

Nomination Form



Canterbury
Provincial
Government
Archives
1853 -1877

Section 1	Nominator Details
<p>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.</p> <p>Enter details in the space (box) to the right.</p>	
<p>1.1 Name of nominator (person or organisation)</p> <p>Full name of the person(s) or organisation(s) making the nomination. If the organisation has a name more than one language provide them in the preferred order. The nomination may be submitted jointly by more than one person or organisation</p>	<p>Anahera Morehu Poumanaaki Chief Archivist Archives New Zealand Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga</p>
<p>1.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Responsible for the records of government on behalf of the people of Aotearoa New Zealand</p>
<p>1.3 Contact person</p> <p>Provide the name of the person who is responsible for the nomination process.</p>	<p>Caroline Etherington Archivist</p>
<p>1.4 Contact details</p> <p>Provide sufficient details to allow easy communication with the contact person.</p>	<p>Email: caroline.etherington@dia.govt.nz</p> <p>Phone: 03 371 6662</p>
Section 2	Identity and Description of the Documentary Heritage
<p>2.1 Title of inscription</p> <p>If the nomination is successful, what do you want it to be titled (e.g. for certificates)? Please use a maximum of 6 words in the preferred language with the second language beneath.</p>	<p>Canterbury Provincial Government Archives, 1853 - 1877</p>
<p>2.2 Description of the documentary heritage</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Between 1853 and 1876 New Zealand was governed under a system that included elements of a federal model. The Canterbury Provincial Government (CPG) archives document the governance of the province (which included a large part of the West Coast until 1868) within that period. Provincial government was established under the New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 and operated alongside the general (central) government in New Zealand from 1853 until its dissolution in 1876. The CPG's records, (which continued being created into 1877), are arguably the most extensive extant example of provincial government archives that remain in Aotearoa New Zealand. While there are notable, and in some cases,</p>

large, series of records remaining from other provincial governments, there are none without significant gaps. Most relevantly, few of the records of the Westland Provincial Council (1874-76) have survived.

These records were created within a classic mid-19th century, registry-based recordkeeping system, typical of British colonial administration in Australasia.

They document a fluctuating range of government functions as control passed to and from provincial government and responsibilities moved between general, provincial and municipal administrations during the period. The CPG at one time or another had control of the following functions: land, immigration, public works (including railways), goldfields administration, education, public health and social welfare, police and justice. The general government always kept to itself defence, customs and the higher courts, but gained control of other significant functions during the later part of the period. Throughout this time, however, there was no simple clear-cut division of functions between the different tiers of government.

It should be noted that these records document a colonial/settler community in which the land was seen as a blank slate onto which British values and structures could be transplanted without significant acknowledgment of the tangata whenua.

Although containing over 150 documents relating to Ngāi Tahu, the CPG archives have to be recognised as the colonisers' recordkeeping system, and their content reflects this.

The CPG archives consist of some 470 boxes of papers, 240 volumes and 20 map folders – roughly 35,000 discrete, listed items. They are textual records, made up of correspondence files, papers and volumes for the most part, with some maps and plans included. The records also include some printed material such as copies of legislation, gazette notices, and advertising catalogues, and very occasionally include objects such as cloth and netting samples.

The records reflect the structure of the CPG and comprise the minutes of the Executive Council, (resembling a cabinet in modern terms), the papers and proceedings of the Provincial Council, (its parliament), the outwards letterbooks of the Superintendent (equivalent of a premier), the inwards and outwards correspondence of the administrative chiefs: the Provincial Secretary, the Secretary for Public Works, and later in the period, the Secretary for Railways. In addition, there are the numerous ledgers and some correspondence from the Treasury and Audit Offices, as well as the registered deeds of

the province's Public Record Office, such as leases, contracts and appointments. There are also some small, more fragmentary series from other officials and offices; of these the largest is that of the Chief Inspector of Sheep. Not all the functions carried out by the CPG are documented in this collection, in particular, land administration; this is a reflection of the custodial history of the records.

The most significant series in terms of the history they record are the very large correspondence series of the Provincial Secretary (1853-77), (which includes the Superintendent's inwards correspondence); the large inwards correspondence of the Secretary for Public Works (1864-77); a separate series drawn from the above and known as the Special Subject Files (c1857-77); and the papers generated by and for the 42 sessions of the Provincial Council itself (1853-75).

Although not a separate series, the surviving correspondence and reporting on immigration found within the main series, is of particular significance. The CPG's Emigration Agent in London communicated extensively with the Provincial Secretary throughout the period as continued waves of migrants were recruited and dispatched. There is discussion of the moral quality of the migrants, particularly women, and labour conditions in Britain and Canterbury. There is also detailed reporting on the fitting out and provisioning of the ships, and arrangements for shipping special requirements for the colony such as machinery, museum specimens, and British flora and fauna imported by the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society. A surgeon, matron, and teacher(s) were appointed for each voyage, and on arrival Immigration Commissioners made inspections and reported their findings to the CPG. There are also extant records of official inquiries held into voyages where there had been significant disease, or allegations of impropriety against the migrants or crew.

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.

Accession number: CH287

Agency code: CBCM – Canterbury Provincial Government Office, Christchurch

Transferring agency code: CAAR* – Department of Lands and Survey, Christchurch District Office.

[*Please note this is the code of the last government office to hold custody of the archives before transfer to Archives New Zealand, and has been used exclusively as part of its archival description on our finding aid, rather than CBCM]

Series codes:

20410: Papers of the Provincial Council (PPC) – 1853-1875

19936: Inwards Correspondence of the Provincial Secretary (ICPS) – 1853-1877

19946: Inwards Correspondence of the Secretary for Public Works (ICPW) – 1864-1877

28231: Special Subject Files (SSF) – c.1857-c.1877

24889: Inwards Correspondence of the Secretary for Railways (ICR) – 1863-1876

20435: Public Record Office records – 1853-1877

[Please note that other important series within the collection have not yet been serialised, for example the Executive Council Minutes, and the various outwards correspondence series of the Superintendent, Provincial Secretary and the Secretary for Public Works. They are however, clearly listed, and are summarised below]:

Canterbury Executive Council - Minutes, Rough Minutes and Indexes – 1853-1876

Canterbury Provincial Council – Proceedings [manuscript], Sessions 1 to 42 – 1853-1875

Canterbury Provincial Council Speaker - Outwards Letterbook – 1866-1875

Canterbury Provincial Council - Select Committees – Instructions and Members – 1853-1856

Canterbury Superintendent - Outwards Letterbooks – 1853-1877

Canterbury Provincial Secretary - Registers of Inwards Correspondence – 1853-1877

Canterbury Provincial Secretary - Outwards Letterbooks – 1854-1877

Canterbury Secretary for Public Works – Registers of Inwards Correspondence – 1864-1877

Canterbury Secretary for Public Works – Outwards Letterbooks – 1864-1876

Canterbury Railways Office – Register of Inwards Correspondence – 1868-1874

Canterbury Railways Office – Outwards Letterbooks –

1868-1876

Canterbury Sub-Treasurer – Register of Inwards
Correspondence – 1862-1872

Canterbury Provincial Treasurer – Outwards
Letterbook – 1853-1856

Canterbury Sub-Treasurer – Outwards Letterbooks –
1863-1872

Canterbury Treasury Office – Expenditure Ledgers,
Receipt Ledgers, Daybooks, Cashbooks, Account
Books, Journals, Voucher Ledgers – 1853-1877

Canterbury Sub-Treasurer (Timaru) – Daybook –
1859-1877

Canterbury Treasury Office - West Coast Ledgers –
1865-1868

Canterbury Audit Office – Ledgers – 1864-1876

Canterbury Chief Inspector of Sheep – Inwards
Correspondence [incomplete] – 1858-1874

Canterbury Chief Inspector of Sheep – Ledger –
1867-1876

Canterbury Police Department – Petty Cashbook –
1862-1871

Canterbury Inspector of Lunatic Asylum – Outwards
Letterbook – 1872-1874

Canterbury Enumerator of Census – Outwards
Letterbook – 1867-1868

Canterbury Revising Commissioners – Ratepayers
Roll Revision Ordinance 1864 – Minute book – 1864-
1866

Canterbury Survey Office – Tide, Soundings and
Borings Book – Lyttelton Harbour - 1867

The records are held in the Christchurch repository of
Archives New Zealand

Most of the records within the CPG archives,
including the large inwards correspondence series,
have been listed at item level on Archives New
Zealand's online finding aid Collections search:
<https://collections.archives.govt.nz/web/arena/home/>

Digital versions exist of three series (28231 – Special
Subject Files, 20410 – Papers of the Provincial
Council, and 20435 – Public Record Office
documents) and these can be viewed on Archives

New Zealand's finding aid also. A collaboration with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in 2009 saw all known items with content significant to Ngāi Tahu iwi digitised and made available for their use. Among these, five culturally sensitive items have been made closed access online (but can viewed in person). This work is ongoing as further items are discovered.

2.4 Visual documentation

Where available and appropriate, supply photographs or videos of the documentary heritage. Send image files as separate attachments and record captions here.

Please provide images that can be used for the purposes of promoting Memory of the World.

Captions

1a. [Part of] R22192744 - CH287 - ICPS 570A/1863 - James Stack to Provincial Secretary - forwards translations of Māori letters; also reports West Coast [Te Tai Poutini] Māori wish to procure vaccines, and Port Levy [Koukourarata] Māori have raised funds for a church - 1863. [Image shows letter in te reo Māori from Ihaia Tainui, Taramakau - comments on gold prospecting, and unsuitability of area for pākehā, due to too much water/rain.]

1b. [Part of] R22192744 - CH287 - ICPS 570A/1863 - James Stack to Provincial Secretary - forwards translations of Māori letters; also reports West Coast [Te Tai Poutini] Māori wish to procure vaccines, and Port Levy [Koukourarata] Māori have raised funds for a church - 1863. [Image shows Stack's translation of letter in te reo Māori from Ihaia Tainui, Taramakau.]

2. [Part of] R22195883 - CH287 - ICPS 1073/1864 - T. Cass (Survey) to Provincial Secretary - Dobson survey for a West Coast Road - 1864. [Image shows Arthur Dobson's "Sketch map of pass head to Waimakariri" showing his discovery of a shorter, more feasible route to the West Coast from the head of the Waimakariri River to the head of the Arahura River.].

3a. [Part of] R22679759 - CH287 - ICPS 1666/1872 - Giraud, Lyttelton Orphanage to Provincial Secretary - objectionable visitors to Orphanage - 1872. [Master of the Lyttelton Orphanage requests permission to refuse entry to alleged prostitutes wishing to visit their children/siblings. Image shows first page of letter from Jane (Jinnie) Crawford to her five siblings in the Orphanage.]

3b. [Part of] R22679759 - CH287 - ICPS 1666/1872 - Giraud, Lyttelton Orphanage to Provincial Secretary - objectionable visitors to Orphanage - 1872. [Master of the Lyttelton Orphanage requests permission to refuse entry to alleged prostitutes wishing to visit their children/siblings. Image shows second page of letter from Jane (Jinnie) Crawford to her five siblings in the Orphanage.]

4a. [Part of] R26299938 - CH287 - CP594/d22 - PPC - Session 9 - Report on the State of Public Works - Edward Dobson, Provincial Engineer - 1858. [Image shows "Plan of Proposed Township at the Head of the Halswell Navigation".]

4b. [Part of] R26299938 - CH287 - CP594/d22 - PPC - Session 9 - Report on the State of Public Works - Edward Dobson, Provincial Engineer - 1858. [Image shows "Sketch for Laying Out of Town Belt".]

5a. [Part of] R22198066 - CH287 - ICPS 796/1867 - Goldfields Commissioner to Provincial Secretary - Petition against Chinese on the West Coast goldfields - 1867. [Image shows text of petition.]

5b. [Part of] R22198066 - CH287 - ICPS 796/1867 - Goldfields Commissioner to Provincial Secretary - Petition against Chinese on the West Coast goldfields - 1867. [Image shows first page of signatures gathered.]

6. R21083672 - CH287 - SEP No. 678a from ICPW 802/1865 - Electric Telegraph Office, Lyttelton - 1865

7. [Part of] R8418486 - CH287 - ICPW 705/1870 - Large file on Camp Bay immigrants' quarantine barracks. [Image shows sketches of storm damaged quarantine barracks - 1865.]

8a. [Part of] R8417789 - CH287 - ICPW 1903/1867 - Large file on Provincial Council Chamber and Government Buildings. [Image shows Provincial Council Chamber seating plan by Provincial Architects Bury & Mountfort - 1866]

8b. [Part of] R8417789 - CH287 - ICPW 1903/1867 - Large file on Provincial Council Chamber and Government Buildings. [Image shows plan of riverside grounds of Government Buildings - 1866]

9. R22678550 - CH287 - ICPS 1167/1867 - Doyle and Co. to Provincial Secretary - Estimate for printing stationery - 1866

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.

W.A. Taylor, *Lore and History of the South Island Maori*, Bascands Limited, 1952

Philip Ross May, *The West Coast Gold Rushes*, Pegasus Press, 1962

W.J. Gardner (ed.), *A History of Canterbury, 1854-1976, Volume 2*, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1971

Richard S. Hill, *Policing the Colonial Frontier: A History of Policing in New Zealand, Volume 1, Parts 1 & 2*, Department of Internal Affairs Historical Publications Branch, 1986

Barry Thomson, Robert Neilson, *Sharing the Challenge: A Social and Pictorial History of the*

Christchurch Police District, JC Rowe, Christchurch Police District History Book Committee, 1989

Charlotte Macdonald, *A Woman of Good Character*, Allen & Unwin and Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, 1990

Jim McAloon, *No Idle Rich: The Wealthy in Canterbury & Otago, 1840-1914*, University of Otago Press, 2002

Colin Amodeo, *The Mosquito Fleet of Canterbury: An impression of the years 1830-1870*, Caxton Press, 2005

Stephen Wright, *Railway through the Rata: Memories of Otira*, S.Wright, 2012

Jenifer Roberts, *Fitz: The Colonial Adventures of James Edward FitzGerald*, Otago University Press, 2014

Colin Amodeo, *Uncle John Watson, Resident Magistrate: An anatomy of a small colonial outpost in mid-19th Century New Zealand*, Caxton, 2019

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 CPG archives were transferred to the Crown on the dissolution of the provinces in 1876-77, under the Abolition of the Provinces Act 1875. At that point, the Colonial Secretary placed them in the custody of the Lands Department, as it had inherited some of the CPG's functions. Ownership of the records, however, was maintained by the Colonial Secretary's office, later the Department of Internal Affairs. The next century saw the records stored at the Canterbury Public Library, then at the new Lands and Survey Office in the State Insurance Building from c1935, before they were progressively transferred to the Canterbury Museum between the mid-1950s and early 1970s (which from 1957 was an approved repository of the National Archives). After a Christchurch Regional Office of the National Archives was established in 1985, the CPG archives were moved there in 1990. They are now in the Christchurch Regional Office's new repository in Wigram.

During the migration of the CPG archives from the Lands Department in 1877 to their arrival back into the custody of the Lands and Survey Department c1935, the records had become disordered, and a number of items had been removed. Attempts were then made to incorporate some or all the CPG series within the Lands and Survey library. However, during the Depression, almost all the large inwards correspondence series were item-listed by W.A.

Taylor, as a volunteer. Taylor was a photographer and amateur ethnographer, who was devoted to documenting Ngāi Tahu people and places.

Adding to inventory work done by staff at the Canterbury Museum, National Archives/Archives New Zealand have established greater intellectual control of the collection since 1984. First with a staff member based at the Museum, and from 1990 at the Christchurch Regional Office. This work consisted of restoring order to disordered parts where possible, reuniting items which had been misplaced within the Canterbury Association and Lands and Survey archives, identifying and describing the major series, improving listing accuracy, and editing and ingesting W.A. Taylor's lists into the online finding aid. Some comprehensive indexing of the records on themes such as infrastructure, immigration and charitable aid was done by volunteers at the office during the 1990s and early 2000s. However, the complex nature of the records and their complicated custodial history, means there is still work to be done.

3.2. Uniqueness of the documentary heritage

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

The CPG archives comprehensively document a unique experiment in the governing of New Zealand.

The archives arguably comprise the most complete extant provincial archive – due to the fact that other provincial collections have sustained losses of significant series through fire and other means, for instance, those of the Auckland, New Plymouth/Taranaki, Wellington, Marlborough, and Westland Provincial Governments.

Because of the federal system in place at the time, much of the CPG content is unique to the region and is not duplicated in the records of central government, as equivalent district offices' records are today.

Given the paucity of surviving Westland County and Province records, the rich content of West Coast records within the CPG archives is particularly valuable, documenting not only its existence as West Canterbury from 1853-67, but also its transition to Westland County from 1868-73, and its separation from Canterbury in 1874. Without the CPG archives, significant information about the early development of the settlement on the West Coast and the administration of its goldfields would be absent.

The evidence of interaction with Ngāi Tahu iwi as they sought to stand their ground and protect their resources under the overwhelming impact of colonisation is significant.

Finally, the CPG archives are the best-documented provincial archive because they were comparatively well preserved, and large portions of them were listed

by W.A. Taylor almost a century ago. This made them significantly more accessible to writers, historians and the general community.

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 CPG archives offer a comprehensive view into the development of a transplanted settler society from its beginnings in the 1850s to its maturity in the late 1870s. This was a time which saw Canterbury's European population grow from under 4000 to over 84,000, due to mass assisted migration from Great Britain. It witnesses the systematic alienation of land from collective iwi ownership into private settler hands, the building of infrastructure that allowed the development of farming and trade, and the establishment of new towns such as Timaru and Hokitika. We also see the discovery and exploitation of gold on the West Coast.

These archives document semi-democratic self-government at the provincial and municipal level, and the development of education, public health, social welfare, policing and justice institutions that were transplanted from mid-Victorian Britain and New South Wales, but given local variations necessitated by settlement on the frontier of the Empire.

Place:

The records evidence the growth of what is currently New Zealand's second biggest city, the European exploration of the hinterland with Ngāi Tahu help, and the mapping of the province from coast to coast, including the quest for a practical route through the Southern Alps to the goldfields. They also witness the site of the first railway in New Zealand (including the engineering triumph of the Lyttelton Rail Tunnel), the extension of that railway system throughout the province, and the first telegraph in New Zealand. They record the villages and food-gathering places of Ngāi Tahu, the goldrush of West Canterbury and the development of settlements at Hokitika, Greymouth, Timaru, Kaiapoi, and numerous other smaller townships. There are also important records of the process to design, tender and construct public buildings such as the Provincial Council legislative chamber and government buildings, and the Canterbury Museum, along with numerous railway buildings, bridges, jetties and harbour works. Of particular note, the Gothic Revival stone Provincial

Council Chamber with its adjacent timber office buildings, were architect Benjamin Mountfort's masterpiece and are the only provincial government buildings remaining in New Zealand. The stone chamber was badly damaged in the 2011 Canterbury earthquakes when Christchurch lost much of its built heritage, and plans for its restoration are underway. The documentary evidence within the CPG archives form a vital connection to this built heritage taonga.

People:

Given the small population and the fact that colonial government by necessity was more accessible than its British equivalent, these records offer a fascinating look at a settler community at every level - from semi-literate domestic servants and labourers, to aspiring merchants and the landed gentry, as they communicate with the provincial government on a range of subjects.

The inwards correspondence of the Provincial Secretary shows the establishment of health and charitable aid institutions such as Christchurch Hospital, Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum, the Lyttelton Orphanage, the Female Refuge and the human detail these institutions represent; the acquisition by settler communities of reserve land and grants for schools and churches throughout the province, and the founding of Canterbury College; the process of assisted immigration from both the province's agent in London to the quarantine depots in Lyttelton, and the reports on voyages with commentary on the perceived quality of the migrants from the Immigration officials; there is also extensive correspondence with the Canterbury and West Coast police and gaol offices, and the Resident Magistrates.

The Papers of the Provincial Council give flesh to the bones of the formal published *Canterbury Provincial Proceedings* and include detailed reports and returns, such as lists of adults receiving charitable aid and children in the orphanage, with notes on the circumstances of each, to name one example. The petitions and memorials presented to the Council are also a source of insight into the realities of tangata whenua and settler life, for instance the large petition of the unemployed in 1870, and that of the Māori population for a hostel, in 1860.

Among the inwards correspondence, we also see communications to and from the tangata whenua (in te reo Māori and English), and within in the Special Subject Files on Native Affairs there are detailed census records of Ngāi Tahu communities: a valuable and unique record of Ngāi Tahu hapū from Kaiapoi, Akaroa, Rāpaki and Wairewa (Little River), among many others. In one 1857 Kaiapoi census file, the recorder writes that a 92 year old kaumātua

“Remembers Capt Cook’s coming”. These records are of particular value as information for whakapapa (genealogy), since official recording of Māori data was not reliably established until the early 20th century. They also contain Māori land claim and reserve records of significance.

There are also records of the French community at Akaroa, and evidence of negative settler attitudes towards tangata whenua and other minorities such as the Chinese on the goldfields, and Irish immigrants.

The records also provide evidence of people who were, or became, figures of local and national significance, such as:

James FitzGerald (first Superintendent, first editor of the *Lyttelton Times*, founder of *The Press*)

Pita Te Hori (Ngāi Tahu Rangatira and claimant on behalf of Ngāi Tūāhuriri for central Christchurch)

Hoani Paratene (Ngāi Tahu Rangatira and first Member of Parliament for Southern Māori) – 1868)

Jane Deans (early settler and prominent landowner at Riccarton Bush)

John Hall (Member of the Provincial Council, provincial official, later national politician, premier, and champion of the Women’s Suffrage petition, 1893)

Julius von Haast (Provincial Geologist, founder and first Director of the Canterbury Museum)

Arthur Dobson (noted explorer and surveyor)

Ihaia Tainui (discoverer of gold at Hohonu [Greenstone River] – 1864)

Benjamin Mountfort (Provincial Architect and designer of the Provincial Government Buildings, which are heritage listed and the only surviving provincial chambers in New Zealand)

John Marshman (Provincial official in multiple roles, particularly Emigration Agent in London for the colony, from 1861-1867)

Form and Style:

These records form a complete exemplar of a recordkeeping system typical of the colonial period, including changes in technology during that period such as the introduction of new copying processes – from copybook to letterpress - and the use of the new telegraph network to speed communication via

telegrams.

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.

Note: the fields in italics will not be included on the version uploaded to our website.

Expert One

Name: Professor Emeritus Geoffrey W. Rice ONZM FRHistS

Qualification(s): MA, PhD (Canterbury). Secretary, Canterbury History Foundation

Contact Number:

Email:

Paragraph in support

I strongly support the present application to include the Canterbury Provincial Government Archives in UNESCO's Memory of the World Aotearoa New Zealand.

New Zealand's quasi-federal system of provincial governments lasted from 1852 until the abolition of the provinces in 1876. The Canterbury settlement dated from 1850, so the provincial system covered the formative decades of Canterbury province. The archives of the Canterbury Provincial Government therefore constitute a unique and irreplaceable source of information about the development of Canterbury, which on the back of wool, meat and wheat exports was one of the wealthiest and most active of the provinces. Roads, bridges, harbours, railways and public buildings were the most tangible achievements of this period of government. Many of the province's distinctive institutions date from the provincial era, for example Canterbury College which is now the University of Canterbury. Christchurch Hospital, Sunnyside Asylum and the Lyttelton Gaol were all provincial creations. Canterbury has the only surviving complete set of provincial government buildings in New Zealand, damaged in the 2011 earthquake but now being restored.

The archive itself is very complete and comprehensive. Apart from the printed *Canterbury Gazettes*, *Ordinances* and the *Journal of Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Canterbury*, historians greatly value the manuscript files of

correspondence inwards and outwards of the Superintendent, Provincial Secretary and the Secretary of Public Works. The Minute Books of the Executive Council are especially valuable as they are often more detailed than the printed *Journal*. In addition there are the records of the Provincial Council itself, reports, petitions and memorials received, and the papers laid on the table. In sum, this is a rich and invaluable archive that tells the early story of a province that is now home to New Zealand's second-largest city.

[Original testimony submitted separately]

Expert Two

Name: Tā Tipene O'Regan ONZ CRSNZ, Chair of Te Pae Kōrako (Archive Advisory Group) for the Ngāi Tahu Archive, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

Qualification(s) NA

Contact Number:

Email:

Statement of support for the nomination of the Canterbury Provincial Government archives for inclusion on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register Aotearoa New Zealand

The Canterbury Provincial Government (CPG) archives document some of the earliest interactions between Ngāi Tahu and the colonial settler state in the Canterbury West Coast region and provide a glimpse into the Ngāi Tahu world at a critical juncture in tribal history. While Ngāi Tahu was one of the earliest iwi to be pulled into the expanding New South Wales frontier, colonial settlement itself came relatively late to the Ngāi Tahu takiwā. Colonists did not begin to settle in the Canterbury region in any significant way until 1850 when Ngāi Tahu were quickly outnumbered by colonists who began to arrive en masse at Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour). The newcomers founded the burgeoning city of Christchurch, and fanned out across the Canterbury plains, assuming control of land and resources that had sustained Ngāi Tahu whānui for generations. Ngāi Tahu were hemmed in on Māori reserves which were generally inadequate in size and quality. The CPG archives provide evidence of the economic marginalisation and poverty that subsequently defined the colonial encounter for most Ngāi Tahu families and villages in the Canterbury West Coast region, and indeed throughout the Ngāi Tahu takiwā.

The CPG archives are overwhelmingly focused on colonial settler activity. Their limited reference to tangata whenua reflects the Provincial Government's low prioritisation of Ngāi Tahu affairs. The mounting impacts of colonisation are

evident in documents that record the progressive erosion of Māori land for roading and railways, and the impacts of settler farming practices on tribal mahinga kai through the drainage of swamps and the redirection of waterways. Three of the ten large-scale land purchases by which Ngāi Tahu lands were extinguished between 1844 and 1864 took place in the Canterbury West Coast region during the Provincial Government's tenure – Akaroa in 1856, North Canterbury in 1857, and Arahura in 1860. While these transactions were conducted by central government officials on behalf of the British Crown, important documents such as maps, correspondence, and annotated copies of records related to these land purchases are among the CPG archives. The intersection of central and provincial government responsibilities regarding Māori land is also evident in documentation related to Ngāi Tahu land claims.

Census records collected in 1857 from Ngāi Tahu villages such as Wairewa, Akaroa, Taumutu, Rāpaki, and Kaiapoi provide an invaluable source of the names of Ngāi Tahu tipuna and information including literacy status, religious affiliation, land holdings, stock holdings, and cultivations. But perhaps the most powerful insights to the experiences of Ngāi Tahu whānui in the Canterbury West Coast region during the Provincial Government period may be found in the correspondence files. These documents record direct interactions between Ngāi Tahu individuals and officials and include formal petitions, letters of protest at the injustice of dog taxes and rates, requests for assistance with the establishment of churches and schools, requests for additional reserves and resting places, and other day to day transactions. The astuteness, staunchness, and tenacity of the Ngāi Tahu leadership shines through in this correspondence. Many of the letters are English translations prepared for the Ngāi Tahu authors by Pākehā intermediaries (notably James West Stack), but others are written in the original te reo Māori. The archives include correspondence signed by Ngāi Tahu leaders including Pita Te Hori, Hoani Paratene, Hākopa Te Ata o Tū, Tarawhata, Matiaha Tiramorehu, Wi Naihira, Ihaia Tainui, and Natanahira Waruwarutu.

The CPG documents dealing with Ngāi Tahu matters constitute a small subset of the broader collection of CPG archives nominated for inclusion on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. These documents contribute to Ngāi Tahu understandings of ourselves and of the historical and cultural impacts of colonisation on our people in the Canterbury West Coast region. As such, they are archives of tribal significance.

Tā Tipene O'Regan ONZ CRSNZ

Chair

Te Pae Kōrako (Archive Advisory Group) for the Ngāi Tahu Archive

May 2023

[Original testimonial submitted separately]

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.

Archives New Zealand Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga, on behalf of the government and people of New Zealand

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.

Joanna Condon, Regional Archivist, Christchurch Office

Archives New Zealand Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga
15 Harvard Avenue
Wigram
Christchurch 8042

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.

Crown asset under the Public Records Act 2005

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

The Canterbury Provincial Government Archives are open access records. Public access to the physical records is free of charge – at the Christchurch Regional Office of Archives New Zealand, and those which have been digitised are accessible free of charge on the Archives New Zealand finding aid. Digitisation on demand, a charged service, is available for all undigitised records.

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?

All the records are over 100 years old, and out of Crown Copyright -

<https://www.iponz.govt.nz/about-ip/copyright/crown-copyright/>

Digitised items on the Archives New Zealand online finding aid are covered by the "Creative Commons BY 2.0 license", which allows sharing and adapting, provided that images are appropriately referenced -

<https://www.archives.govt.nz/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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5.2 Custodian	The custodian(s) of the documentary heritage has been consulted: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Ngāi Tahu Archive have been consulted

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.	The Canterbury Provincial Government archives are appropriately housed in horizontal (file) archives boxes, phase boxes and map cabinets and stored within the climate-controlled and monitored Christchurch repository of Archives New Zealand. Risks to the records are mitigated by strict environmental parameters used for their storage, which are constantly monitored and subject to preservation policies and international standards. Access to the records is provided via the Christchurch Regional Office's public Reading Room and subject to Reading Room guidelines to mitigate preservation and security risks. The digital copies of series 28231, 20435, and 20410 are held as preservation masters within the Government Digital Archive.

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 unescomow.org.nz to describe why the documentary heritage has been inscribed on the New Zealand Register and given UNESCO recognition.	The Canterbury Provincial Government archives document 24 years of dynamic change in Canterbury and the West Coast brought about by the rapid colonisation of the region, from the introduction of federal-style provincial government throughout Aotearoa New Zealand in 1853, to its abolition from 1875-77. The records form the largest and most complete extant record of provincial government in New Zealand and were also comparatively well-described by the mid-20 th century - making them the most accessible and therefore most used of the provincial archives. They are an outstanding example of colonial recordkeeping, and more importantly, an essential testament to both the overwhelming impact of colonisation on Ngāi Tahu iwi and their determined engagement with the provincial government. The CPG archives also give a comprehensive and

detailed view of settler life in the formative years of the settlement, and provide a significant record of the West Coast goldrush and its attendant communities, an area for which there is a notable lack of archives. While doing all this, they document in detail the foundation and growth of Ōtautahi/Christchurch, New Zealand's second largest city.

Section 8

Inscription to a UNESCO Memory of the World register provides an opportunity to promote the importance of documentary heritage. We shall provide you with a branded 'tile' to use on websites / social media and in catalogues.

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.

Promotion of documentary heritage

If the nomination is successful, Archives New Zealand will share and promote the CPG Archives on:

Our online channel -

<https://www.archives.govt.nz/discover-our-stories>

Our social media channels

He Kohinga Mahara - Archives New Zealand's quarterly newsletter

The Department of Internal Affairs intranet

Other opportunities as they present themselves

Section 9

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.

Permission to use visual documentation

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

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

Declaration of Authority

Name: Caroline Etherington

Date: 31 May 2023