importance for the history of the natural sciences in New Zealand in the middle to late nineteenth century, a time when New Zealand was being explored and the foundations of existing scientific institutions were being laid. It is of particular significance for the beginnings of the study of New Zealand geology, botany and zoology by both residents in New Zealand and those resident in Europe and Australia. The collection contains correspondence from some of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century, including Ferdinand von Hochstetter, Otto Finsch, Ferdinand von Mueller, Joseph Dalton Hooker and Richard Owen. There is also a wealth of correspondence from resident scientists such as James Hector, Frederick Wollaston Hutton, Walter Buller and George Ulrich. The correspondence provide valuable, indeed unique, insights into the early days of New Zealand science, scientific networks and the personalities of the writers, information not available from their published writings. I write having personal experience of the collection as one of the editors of the Ferdinand von Mueller Correspondence Project. The Mueller letters in the Haast collection form a significant contribution to the project.</p>

Expert Two

Name	Dr Simon Nathan GNS Science - Emeritus Scientist, writer & science historian
Qualification(s)	1967: MSc 1981: Postgraduate Diploma, Geological Survey & Remote Sensing 1988: DSc, Geology
Contact number	
Email	

Paragraph in support	<p>I am very happy to support the nomination of the papers of J von Haast for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World register. As an active science historian, I recognize the Haast papers held in the Alexander Turnbull Library as one of the most important collections dealing with the development of late 19th-century science in New Zealand. Haast played a key role in the establishment of the Canterbury Museum as well as in areas of natural science as varied as the study of moa, and the impact of glaciation in the Southern Alps. He corresponded widely, both overseas and with a range of colleagues in New Zealand. We are fortunate that the collection has survived almost intact since Haast's death over 130 years ago.</p> <p>As part of my research on Haast's contemporary, James Hector, I have used the Haast collection and been involved in the transcription and subsequent publication (by the Geoscience Society) of letters to and from James Hector, Joseph Hooker (Kew Gardens, London), Frederick Hutton and R.L. Holmes. My colleague, Dr Sascha Nolden recently translated the letters from Haast's mentor, Ferdinand Hochstetter in Vienna, written over a 25 year period, and this collection has also been published by the Geoscience Society. There are many other research possibilities, and inclusion of the Haast collection in the Memory of the World register will help make this almost unique collection more widely known.</p>
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Expert Three

Name	Dr Paul Scofield Senior Curator Natural History, Canterbury Museum; Adjunct Professor Geological Sciences, University of Canterbury
Qualification(s)	PhD
Contact number	
Email	
Paragraph in support	<p>I am happy to support the nomination of the papers of Sir Johann Franz Julius von Haast, held by the Alexander Turnbull Library on the UNESCO Memory of the World New Zealand Register. As well as Haast's personal correspondence these papers include many of the formative documents of Canterbury Museum and document the formative period of scientific exploration of Te Wai Pounamu the South Island of New Zealand. Their importance to our understanding of how and why science developed in New Zealand cannot be overestimated.</p>

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 Register Subcommittee if required.

Yes No

Section 4: Legal Information

4.1 Owner (name and contact details)

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

Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa
PO Box 12349
Wellington
New Zealand
Phone (04) 474 3000
www.natlib.govt.nz

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

Provide 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.

Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Matauranga of Aotearoa

4.3 Legal status

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 documentary heritage is owned by the Crown. Legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage are given under the National Library Act 2003.

4.4 Accessibility

Provide a brief description of how the documentary heritage may be accessed. All access procedures and restrictions should be clearly stated.

There are three levels of access:

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

Access to verify the significance, integrity and security of this material: This collection is held in secure, environmentally controlled conditions in closed stacks located in storage repositories within the National Library building. Select staff have authorised access to these areas by secure swipe cards.

Access for reproduction: High resolution digital images can be purchased by researchers for reproduction. Any reproduction or reuse of content is subject to standard New Zealand copyright law and appropriate citation. Photocopies or digital copies from digitised or physical materials can be made available for research purposes on demand.

Public access in physical, digital or other form: All material under consideration for nomination has been arranged and described by Alexander Turnbull Library's Arrangement and Description team. Catalogue records containing descriptions and provenance details are available through the Alexander Turnbull Library catalogue [Tiaki](#). Material in this collection is available to the public on request. To view, readers must register and show verification of their identity, viewing of original material can only be carried out in the Turnbull Library's secure Katherine Mansfield Reading Room. The Reading Room is open from 10am-5pm Monday to Friday, and 9am-1pm on Saturday. The manuscript component of the collection has been microfilmed and these copies are also available to researchers. The photographic portraits and many of the drawings and sketches have been digitised and are available through the National Library [website](#).

4.5 Copyright Status

For documentary heritage items that are subject to 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?

As an aggregate collection, the Sir Julius von Haast Collection is not subject to copyright or any known embargo.

The Library is required under the National Library Act 2003 to “preserve, protect, develop, and make accessible for all the people of New Zealand the collections of that Library in perpetuity and in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and tāonga”.

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. We understand if you have not done a formal risk assessment.

Note: a 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.

Risk	Likelihood of Risk Occurring
Water	Low: There are overhead water sprinklers in the repositories. Materials are shelved away from the front edges of the shelves and are stored in such a way that would prevent stray water damage. The National Library building is managed and monitored by Property Services, Department of Internal Affairs.
Earthquake	Low: The library has recently installed moveable barrier arms on the shelving units to prevent collections from falling off shelves in the case of an earthquake. Foam liners under the collection items on each shelf also work to prevent movement.
Theft	Low: There is a high level of security. Monitored alarms and CCTV cameras operate in the Reading Rooms. Security gates operate at the entrance to the first floor of the National Library building. Security guards are on site at all times.
Fire	Low: The collections are protected by smoke detectors, alarms and gas flood fire suppression.
Reader/staff handling	Low/Medium: Staff are trained in care and handling. Clients use materials only in supervised Reading Rooms. Where possible a microfilm or digital surrogate is provided in place of the original item. The originals may be viewed at the discretion of curators.
Inherent vice	Low: Collections are kept in secure storage under controlled environmental conditions, including low temperature, humidity and light levels, in rigid

Section 7: Summary

Provide a brief summary describing the documentary heritage and how it meets the criteria for inscription on the Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World Register.

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.

Sir Julius von Haast was one of New Zealand's leading scientists of the 19th century and the most influential German immigrant and representative of Germanic connections with New Zealand. A major driving force behind the establishment of scientific and cultural institutions, promoting an awareness for the value of education and social enlightenment. Indefatigable in his personal commitment to collecting and describing New Zealand natural history and facilitating the development of geosciences as an academic discipline in New Zealand. Through the founding of Canterbury Museum Christchurch was firmly placed on the map. Haast ensured that through his ongoing networking, correspondence and exchange, New Zealand natural history was well represented in museums around the world and new specimens reached the leading scientific experts for classification and description.

The Sir Julius von Haast Collection comprising papers, photographs, and drawings represents the most unique and complete record of the life and work of a New Zealand scientist of the nineteenth century. The correspondence provides an insight into the personal thoughts and scientific developments before they were published and the relationships in all their complexities showing the human aspects of science communication – a virtual science by correspondence. Haast was someone who never stopped learning and giving – learning from the many famous colleagues around the world, while always willing to be the person on the ground going out of his way to collect and observe first-hand and furnish observations and specimens to those without access to the vast resources of previously unexplored areas, he had privileged access to. Observations written up in numerous papers and reports, manuscripts, and drawings provide unique documentary evidence of an incredible output and diligence, providing the researcher with an unparalleled insight into the workings and ambitions of one of the most important figures in the history of New Zealand science.

Section 8: Promotion of documentary heritage

Inscription to a UNESCO Memory of the World register provides an opportunity to promote the importance of documentary heritage.

Give a brief overview of how your institution will use the opportunity of a successful nomination to promote the Memory of the World programme and the importance of documentary heritage. You may wish to consult with communications staff in your organisation to provide an answer to this question.

The **Sir Julius von Haast Collection** will be identified as inscribed on the MOW register. This will appear as part of the metadata in the catalogue records. The inscription will be promoted in both internal and external publications and through various media channels including social media, and potential external communications. The certificate of inscription will be displayed in the Library.

Bicentenary of Sir Julius von Haast – with the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Haast in 2022, projects and preparations for the commemoration will highlight the significance of the documentary heritage and provide opportunities to promote the Memory of the World programme.

Section 9: Permission to use visual documentation

The Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World Committee will also work with you and your communications staff 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. for brochures/website)?

Yes

No

I would like to be consulted first

Section 10: Declaration of Authority

I am authorised to nominate the above documentary heritage to the Aotearoa/New Zealand Memory of the World Register.

Name:

Date: