

ARCHIFACTS
JUNE 2016

ARCHI FACTS

Jacqueline Davidson
Jared Davidson
Suzanne Goss
Theresa Graham
Leah Johnston
Michael Pringle
David Retter

ARCHIFACTS
JUNE 2016

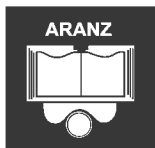
ARCHI

Jacqueline Davidson
Jared Davidson
Suzanne Goss
Theresa Graham
Leah Johnston
Michael Pringle
David Retter

FACTS

**Journal of the Archives
and Records Association
of New Zealand**

June 2016



Archifacts

Editor: Shannon Wellington

Editorial Committee:

*Gillian Oliver, Susan Skudder,
Mark Crookston, Janine Delaney,
Geordy Muir, Erin Kimber*

Reviews Editor: Belinda Battley

*Archifacts is published twice-yearly,
in Winter and Summer. Articles and
correspondence should be addressed
to the editor at:*

PO Box 11553

Wellington 6142

*Or submitted electronically to the
Archifacts editor, via the Archives and
Records Association of New Zealand
(ARANZ) home page: www.aranz.org.nz*

*Intending contributors can obtain style
guidelines at the above site.*

Printed by Uniprint, Dunedin

© ARANZ 2016

ISSN 0303-7940

Objects of the Association

The objects of the Association shall be:

- i To foster the care, preservation and proper use of archives and records, both public and private, and their effective administration.
- ii To arouse public awareness of the importance of records and archives and in all matters affecting their preservation and use, and to co-operate or affiliate with any other bodies in New Zealand or elsewhere with like objects.
- iii To promote the training of archivists, records keepers, curators, librarians and others by the dissemination of specialised knowledge and by encouraging the provision of adequate training in the administration and conservation of archives and records.
- iv To encourage research into problems connected with the use, administration and conservation of archives and records and to promote the publication of the results of this research.
- v To promote the standing of archives institutions.
- vi To advise and support the establishment of archives services throughout New Zealand.
- vii To publish a journal at least once a year and other publications in furtherance of these objects.

Membership

Membership of the Association is open to any individual or institution interested in fostering the objects of the Association. Subscription rates are:

Within New Zealand: \$55 (personal), \$35 (students), \$95 (institutions)

Overseas: NZ\$85 (personal), NZ\$65 (student), NZ\$130 (institutions)

Applications to join the Association, membership renewals and correspondence on related matters should be addressed to:

The Membership Secretary, ARANZ
PO Box 11553
Manners Street
Wellington 6142
New Zealand

Contents

Introduction	9
ARTICLES	
David Retter <i>A Chronology of Archives Keeping in New Zealand in 2016</i>	15
Theresa Graham <i>ARANZ at Forty</i>	61
Suzanne Goss <i>The Future for GLAM Sector Professionals</i>	63
GETTING TO KNOW YOU	
Michael Pringle <i>Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand</i>	69
BOOK REVIEWS	
Jacqueline Davidson <i>The No-Nonsense Guide to Archives and Recordkeeping</i> (Margaret Crockett)	73
Jared Davidson <i>Outcasts of the Gods?</i> <i>The Struggle over Slavery in Maori New Zealand</i> (Hazel Petri)	75
Leah Johnstone <i>A History of New Zealand Women</i> (Barbara Brookes)	78
Notes on Contributors	81

Introduction

Shannon Wellington

Happy 40th birthday ARANZ

Forty years ago at the Annual Conference of the Library Association (New Zealand), a resolution was passed to establish a bulletin for the voice of the archives and record keeping profession in New Zealand. Rather than summarising the birth of *Archifacts* in my own words, I have included Stuart Strachan's first editorial. Stuart's words of course, provide a marvellous foundation for understanding the establishment and ethos which was at the heart of this publication.

ARCHIFACTS

**Bulletin of the Archives Committee
of the New Zealand Library Association.**

NO. 1 APRIL 1974

HOCKEN LIBRARY, DUNEDIN

INTRODUCING ARCHIFACTS

Archives must be one of the very few fields in this land of bulletins that has not had its own journal, bulletin, newsletter or whatever. The deficiency is now made good and this first issue of *Archifacts* appears in fulfilment of a resolution passed at a meeting of the archivists and interested librarians held during the recent Annual Conference of the Library Association. Its title is sort of a double pun: I did consider Acid Free, as emphasising conservation and conducive to a good tone, but decided it might lead to police raids which would be inconvenient. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide a regular and formal link between New Zealand archivists, manuscript librarians and other interested persons by facilitating the free exchange of information concerning archives and manuscripts in this country. In particular it is hoped to give regular news of the work of the Archives Committee, who organise it is. Subsequent issues will probably

not be as large as this first one, but New Zealand Collections, book reviews, accessions and news notes should provide a good staple, even when hard news is lacking. A conservation column is a possibility, as also is letters from readers. It is not intended that *Archifacts* should carry long articles of the kind that would normally appear in New Zealand Libraries or Archives and Manuscripts. Northern readers must excuse the Dunedin bias of this first issue, but the remedy lies in their own hands and all contributions in keeping with what has been outlined above, and anything else, will be warmly welcomed. Indeed, they must come if *Archifacts* is to survive at all, as the editor absolutely refuses to write the whole of every issue. The address is: c/- Hocken Library, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin.

Note for periodical Librarians: *Archifacts* will appear quarterly in March, June, September and December of each year. It will be numbered sequentially.

S.R. Strachan
for the Committee.

On this, the 40th anniversary of the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand, I would like to reiterate Stuart's call for contributions. *Archifacts* is a forum for the record keeping sector in New Zealand and the *Archifacts* Editorial Committee are always happy to hear ideas, receive content and welcome feedback. I am sure that the regional Dunedin bias to which Stuart referred has come and gone, no doubt currently with entirely new predisposed regional focus; through accident rather than design, five of the current editorial committee reside in the Wellington region!

Content for this issue includes a timely reminder of significant events and changes in the New Zealand record keeping sector over the last 175 years. David Retter has revised and updated *A Chronology of Archives Keeping in New Zealand* bringing us up to the year 2016. This chronology, last published in 1996, provides an important overview of key historical (and current) events that have helped shape and influenced the archives (and related) sectors' in New Zealand.

When we look forward to the next 40 years, there are of course both challenges and opportunities on the horizon. Our student contribution by Suzanne Goss considers the concept of GLAM collectivism; that ubiquitous space where the commonalities between our galleries, libraries, archives and museums take on a life of their own, forging new frontiers, creating a homogeneous entity and a singular GLAMorous identity. Undeniably

we have much to learn and share with each other, undeniably the core mandates under which we operate can also differ greatly. Suzanne's contribution touches on these commonalities, and discusses the role of physical space, technology and its impact on the way we as archivists, recordkeepers, librarians and curators view our institutions, organisation and communities.

Theresa Graham, current President of ARANZ reflects on the role of our organisation in light of our 40th anniversary, and our *Getting to Know You* feature reminds us of the important work and resources organisations provide in bringing together and managing research materials; Michael Pringle introduces us to the resources housed and cared for by the Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand.

This issue also features three quite different book reviews, *A History of New Zealand Women* by Barbara Brookes, *The No-Nonsense Guide to Archives and Recordkeeping* by Margaret Crockett and *Outcasts of the Gods?: The Struggle over Slavery in Māori New Zealand* by Hazel Petrie.

Last, but certainly not least, at the end of this editorial you will find a draft programme for the ARANZ 40th, 2016 Symposium. This will be held in Wellington on Thursday the 25th and Friday the 26th of August. The title for this Symposium is ARANZ 40 – My past is my present is my future. This comes from the Maori Whakatauki: *Kia whakatōmuri te haere whakamua*

My past is my present is my future
I walk backwards into the future
with my eyes fixed on my past.

We encourage all of you to come along, network, catch-up with colleagues, hear from our guest speakers, attend the A&D workshop or take a tour and, most importantly, party like it's 1976. Registrations for this event will open shortly, please keep an eye on NZ-Records and the ARANZ website for updates.

Ngā mihi

ARANZ Symposium - Draft Programme

Thursday 25th August 2016

8.00am – 9.00am	Registration
9.00am – 12.00pm	Arrangement & Description Workshop
9.00am – 12.00pm	Curatorial Tour of Alexander Turnbull Library
12.00pm – 12.30pm	Self-catered Lunch
12.30pm – 3.00pm	SIG – Collecting Special Interest Group Meeting
12.30pm – 3.00PM	SIG – School Archives Special Interest Group Meeting
3.00pm – 4.30pm	SIG – Religious Archives Special Interest Group Meeting
4.30pm – 5.30pm	AGM (At the National Library)
6.00pm – 8.00pm	Beer SIG (In town)
8.00pm -	Informal Dinner Arrangements

ARANZ Symposium - Draft Programme

Friday 26th August 2016

8.00am – 9.00am	Registration
9.00am – 9.15am	Welcome
9.15am – 9.50am	Peter Miller – "Ingenuity, Persistence and Hard Labour: Impressions of the Forty Years of ARANZ."

	This paper will deal with the beginnings of the Association and then survey some of the highs and lows during the period since its formation. (25min talk - 10 min questions)
9.50am – 10.25am	Kay Sanderson – “<i>Archifacts</i> - The publication that makes and records a community.” Publication, agent, record - Kay draws on emerging humanities and archival science theories to reflect on <i>Archifacts</i>’ roles, functionality, and potential trajectories for development. (25min talk - 10 min questions)
10.25am – 11.00am	Morning Tea
11.00am – 12.00pm	Dr Gillian Oliver – “Recordkeeping Informatics.” Introducing a new conceptual base for recordkeeping in the 21st century.
12.00pm – 1.00pm	Catered Lunch
1.00pm – 2.30pm	Panel discussion – “Māori archives, networks and researchers.” TBC
2.30pm – 3.00pm	Afternoon Tea
3.00pm – 3.20pm	Jessica Moran – “Born Digital in New Zealand.” Report on the preliminary results of a National Library survey of the current status of born digital collections in archives, library special collections, and other cultural heritage institutions in New Zealand.
3.20pm – 4.45pm	Panel discussion – “Community archives at the heart? A health check.” In his 2008 article, the British archivist Gerry Slater placed community archives at the very centre of the sector: Community archives are not merely a desirable facet of the wider picture that constitutes archives today, but rather they sit at the heart of what archives are and how they relate to individuals, community, and to modern society as a whole.
4.45pm – 5.00pm	Wrap up of Symposium.
6.00pm – 8.00pm	ARANZ 40 Cocktail Party (1976 theme)



Jane Bezar, Colin Smith, Chrissy Evered, and Colin Evered. Further negatives of the Evening Post newspaper. Ref: EP/1973/1052/7A-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23094923>



ARANZ

Archives and Records Association
of New Zealand

ARANZ Symposium Cocktails and Canapés | Celebrate our 40th

6-8ish pm

Friday 26th August

Ground Floor
National Library of New Zealand

Dig out the 70's threads, prizes for best dressed



A Chronology of Archives Keeping in New Zealand to 2016

David Retter

This chronology is intended to delineate the principal events in the history of archives keeping in New Zealand, during the first 175 years of organised European settlement. In particular, it traces the emergence of a national archives system, illustrates the development of other fields of archives, records and manuscripts keeping, through to the more recent emergence of electronic forms of record-keeping. We hope it will also serve to mark the growth of awareness of the importance of archives, and of perceptions and responses to issues relating to archives-keeping. Lastly, it indicates some of the milestones along the route to an archivist profession in New Zealand.

The first version of this chronology, published in *New Zealand Archivist*, Autumn/March 1992, was based on work done by Cheryl Campbell (Simes) in 1983, with additional material by Rosemary Collier, Mary Donald, Caroline Etherington, Judith Hornabrook, Margaret and David Retter, Frank Rogers, Cheryl Simes, and Mark Stevens (who acted as editor and compiler).

A revised and updated version, edited by David Retter, appeared in *New Zealand Archivist*, Winter/June 1996.

This latest version contains new and updated entries as a result of further research by the editor, together with suggestions from many friends and colleagues, notably work done by David Colquhoun on the early history of Government archives and record-keeping and writings by Rosemary Collier and Judith Hornabrook. Brief references to sources have been added and some overseas events are included to provide context.

Among the stories of fire and decay, readers will find tales of optimism, vision and hard work that have led us to where we are today.

Please contact the editor if there are any errors or omissions, and they will be considered for inclusion in any re-publication.

David C Retter
dcretter@clear.net.nz

The Chronology

1838

- Public Record Office Act passed in England, establishing the Public Record Office (PRO). There was no 'right to consult' the records freely for scholarly purposes until 1852, despite the Act's intention of enabling public access.

1839

- The New Zealand Company, planning the model settlement of 'Britannia' to be founded at Port Nicholson (Wellington), included a 'Public Record Office' among the principal public buildings envisaged.

1840

- Instruction accompanied Captain William Hobson RN, who became New Zealand's first Governor, that he was to provide for the security of the colonial records. Hobson's despatch (15 October) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies refers to documents including English and Māori versions of the Treaty of Waitangi..." The originals of these documents are preserved amongst the archives of the colony."
- In June, Willoughby Shortland became Registrar of Records.

1841

- Shortland was officially designated Colonial Secretary in March 1841; the Colonial Secretary (to 1907) then the successor official, the Minister of Internal Affairs, were nominally responsible for the care of public archives.

1842

- A fire (4 April) in the wooden cottage in Official Bay, Auckland, housing the office of the Surveyor-General together with those of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, Commissioners of Claims and Collector of Customs, destroyed many official records but the Treaty of Waitangi and Seal of the Colony were saved from the flames by the Clerk of Records, George Eliot Elliott (*NZ Gazette & Wellington Spectator*, 30 April 1842, p3). The Treaty documents were then apparently kept in an iron safe in Auckland until 1865, then handed to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, for safe-keeping.
- The Postmaster-General, William Connell, was appointed Registrar of Records (3 October).

1847

- On 14 May, the Clerk of Records, George Eliot Eliott and George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, wrote a memo complaining about conditions in their office. They stated that the building was cold and leaked and that records were being damaged by water and mould in the winter; their request that a stove and chimney be installed was approved.

1848

- Births & Deaths Registration Act began civil registration in New Zealand and committed the government to systematic permanent retention of records on a significant scale.

1853

- Canterbury Provincial Council passed the Public Record Office Ordinance, creating the Office and the position of Keeper of the Public Records. First mooted at the opening of the session (*Lyttelton Times*, 1 October 1853, p6). Principal duties were to accept the deposit, ensure the safe custody of, and supervise lawful access to, specified categories of provincial government records. First Keeper: James Spowers (*Canterbury Provincial Gazette*, 21 December 1853; *Lyttelton Times*, 24 December 1853, p6). Ten Keepers are attested during 1853-1876, including the provincial political heavyweights Henry Tancred (*Canterbury Provincial Gazette*, 7 August 1855; *Lyttelton Times*, 8 August 1855, p4); Joseph Brittan (*Canterbury Provincial Gazette*, 29 November 1856; *Lyttelton Times*, 17 May 1856, p7); Thomas Cass, appointed March 1858 (*Lyttelton Times*, 24 March 1858, p4); Thomas William Maude, appointed November 1859 (*Star*, 6 April 1905, p1); Augustus Frederick Noel Blakiston (*Press*, 25 June 1864, p2; 23 November 1870, p2); and John Ollivier. The Office was swept away with the abolition of the provincial governments in 1876.

1854

- Colonial Secretary commented (29 September) on the “very inadequate accommodation for keeping the records of the colony”.

1858

- General Assembly Library created to serve Members of Parliament.

1862

- Wreck of the steamer *White Swan* (29 June) carrying 12 crates of government records and books from Auckland to Wellington. Although salvaged from the hold while the vessel was aground, no boats could be spared to take them ashore and Captain Harper ordered them to be thrown overboard. Most drifted away on the out-going tide, though two crates floated ashore, one containing Postmaster-General records. Some records of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Auditor and General Assembly were lost (*Wellington Independent*, 4 July 1862, p30).

"Mr. Fox offered £150 to get the public documents out of the hold; but as soon as they were had upon deck a sea washed them overboard." (*Colonist*, 4 July 1862, p2).

"We are happy to say that owing to the quantity sent down by previous opportunities, the loss of public documents is not so great as was at first reported. The bulk consists of a portion of the printed papers intended to be laid before both houses, of which the copies reserved for the blue books are at Auckland. Among the original documents lost, there are a letter book or two, some recent correspondence, the audited accounts, and a few other papers of no very great practical value. [The correspondence of the Government for three years; and all the patents granted since the foundation of the colony are among these.] Nearly everything that is lost can be replaced, and the Assembly will probably not be put to much greater inconvenience than having to await the *Lord Worsley's* arrival from Auckland, with duplicates of all the printed and substitutes for many of the other documents. Fortunately, the *Lord Worsley* was within a few hours of starting for Auckland when the news of the accident to the 'White Swan' reached us, and the Speakers took upon themselves the responsibility of directing the offices there, to use every exertion to supply the anticipated deficiencies by the *Lord Worsley's* return on the 15th." (*Daily Southern Cross*, 15 July 1862, p3).

1863

- When 24 cases of Patent Office records arrived from England on the *Claramont*, it drew attention to the fact that Auckland had no safe storage accommodation for public records. "There is no fire-proof building in which to preserve the records of the colony ... There is no building in which the valuable donations to hand per *Claramont*, can be deposited for reference; and when the *Josephine*

arrives, with her addition to the store of literary wealth which has been bestowed upon the Colony by the liberality of the Imperial Government, and the learned societies of England, the difficulty will be increased. ... they contain the specifications of the English Patent Office, all the Admiralty Charts, the records and history of the different regiments of the British Army, transactions of the Asiatic, Geological, Botanical, and Horticultural Societies, and ... of all the other scientific societies of the day; like-wise contributions from the Treasury, and from all the Public Offices and Departments of State, and from the British Museum ... We make an imperative demand, therefore, for the erection of a building to be used as a public library, and where, in the meantime, the records and statutes of the Colony would be tolerably safe from the risk of fire, and the attacks of rats, which often play such havoc with our State papers." ('Want of Public Buildings', *Daily Southern Cross*, 27 March 1863, p3).

1870

- Land Transfer Act introduced the Torrens registration system for land title to New Zealand and committed the government to large-scale retention of land records of permanent value.

1872

- Fire in Auckland Provincial Government buildings; many records were lost including practically all of the records of the Superintendent's Office, together with all the correspondence and minutes of the Executive Council (*NZ Herald*, 21 November 1872, p2).
- Commission (William Gisborne and Charles Knight) appointed "to enquire into the mode of keeping and providing for the safe custody and protection of the records of the Colony". No action resulted.

1875

- Improvements made to the Government Buildings in Blenheim, including safes for Provincial plan records. It was estimated that it would cost £50-60,000 to replace them if they were destroyed. The Land Transfer Office was also relocated there (*Marlborough Express*, 27 February 1875, p7).

1876

- Government Buildings, and some two dozen other buildings, in Blenheim, destroyed by fire (2 November). "The new brick safes

erected at the rear of the Government Buildings for the Land Transfer and Survey department maintained their name; the former losing nothing but stationery, all the books, deeds, etc. being intact. The Survey department has saved all the original maps and plans of the Province, but the working sheets or squares which are copies from the originals, were destroyed, and this will represent a considerable loss. All the accounts belonging to the Borough Council were burnt in the Provincial Treasurer's Office, as well as the records of his own and the Auditor which were kept there in a safe which proved to be utterly worthless. All the Supreme Court papers, records, bills of sale registry, as well as those in the Resident Magistrate's Departments and Post Office [and Customs Office] were totally destroyed, as were the records of sundry County Boards ..." ('Great Fire in Blenheim', *Marlborough Express*, 4 November 1876, p6). "For years to come papers and records will be wanted, and it will be remembered that they were burnt in the great fire of 1876." (*Marlborough Express*, 8 November 1876, p5, also 'Inquest on the late fire', *Marlborough Express*, 18 November 1876, p6).

1877

- First published version of the Treaty of Waitangi, together with the Declaration of Independence (1835), was issued by the Government Printing Office, as photo-lithographs. The original documents were then placed in storage in the basement of the old Government Buildings, Wellington.

1882

- "It is asserted by the Wellington papers that no adequate provision, we might almost say no provision, without the qualifying adjective is made in the Government Buildings for the preservation of our public documents from destruction by fire, and if those huge buildings did catch fire it would be a simple impossibility to get out papers, however valuable... It is, therefore, imperative that our public records should be placed in safer custody than at present." (*Hawke's Bay Herald*, 13 October 1882, p2).

1884

- In the House of Representatives (17 September), John Holmes, the member for Christchurch South, asked if the government intended to introduce a Bill for the protection of public documents (principally

against unauthorised destruction by Ministers). Sir Julius Vogel (Colonial Treasurer) responded that such a Bill "... might be fitly termed a Bill to abolish waste-paper baskets, and it would be dangerous for any member of the Government to tear up a single scrap of paper". The government had no such intention.

1887

- Wellington Post Office fire (28 April) destroys Post Office records and Friendly Societies' Department records (*Auckland Star*, 29 April 1887, p5).
- Sir George Grey (Governor 1845-1853 & 1861-1868; Premier 1877-1879) presented a large collection of books and manuscripts, particularly relating to Māori history and culture, to the Auckland Public Library. Further gifts followed until his death in 1898.

1888

- Mr Richard Monk (MHR) asked that the Premier negotiate with the NSW Government for the repatriation of records relating to New Zealand (*Auckland Star*, 17 August 1888, p3).
- Sir John Hall (MHR) asked the Government to ensure that a collection of records held by the Colonial Office relating to New Zealand be collated (*Auckland Star*, 18 August 1888, p3).
- It was suggested that the recent installation of electric lights in the Government Printing Office should be extended to the Government Buildings nearby. "In view of the fact that the buildings are of wood, and contain colonial records of enormous importance, it is rather surprising that some steps have not been taken ere now to minimise the risk of destruction by fire, arising from the use of gas and other descriptions of light." (*Auckland Star*, 9 January 1888, p5).

1889

- Edward Tregear urged a formal archives programme and storage facility for the Colony, in two articles ('A New Zealand Record Office', *Monthly Review*, August 1889, pp392-395; 'The Archives of New Zealand', December 1890, pp622-625).

1890

- Government Printing Office building destroyed by fire (8 October). The old wooden office in Thorndon Quay, Wellington, was completely destroyed; fortunately, the presses had already been moved to new

brick premises across the road. Even so, the losses included Survey Department photographic apparatus, printing paper and over a thousand lithograph stones. "The Customs Department have saved a large number of registers, but others have been charred, and it is doubtful whether they will be fit for reference. Treasury vouchers for very many years past ... have been greatly damaged." Thousands of books were also destroyed including 1,200 volumes of White's *Ancient History of the Māori* and 1,000 volumes of Grey's *Polynesian Mythology* (*Evening Post*, 8 October 1890, p2).

1892

- Polynesian Society was established and began collecting, collating and publishing Māori manuscripts; that collection is now housed in the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington.

1893

- Survey records of the New Zealand Company, damaged by long storage in a damp strong-room in the Lands Department at Wellington, were destroyed in a cleanup. One bundle was temporarily saved and transcribed by an interested bystander, William Heywood Trimble, later Hocken Librarian.

1895

- Towards the end of 1895, James Izett, a clerk at Parliament, was appointed to work in the Colonial Secretary's Department, binding the inward letters for preservation. He also began listing the records of some departments and continued on this work for several years (*Press*, 11 January 1896, p7).

1898

- Questions were asked in Parliament about who Mr Izett was and what he was doing, as he was always seen about the building ('The Government Historiographer', *Star*, 21 July 1898, p1). The task, described as "compiling the national records and leaving them in a position that the history of the colony could be written from records that they know to be authentic", continued for several years (*Otago Daily Times*, 21 July 1898, p3). In reply to Mr Smith (MHR), Seddon indicated that the records would be made "open to anyone who made a proper application for permission to peruse them" (*Auckland Star*, 2 September 1898, p2).

- Records disposal schedule prepared for records of the House of Representatives submitted to the Speaker for approval, by the Clerk of the House, Henry Otterson. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. There is no record of a decision to adopt or reject it.
- Otago Early Settlers' Association formed and its museum (now Toitū Otago Settlers' Museum) began collecting papers and photographs to document the history of Otago Province.

1900

- Augustus Hamilton wrote (26 January) to the Premier, Richard Seddon, lobbying for better care for the archives of the Hawke's Bay Provincial Government.
- Correspondence between the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Speaker, about the weeding of some parliamentary documents (*New Zealand Archivist*, Winter/June 1993; vol4 no 2, pp6-8).

1901

- Following the filming of the Royal Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York by a Salvation Army film crew from Melbourne, Colonel William Peart wrote to the Premier, Seddon, suggesting that "... the negatives could be placed among the archives of the history of the state so that at any future period the scenes which took place could be reproduced with the actuality of life and movement". Although some of this film has survived and has been conserved by the New Zealand Film Archive, the suggestion was officially ignored.
- In the House of Representatives, Mr Richard Monk (Waitemata) asked the government about the possible acquisition of archives in New South Wales relating to New Zealand, a question he said he had first raised in 1888. Seddon replied that obtaining copies might be possible. Monk further asked what progress had been made in collating the early records of the Colony. Seddon replied that he believed it was "well up to the fifties" (*New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, 19 September 1901, vol 118, pp620-621).
- Mr E G Allen (Waikouaiti) asked the Minister of Public Works if he would erect a fire-proof strong-room next to the Government Buildings to accommodate the public records of the Colony. He mentioned serious fires in Auckland and also in Blenheim which had destroyed public records. The minister, Mr Hall-Jones, responded that the Government was erecting new Railways Department offices close by that may provide some accommodation, but pointed out

that the Government Buildings had a strong-room on each floor (*NZPD*, 20 September 1901, vol 118, p651).

1902

- Fire completely destroys the Government Buildings in Tauranga and along with it, the local records of the Resident Magistrates' Court, Native Court, Wardens' Court, Post Office & Telegraph Department, Public Trustee, Customs Department, Lands & Survey Department and Registrar of Electors; Borough and Council records were also lost. (*Wanganui Chronicle*, 18 November 1902, p5).

1903

- Dr Hocken spent "two to three months" examining and listing all the records of the New Zealand Company at the Public Record Office, London. On completion, he strongly suggested to the Colonial Office that the records, which were those of a private company, be sent to New Zealand (they arrived in 1909) (*Otago Witness*, 11 August 1909, p58).

1906

- Augustus Hamilton, now Director of the Dominion Museum, wrote to the Colonial Secretary, deploring the lack of care for government records and advocating the construction of a reinforced concrete records office, under the care of a Director of Colonial Records. No action resulted.
- Question asked in the House of Representatives about negotiating for the return of Māori manuscripts which Sir George Grey had deposited in South Africa, during his term there as Governor (*NZPD*, 12 September 1906, vol 137, p501).

1907

- Parliament Buildings' fire (there had already been two small outbreaks in 1898) caused extensive losses including most Native Department records (including inward letters, 1840-1891) and Legislative Council records, standing orders, etc. The Treaty of Waitangi sheets are said to have been saved by being thrown out a window of the burning building. The General Assembly Library wing survived. "When it is remembered that the building just destroyed was for years the 'safe deposit' of all the valuable archives of New Zealand, it becomes apparent that some more efficient structure than

this class of building is required for the conduct of our Government business. Fortunately, the valuable library and records, whose value is beyond price, since they could not be replaced, are intact." ('The Lesson of the Fire', *Free Lance*, 14 December 1907, p6). Concern was expressed in the newspapers about the safety of records in the wooden Government Buildings. (*Star*, 27 December 1907, p4). An anonymous threat had been made to burn the building down (not the first, apparently, due to the fact that all the Police fingerprint records were stored there) and extra security was mounted (*Hawera & Normanby Star*, 13 December 1907, p5).

- Dr Thomas Morland Hocken's collection of books and manuscripts given to the University of Otago (having first been offered in 1897; *NZ Herald*, 5 April 1897, p6), and became the nucleus of the Hocken Library.
- Interview with Dr Robert McNab concerning the losses in the Parliamentary fire. The loss of copies of NSW records was mitigated by having duplicates, and, in his view, losses were minimal. However, his collection of reference works transferred to the building the day before the fire, was destroyed. ('Dr McNab's Historical Records', *Press*, 12 December 1907, p8).

1908

- First volume of *Historical Records of New Zealand* by Dr McNab published (volume two was published in 1914), containing both published and archival records relating to the European discovery, exploration and the early history of New Zealand, 1642-1842.
- Cabinet again considered Hamilton's 1906 proposals but made no recommendations.

1909

- Internal Affairs Department set up a store of old government records in the Alexandra Barracks on Mt. Cook, Wellington, and Hamilton drew up plans to use the building as an archives repository. Among the records received were New Zealand Company duplicates from the Public Record Office, London, which Hocken had begun negotiating for in 1903. "Speaking of the New Zealand Company's records recently received in Wellington from the Colonial Office, the Hon. D Buddo said to a *Dominion* reporter that he would strongly advise old settlers, especially Wellingtonians, to visit the Museum and look through the documents, as they would find much to interest them relating to

the old families of the district. He felt that the public owed much gratitude to Messrs A. Hamilton, A. H. Turnbull, and C. A. Ewen, who had gone through the papers and compiled a valuable report upon them; also to Dr Hocken for his carefully prepared catalogue, which was the means of drawing attention to the documents, and had greatly lightened the labours of the investigators in Wellington. Even as it was, their task was no light one, as the documents amounted to about a ton and a half in weight. None of the papers will be destroyed, but those which are not exhibited or bound for reference will be lodged in the Mount Cook storage rooms under the supervision of the director of the Dominion Museum. Mr Buddo added that he had been advised that another two cases of documents connected with the early settlement of New Zealand had been found stored in London, and would be forwarded to New Zealand if desired. He had given instructions to have them sent out." (*Otago Witness*, 18 August 1909, p36).

- The 'National Historical Collection' was set up under the auspices of the Dominion Museum, guided by a sub-committee of the newly-created Board of Science and Art.
- In an interview given to the *Otago Witness* Dr Hocken claimed to have discovered the original sheets of the Treaty of Waitangi, "... buried in a heap of old papers and rubbish in a dungeon" underneath of the Government Buildings and damaged by water and rats. He did not give a date for this discovery, which has so far eluded confirmation from the records of the Department of Internal Affairs; but possibly 1907 or 1908 (*Otago Witness*, 11 August 1909, p58).
- Canterbury Museum sets up its Early Colonists' Department and begins to form a manuscripts collection (June).

1910

- Hocken Library officially opened on 23 March, shortly before Dr Hocken's death. W H Trimble is appointed the first Hocken Librarian.
- Series of seven articles by his wife, Annie E N Trimble, 'Raw material of history: the Hocken Library: a sketch of its contents' (*Evening Star*, 1 October-5 November 1910).
- "The possibility of the existence of valuable historic documents connected with the Native Department still remaining buried amidst the debris in the basement of the old Parliamentary Buildings, destroyed by fire nearly three years ago, was the subject of a report presented to the House by the Native Affairs Committee, with the

recommendation that the Government should take action. In the course of a discussion that ensued, the Hon. James Carroll, Native Minister, stated that it was a strange thing that these records had been in the cellars for years and years before the fire occurred, and they had never been required to be produced. The papers were mostly connected with the historic association of the native race away in the dim past. He had learned for the first time that morning there was a possibility of the papers being still there, but he was assured by the Minister for Public Works that the documents were most probably destroyed. He agreed that a search should be made." ('Buried records relative to Maori antiquity', *Northern Advocate*, 27 August 1910, p5). "Hon. J R McKenzie said that all cellars had been turned upside down in the search for documents and everything worth taking had been removed ..." (Oamaru Mail, 26 August 1910, Page 2).

- Mr John Fuller Jnr, of Fuller and Sons (film-makers), believing that "libraries of selected cinematograph films" should be established, wrote to the Director of the Dominion Museum, offering to "present unconditionally to each of the museums or controlling authority in the four chief cities of the Dominion a series of films depicting the funeral of the late King Edward VII... In years to come these scenes ... will still be of keen interest, educative or otherwise, and it should be a valuable thing to have them available as required". Some scraps of this film have survived.

1911

- Fire in the Stamps and Deeds Office, in an isolated wooden building behind the Government Buildings, Wellington, destroyed valuable records (*Otago Daily Times*, 15 September 1911, p5).
- George Russell, a member of the Library Committee of the General Assembly Library, has a resolution passed to establish a "manuscripts and historical section with the view of obtaining all possible original documents (or copies) dealing with the early history of the colony" and recommended that a special room be built. After a lengthy debate in Parliament and discussion with Augustus Hamilton of the Dominion Museum, a Dominion Historical Committee was set up (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, pp4-6).

1912

- Hunt Commission on the Public Service (which established the

modern non-political form of the New Zealand Public Service which endured until 1988) deplored the lack of adequate and safe accommodation for government archives and urged that provision be made for them. "The whole question of providing the necessary fireproof accommodation for the public records throughout the Dominion should, we, think, be looked into at once by experts, and the necessary steps taken for their proper protection without a day's delay longer than is absolutely necessary. If this is not done the result may be to the lasting regret of the Government and people of the Dominion." (*Evening Post*, 5 September 1912, p2).

- W H Trimble's *Catalogue of the Hocken Library, Dunedin* was published, organised principally by subject, including Dr Hocken's collection of manuscript material (*Otago Daily Times*, 8 November 1912, p7).

1913

- The Treaty sheets "torn by rats" were sent to Augustus Hamilton at the Dominion Museum to be "renovated as far as possible" (27 March). The work was carried out by Mr J McDonald.
- Board of Science and Art Act passed, which proposed a Dominion, Art, Scientific and Historical Library. However, any further action was stymied by Hamilton's death in October 1913 and the onset of the First World War (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p7).

1914

- Government outlines its intentions for the Museum, Art Gallery and 'Records Storage Depot' to be housed in the old Mt Cook Prison building. "I have two principal objects in view," said the Minister [Hon H D Bell, Minister of Internal Affairs]; "first, making provision for safeguard from fire and accident of the historical documents and records of the Dominion, and, second, the provision of a method for making those documents available for reference. There are stored in various offices, and in grave danger of destruction, such documents as the early deeds from the Maoris, records of the New Zealand Company, and, perhaps more important than all, records of the Native Land Committee and its proceedings. There are many other classes of records of as great interest and importance as those I have just referred to, which should be collated, indexed, stored, and made available for reference in the same manner as the Rolls are kept in England. For this purpose, there now exists an almost ideal building, of great strength, immune from danger by fire, constructed

in cells opening on to a hall on each story, so that the documents can be indexed and made available for reference on tables arranged in the halls. That is the building which was originally erected for the Mount Cook Prison. It is obvious that it is desirable that the Museum should be erected in close proximity to the Department of Historical Records." (*Evening Post*, 24 November 1914, p8).

1915

- The Treaty sheets were finally backed with linen and parchment, returned (in May) to Internal Affairs for storage in a tin box.
- Hamilton's successor, Allen Thomson, reaffirms the Dominion Museum's interest in collecting historical documents in his annual report (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p7).
- General Assembly Librarian, Charles Wilson, suggests that the General Assembly Library become a National Library, with a separate Department of Archives (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p7).

1916

- "A doubt was expressed by some members in the House yesterday afternoon as to the wisdom of storing Base Defence Records in the new iron building at the rear of Government Buildings. The Minister of Public Works (Hon W Fraser) assured the House, however, that the building had been erected with due regard to safety against fire, short of building it in brick or stone, that watchmen would be stationed there, and that all the necessary precautions had been taken." (*Evening Post*, 3 June 1916, p9; also *Dominion*, 5 June 1916, p8).
- Part of the General Assembly Library strong-room was set aside for storage of items collected for the National Historical Collection (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p9).

1917

- A public appeal for archival and printed material for the National Historical Collection was made by the Minister of Internal Affairs, G W Russell, in the form of a circular letter sent to over 1,000 individuals. Material sought included: State papers; personal papers of prominent men and women; busts, portraits, photographs; views of New Zealand; early maps and plans; minute books of societies, pre-1870; ships' logs and business records; early newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, ephemera; Māori manuscripts and, interestingly, "letters

written from the front during the present great European war" (*Auckland Star*, 17 March 1917, p10). However, little material of significance was received.

- On presentation of the annual report to Parliament of the Dominion Museum, members ask searching questions about the lack of protection for Māori sites and inadequate museum facilities. ('Historical Records: Members allege neglect', *Dominion*, 12 September 1917, p10).
- Canterbury Hall, Christchurch, containing the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association's offices was "destroyed together with a valuable library; but the books of records were saved." ('Great Blaze at Christchurch', *Nelson Evening Mail*, 12 November 1917, p5).
- During this time, the records of the New Zealand Company, Colonial Secretary, and Hawke's Bay Provincial Government are stored at the Mt Cook Barracks.

1918

- Army reclaims the Mt Cook (Alexandra) Barracks and the records are moved to the new Central Police Station and later to the basement of the General Assembly Library.
- Surviving archives of Marlborough, Nelson, Otago and Southland Provinces are brought to Wellington for storage in the Central Police Station basement (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p10).

1919

- An appeal for war diaries for the National Historical Collection met with little success.
- Department of Defence sets up a War Records Historical Branch, later the New Zealand War Records Section (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p12). The records collected remained unsorted and in 1930 the Department of Defence began destroying them but parts were rescued by the Controller of the Dominion Archives (Colquhoun, *Archifacts*, October 2005, p16).

1920

- Alexander Turnbull Library established, following Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull's death in 1918. He had bequeathed his collection of books, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, maps and artworks to the Crown, "to form the nucleus of a New Zealand National Collection". The first Librarian was Johannes C Andersen and the Library constituted an office of Internal Affairs until 1966 when it became part of the newly-

created National Library of New Zealand ('Turnbull Library opening next Monday', *Dominion*, 24 June 1920, p4; Official opening, *Evening Post*, 29 June 1920, p10).

- Board of Science and Art committee investigated the creation of a 'war museum' ('War trophies', *Evening Post*, 13 April 1920, p6; 23 June 1920, p6). There was also discussion about the progress of the National Historical Collection ('National Historical Collection', *Evening Post*, 23 June 1920, p6).

1921

- National Historical Collection transferred to the care of the Alexander Turnbull Library until 1926, the Library thus briefly becoming the 'Office of Public Records'.

1923

- Board of Māori Ethnological Research established and began to play a role in the collection and preservation of Māori manuscripts; collection now housed in the Alexander Turnbull Library.

1926

- Treaty of Waitangi stored in the strong-room of the Government Buildings (*Evening Post*, 5 February 1926, p8; *Auckland Star*, 1 June 1928, p7).
- General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church created a Committee on Early Records (allocation £20) to co-ordinate archival endeavours within the Church; now known as the Historical Records Committee. Not much success was achieved until after a revival in 1978 and the involvement of professional archivists in the initiatives of the Committee. This resulted in the appointment of an archivist (part-time) at Knox College, in 1984.
- Guy Hardy Scholefield, a former journalist, became Controller of Dominion Archives in addition to his principal post as Chief Librarian of the General Assembly Library. The extra title was the administrative solution to a question about the justification for a higher salary level, and an historical accident. While there was no separate archives staff or accommodation, a considerable quantity of government archives was gradually assembled from all over the country and housed in the attic of the General Assembly Library.
- The principle gradually came to be recognised that government records should not be destroyed without Scholefield's consent. In

fact, this was never seriously enforced and very large quantities of public records were destroyed in “cleanups”, especially during the period ca1930-1950.

- Scholefield published *Archives Bulletin No 1*, otherwise known as *Historical Sources and Archives in New Zealand*, the first general description of the public archives.
- W H Trimble *Two lectures on Dr Hocken and his historical collection*.

1927

- Mantell family collection of books and manuscripts donated to the Alexander Turnbull Library by Mrs Walter Mantell, Wellington (*Evening Post*, 27 May 1927, p10; 13 August 1927, p10).
- G H Scholefield commenced field surveys of archives, of central and local government, throughout New Zealand, from Warkworth to Invercargill, completed in 1929 ('Historical records', *Auckland Star*, 22 August 1929, p18).

1929

- Scholefield's address to the Science Congress, detailed the extent of records held as a result of his survey, which included printed Parliamentary and Provincial Government records and newspaper files. ('New Zealand archives: preservation of records: very few missing', *Auckland Star*, 26 January 1929, p12).

1931

- Napier Earthquake (3 February) caused losses of government district office and local council records.
- Transfer of the position of Dominion Archivist from Internal Affairs to Legislative Department control.

1933

- Cabinet decision (11 May) that Cabinet was “to be the controlling authority for the Dominion's archives”, arising from a controversy over the fate of Governor Hobson's papers donated by a family member in 1928 ('Dominion would value them', *Evening Post*, 25 September 1928, p8; also 'Family papers of our first Governor', *Evening Post*, 10 November 1928, p31).

1934

- Repair work was again undertaken on the Treaty sheets after their

“discovery” at Internal Affairs, following publicity surrounding the gift to the nation of the Busby House at Waitangi, by Lord Bledisloe in 1932.

- Munn-Barr Report, *New Zealand Libraries: a Survey of Conditions and Suggestions for their Improvement*, recommends the establishment of a national library service.

1936

- Eric Hall McCormick employed to work on the archives, but work was interrupted by his successive appointments as Editor of the New Zealand Centennial Publications and Secretary of the National Historical Committee, and finally Chief War Archivist.

1938

- Country Library Service established.

1939

- First *Union Catalogue of New Zealand Newspapers* published, compiled by G H Scholefield.
- New Zealand Founders' Society established. Its collection of manuscripts and printed items was transferred to the Alexander Turnbull Library in 1964.

1940

- New Zealand Centennial increased public interest in New Zealand history. The original Treaty of Waitangi sheets and other constitutional documents were exhibited publicly for the first time, at Waitangi, on 6 February.

1941

- McCormick was appointed to collect and collate archives generated by New Zealand forces fighting in the Middle East. A War Archives section was formed within the administrative organisation of 2NZEF. In December, the Treaty was returned to Internal Affairs and sent to the Public Trust Office in Masterton for war-time storage.

1942

- School Library Service established.

1944

- E H McCormick appointed Chief War Archivist.

1945

- War History Branch established within Internal Affairs, to manage the war archives and co-ordinate the writing of the official war histories: Brig-Gen Howard Kippenberger was the first Chief Historian. The Branch was renamed the Historical Publications Branch in 1968, and continues to the present day (as part of the Heritage Group, Ministry of Culture and Heritage).
- In October, the Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) was inaugurated through an agreement between the National Library of Australia and the Mitchell Library, Sydney, to microfilm records of Australian and Pacific interest held in the United Kingdom. The first reel of film was produced in 1948. Later partners included National Archives, the Alexander Turnbull Library, and some university libraries. The AJCP Office in London was closed in June 1993 and the last reel was received in 1997.
- School Library Service and Country Library Service were amalgamated to form the National Library Service.

1946

- E H McCormick produced a report on archives and a plan for future archival work, which was submitted to Internal Affairs and received general approval. It focused on proposals to undertake the appraisal of public records still not in archival custody, the arrangement and description of archives, and the importance of microfilming, including New Zealand-related archives held overseas.

1947

- Dominion Archives held 110m of archives in custody (many more records were under its supervision in the cellars of government buildings), and received 12 visits from researchers.
- Scholefield retired as Controller of Dominion Archives.
- McCormick resigned and went to an academic post at Auckland University College.
- Michael Wordsworth Standish seconded from the War History Branch to look after the archives.

1948

- Control of the Dominion Archives changed from the General Assembly Library to Internal Affairs, where it was placed with the War History Branch under the general supervision of John Cawte Beaglehole.

1949

- Dominion Archives saw an increase in staff (a research assistant and cadet) and accommodation (wooden war-surplus shed at Seaview, near Wellington).
- Frank H Rogers, who earlier in his career had been an archivist at the University of Bristol (UK), appointed Otago University Librarian, a position he held until 1956.
- The Treaty was briefly displayed in the Alexander Turnbull Library and in July was returned to Internal Affairs, stored in a metal cylinder.

1950

- Standish set out a policy on regional archives repositories for public archives, later embodied in the Archives Act 1957, but a lack of resources meant little was accomplished. However, public support for archives gathered momentum, the profile raised by newspaper articles and a history conference.
- New Zealand Library Association (NZLA) archives seminar, chaired by Scholefield, was held at the annual conference.
- A committee of professors of the University of New Zealand called for archives legislation and increased resources for the Dominion Archives, but put off a deputation to the Prime Minister, convinced of inevitable failure.

1951

- NZLA Archives Committee established, chaired by Frank Rogers.
- Supervision of the Dominion Archives became a responsibility of the Chief Librarian, Alexander Turnbull Library, within the Internal Affairs Department. During the next thirty years there were several attempts to subordinate the Archives to the Turnbull Library or National Library, initiated by Library managers advocating either complete administrative incorporation, or the sharing of accommodation.

1952

- Standish travelled overseas to study archival methods, visiting France, Britain and Australia, on half salary but otherwise at his own

expense. A secondary objective of the trip was to discover material of interest to New Zealand for microfilming.

- Hope Gibbons Building fire (30 July) in central Wellington resulted in the loss of, or severe damage to, the early records of the Departments of Public Works, Lands and Survey, Labour and Employment (Immigration Division), Agriculture, Marine, and Scientific and Industrial Research. The initial newspaper coverage referred in passing to the loss of records, and that this might cause “slight inconvenience” but they were mainly “dead files”. In Standish’s absence, salvage work was carried out under difficult circumstances, by the other two Dominion Archives’ staff, Pamela Cocks (later Hall) and Betty O’Dowd. This disaster remains one of the greatest losses of public archives in New Zealand.

1953

- NZLA Archives Committee began a survey of local government records, and appointed regional consultants to give advice to authorities concerned about their records. The Committee also urged the Government to invite a suitable overseas archivist to visit New Zealand and make recommendations about future archival development.

1953

- Dominion Archives (later National Archives) published a *Guide to the Dominion Archives* and, over the next decade, a further nine *Preliminary Inventories*, covering the principal nineteenth-century record groups; the last published in 1966.

1954

- Cabinet approved a plan submitted by Internal Affairs, for the development of a National Archives, archives legislation, the appointment of a Chief Archivist and staff, appraisal of departmental records and proper arrangement and description of transferred archives.
- One-week visit to New Zealand by Theodore Roosevelt Schellenberg, Director of Archival Management, US National Archives. Schellenberg took time off from a longer visit as a Fulbright Scholar to Australia; his experiences and discussions were important influences on his book *Modern Archives* (Chicago, 1956).
- Pamela Cocks, Archivist at Dominion Archives, travelled to the US

as a Fulbright scholar to study archives administration, at American University (Washington DC) with Ernst Posner.

- Dominion Archives was moved from the General Assembly Library attic to accommodation in the Employers' Federation Building, 8-12 The Terrace, Wellington.
- NZLA Archives Committee laid plans for a *Union Catalogue of Manuscripts*; cyclostyled segments were issued from 1958 to 1966.
- A fire in the Rotorua offices of the Geological Survey resulted in the loss of 20 years of research and scientific records.
- Nelson Historical Society founded.

1955

- NZLA Archives Committee published *An Elementary Guide to Archives Practice*, edited by Frank Rogers.
- Standish submitted the first draft of the Archives Bill to Internal Affairs. It was based on 1953 South African legislation, and included an Archives Advisory Council with substantial representation from the academic community, a provision opposed by Internal Affairs and later dropped.
- Records management service from National Archives commenced.

1956

- New Zealand Broadcasting Service began a radio Sound Archive, based in Timaru because space was available there, next to the radio station.
- A meeting was held (April) at the offices of the National Film Library, convened by its head Walter Harris, attended by representatives of the National Museum, National Archives, National Film Unit, the film societies and Film Censor, the purpose of which was "to discuss the formation of a National Film Archive". No such archive was established but some procedures were put in place for the acquisition of films.

1957

- Archives Act passed. It provided for the creation of National Archives (the renamed Dominion Archives), and the appointment of a Chief Archivist with statutory duties and powers, charged with the custody, care and control of all public archives and having sole responsibility for authorising the disposal of public records. The act also allowed for the inspection of records storage within departments,

the seizure of archives in the public domain and made provision for the establishment of 'designated repositories' which were allowed to hold public archives (in effect, legalising a framework that already existed). The Secretary for Internal Affairs exercised the powers of Chief Archivist until 1962. National Archives was positioned by the legislation within Internal Affairs (the Alexander Turnbull Library had been in Internal Affairs since 1920, but only by administrative arrangement; it was thus easily excised and made part of the National Library in 1966).

- In the events leading up to the passing of the Act, Professor J C Beaglehole wrote: "No one is more adept than the New Zealander in paying lip service to the past, and in destroying the means of knowing it. Till we convert our scattered, rat-ravaged records into a proper system of archives, our claim to civilisation is so much the more slender. We have hacked at the tree of our tradition with the murderous inconsequence of adolescent vandals in a public park. We have burnt our history with the same blind stupidity as we have burnt our forests." (J C Beaglehole "The New Zealand Scholar" (1954) reprinted in *The Feel of Truth* edited by Peter Munz (1969), p251).

1958

- Abortive attempt in Melbourne to set up an Australian and New Zealand Society of Archivists. An inaugural meeting was held and an interim constitution formulated.
- National Archives began to store semi-current records in an ex-US Army stores shed at Seaview, Lower Hutt, which had been used to store archives since 1949; all archives were finally removed from this building in March 1977.

1959

- National Archives empowered by Cabinet to take formal custody of records in departmental cellars without transferring them (in response to the lack of archives accommodation). National Archives holdings in Wellington were thus scattered across 26 separate sites.
- Two records management advisory staff commenced work at National Archives, with responsibilities for improving records management throughout the Public Service.

1960

- Treaty sheets and other constitutional documents finally passed

into the legal custody of National Archives in July, following a recommendation (December 1956) and the passage of the Archives Act.

- First full-time tertiary course in New Zealand history established at the University of Auckland.
- *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* compiled by G H Scholefield, published. The original letters, that were held at the General Assembly Library at the time, are now held in the Alexander Turnbull Library.

1961

- Genealogical Society of Utah (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) began microfilming operations in New Zealand, starting with Anglican burial records. Over the following years concern was expressed in some quarters over the LDS practice of posthumous baptism. As a result, some churches refused permission for filming.
- Treaty of Waitangi documents go on public display (6 February) at the Alexander Turnbull Library, ultimately for a period of 18 years.
- Aotea Quay Post Office fire (14 July) responsible for the destruction of the early journals of Bishop Selwyn and missionary James Hamlin, which were being returned to the UK, following microfilming by the Alexander Turnbull Library. Post Office records from 1887-1935 in storage, were also destroyed.

1962

- State Services Commission also began to work in the records management advisory field. The two programmes (NA and SSC) worked in parallel until the retirement of the personnel, and changing management attitudes, saw this work fade away during the late 1970s.
- National Archives' Records Centres opened in Lower Hutt (Daly Street) and Auckland (Hardinge Street), after previous attempts over several years had been stifled by opposition from the Treasury.
- Standish appointed first Chief Archivist, but sadly died a few months later.

1963

- John Dobrée Pascoe (Illustrations Editor, War History Branch), a prominent writer, photographer and mountaineer, appointed second Chief Archivist.
- Article in the *Journal of the NZ Institute of Architects* (June 1963, vol

30, no 5, p94) recommends sending plans, drawings and perspectives to collecting institutions for safe-keeping.

1965

- National Library Act passed. General Assembly Library, Alexander Turnbull Library and National Library Service now make up the National Library of New Zealand.

1966

- National Archives moved to Borthwick House, 85 The Terrace, Wellington. Total staff 15, including 8 professional and 4 at the Records Centres. Total holdings of textual records (including temporary records) 6,000m.
- Governance of Alexander Turnbull Library passed from Internal Affairs to the National Library, following the passage of the National Library Act.
- Agreement between Statistics Department and National Archives was reached to retain every second census; the schedules of the 1966 quinquennial census of population are due for release after one hundred years. Census schedules for 1976 and 1986 were also retained but those for 1996 were destroyed, amid public concern from historians and genealogists.

1966

- National Archives began publishing annual *Summaries of Work* in addition to a section within the Annual Report of Internal Affairs (published in the *Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives*). These came to an end in 1977.

1967

- Appointment of the first full-time manuscripts librarian (Margaret Scott) at the Alexander Turnbull Library. Previously, manuscripts were cared for by general library staff or part-time manuscripts assistants.

1968

- *Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific Manuscripts in New Zealand Libraries, Part 1* published; *Part 2* published in 1969; a few small supplements were issued in the early 1970s.

- Pacific Manuscripts Bureau was established, within the Australian National University, Canberra, to locate and assist in preserving and providing access to archives and printed material, held in the Pacific, through a microfilming programme (Alexander Turnbull Library has been a partner in this project).

1970

- First archivist position created at the Hocken Library: Stuart R Strachan appointed.
- Article in *AGMANZ News* recommended the setting up of a National Register of Photographic Collections (vol 2, no 6, August 1970, pp4-5).
- St Thomas' Anglican Church, Newtown, Wellington (built 1895), gutted by fire (arson) and demolished the next year. All church records stored in the building were destroyed.

1972

- Senior Archivist Judith S Hornabrook appointed Acting Chief Archivist, with the death of John Pascoe.
- Stuart Strachan became the first New Zealand archivist to receive a professional archives qualification, the Diploma in Archives Studies (University College, London).
- Wellington Maritime Museum (now Wellington Museum) established.

1973

- First business archivist appointed: Robin Griffin, at the Bank of New Zealand.
- Judith Hornabrook appointed third Chief Archivist.
- Alexander Turnbull Library re-opened in new accommodation in the Free Lance Building, 44 The Terrace, Wellington.

1974

- NZLA Archives Committee was revived after being in abeyance for several years, and began publication of *Archifacts*, the first New Zealand publication wholly devoted to the subject of archives and manuscripts.
- Fire at the Municipal Land Building, Dunedin, housing the Otago Education Board and its records (*Archifacts*, no 1, April 1974, pp8-9).

- Construction began in Molesworth Street, Wellington, of a new purpose-built National Library building; however, work was suspended from 1976 to 1981, mainly due to industrial action.

1975

- First archives training seminar held (sponsored by National Archives, Alexander Turnbull Library and NZLA Archives Committee).
- War History Documentation Centre established as a joint venture between the Alexander Turnbull Library and National Archives, to collect and preserve privately-held war memorabilia; a large number of soldiers' diaries and letters came in to the Alexander Turnbull Library over the next 10 years.
- Cabinet formally ruled that Prime Ministerial and Cabinet Ministerial papers should be deposited at National Archives (except for arrangements made with other institutions prior to these posts being attained).
- Antiquities Act passed forbidding the export, without permission, of any book, document, photograph, film or recording which relates to New Zealand, is of national, historical, scientific, artistic or literary importance and is older than 60 years.
- Inter-departmental government committee formed to consider a photograph archive and continued its work until 1977; it identified problems and issues, collected information, but made no recommendations for action.

1976

- Archives and Records Association of New Zealand (ARANZ) founded, superseding the NZLA Archives Committee, as an organisation through which the combined efforts of archives users and archives keepers could be directed towards improving the levels of resources devoted to the care and accessibility of archives.
- Option of a purely professional organisation for archives keepers was rejected because the number of archivists was considered too small to have any persuasive influence on resource allocators. First President: Thomas P Wilsted, Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscripts Librarian, a US expatriate.
- Michael Hoare's 'Turnbull Library manuscript holdings in the history of New Zealand science: a review' (*Turnbull Library Record*, October 1976, vol 9, no 2, pp4-19) places scientific holdings centre-stage. A successful History of Science Conference is later held in Wellington,

attended by scientists, curators, archivists and international speakers.

- Local Government Act amended to include provisions for protection of local government archives. Chief Archivist is empowered to promulgate regulations relating to their identification, retention and destruction.
- Intervention by the Security Intelligence Service to remove sensitive documents from the Walter Nash Papers (Deputy Prime Minister 1935-1949, PM 1957-1960), during processing by National Archives. Thirty-two documents were removed and ARANZ later raises questions of the integrity and security of National Archives (*Archifacts*, September 1977, no 3, pp49-53; March 1978, no 4/5, p103).

1977

- National Archives moved to the Air New Zealand Building, 129-141 Vivian St, Wellington. Sufficient accommodation was available for the first time in this building and the two Records Centres, for all archives in custody. Total staff 18, including 10 professional and 5 at the Records Centres. Total holdings of textual records (including temporary records) 9,100m.
- First National Archives archivist (Michael Hodder) sent to University of New South Wales to study for archives diploma. From 1982, at least one staff member was sent almost every year, until 1994.
- Film Archives Committee of ARANZ produced a report on the deplorable state of film preservation activity and the lack of appropriate storage and technical expertise in holding institutions.
- Lesbian and Gay Rights Resource Centre, Wellington, founded to collect and preserve resource materials and to work for the rights and well-being of all lesbians and gay men. This collection is currently hosted by the Alexander Turnbull Library and several staff act as honorary curators.

1978

- Union Steam Ship Company archives established and archivist appointed: Timothy J Lovell-Smith. The position and archives was disestablished in 1983, the records divided between the Wellington Maritime Museum and the Hocken Library.
- Wilfred I Smith, Dominion Archivist of Canada, visited New Zealand, at the initiative of ARANZ, to report on state of archives-keeping. Smith made 28 recommendations in *Archives in New Zealand: A*

Report (the 'Smith Report'), resulting in much discussion but little immediate action. One recommended "that urgent attention be given to the establishment of a national film archives".

1979

- Publication of the first instalment of the *National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand (NRAM)*, a joint undertaking by the Alexander Turnbull Library and National Archives, with an index compiled by Jane Tucker. Later, it became an entirely Turnbull publication.
- Management audit of National Archives by the State Services Commission and Internal Affairs, chaired by Ian Wards (the 'Wards Report'). There were 89 recommendations arguing for increased resources, largely following and enlarging on the Smith Report.
- First Gazette notice (records disposal schedule) for local government records published, listing 153 classes of records which could not be destroyed without the prior approval of the Chief Archivist. It was soon withdrawn after opposition from local governments, which considered it too complex, intrusive and expensive.
- Treaty of Waitangi removed from display in the Alexander Turnbull Library and placed in the custody of National Archives. After conservation work, it was stored in the vaults of the Reserve Bank for a number of years.
- Working party was set up to actively pursue (over the next two years) the concept of a film archive.

1980

- Second local government Gazette notice published. The number of classes of records scheduled was reduced to thirteen.
- First consultant archivist and records manager began private practice: Rosemary Collier, formerly a Senior Archivist at National Archives.
- Archive of New Zealand Music established at the Alexander Turnbull Library, at the suggestion of Douglas Lilburn.

1980

- Circulation within National Archives of the 'Alternative D' paper by Michael Hodder proposing a means of arranging and describing successive accessions from active series. A study group subsequently focused on the Australian 'series system', and these two approaches merged as the basis of the GAIMS system adopted for the arrangement and description of public archives in 1985.

1981

- New Zealand Film Archive founded as a charitable trust (March), with a Board of Trustees comprising representatives of the New Zealand Film Commission, National Archives, National Film Unit, Broadcasting Corporation, Education Department, Federation of Film Societies, and Minister for the Arts. First Director: Jonathan Dennis (until 1990). By 1989, after several moves of premises and funding difficulties, there was a total of 15 staff.
- Raymond Frank Grover (former Deputy Turnbull Librarian) appointed first Director of National Archives, a position created pursuant to a recommendation of the *Wards Report*.

1982

- The General Synod of the Anglican Church in New Zealand passed a Canon on Provincial Archives, encouraging archives-keeping at diocesan and parish levels, and setting up a committee which included membership by professional archivists.
- Ray Grover appointed fourth Chief Archivist following the resignation of Judith Hornabrook, who left to take up the position of Chief Archivist of Papua New Guinea, which she held for 6 years (the only person ever to hold Chief Archivist positions in two countries). Thereafter, the Chief Archivist position was held concurrently with Director of National Archives.
- Official Information Act passed, bringing 'freedom of information' to New Zealand. The Act established the principle that government information should be made available unless there were good reasons for non-release. In cases of conflict with the Archives Act, the provisions of that Act, permitting access restrictions that the Official Information Act did not countenance, take precedence. The privately-originated manuscripts and archives collections held by the Alexander Turnbull Library were specifically excluded from coverage.
- National Dance Archive of New Zealand founded (*DANZ quarterly*, January/March 2008, no 10, p16 and Spring 2010, no 21, p20).

1983

- First issue of biennial *Directory of Official Information* published, containing overviews of the functions and activities, and the records systems and categories maintained by agencies subject to the Official Information Act.
- Northern Archives and Records Trust established by Jolyon Firth

and other business and community leaders in Auckland, to press for improved archives-keeping arrangements especially for local government and business in the region. It began user-pays advisory work in these areas the following year, under a partnership arrangement with National Archives.

1984

- Auckland Regional Office of National Archives opened (taking over the Records Centre in 1985). First Regional Archivist: Mark Stevens. The office held 3,447m of archives and 2,843m of semi-current records.
- Publication of *Archives New Zealand*, by Frank Rogers (Archives Press) provided a guide to more than 160 archives repositories holding more than 35,000m of textual archives in New Zealand alone, and more in the Pacific Islands. Second edition as *Archives New Zealand 4*, published in 1992.
- Public Records and Archives Bill, intended to supersede the Archives Act, introduced into the House of Representatives, but was 'killed' the same evening by the dissolution of the House for a snap General Election.
- Susan Kooyman appointed as first permanent Dunedin City Council archivist, succeeded shortly thereafter by Jill McClymont.
- A Church archivist (part-time) was appointed at Knox College to care for Presbyterian Church records.

1985

- General Assembly Library separated from the National Library and becomes the Parliamentary Library.
- Christchurch Regional Office of National Archives opened: Chris Adam appointed Regional Archivist.
- Archives and records manager (Bruce Symondson) appointed by Auckland City Council.
- First purpose-built archives building constructed, Manukau City Council.
- An archivist (Stuart R Strachan) appointed as Hocken Librarian.
- The Waitangi Tribunal given jurisdiction to investigate Māori grievances over land rights back to 1840, resulting in greatly increased awareness by both Crown and claimants of the importance of archives; extensive employment of researchers to search them for evidence for claims.

1986

- Survey of records-keeping in the Public Service, with recommendations for improvement, commissioned by the State Services Commission and National Archives. Undertaken by Canadian records management consultant Patricia Acton, supported by a team drawn partly from National Archives. The recommendations and action plan in the report *Information Can Be Managed* (the 'Acton Report') were rejected by the State Services Commission as out of step with Government policy to atomise the Public Service.
- Anglican Provincial Archives Committee published its own archives preservation guide, the *Parish Archives Handbook*.

1987

- Records Management Branch established by National Archives to manage records centres, and provide records management consultancy and training on a cost-recovery basis (consultancy and training functions ceased in 1993).
- Fletcher Challenge Ltd (New Zealand's largest public company outside the financial services sector) established an archives and records management programme. First archivist and records manager: Joanna Newman.
- Alexander Turnbull Library moved (with other parts of the National Library) into the new National Library Building in Molesworth Street, Wellington, which opened to the public in August. Subsequently there was public concern over a perceived intention by National Library management to reduce the independence of the Alexander Turnbull Library within the larger National Library.
- The New Zealand Oral History Archive, an independent entity, is housed within the Alexander Turnbull Library.
- Purpose-built North Otago Archives building (adjacent to the Oamaru Museum and Public Library) opened.

1988

- Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA) chapters founded in Auckland and Wellington.
- Archives Amendment Act permitted National Archives to charge for records management services.
- Historical Records Committee of the Presbyterian Church published its own archives guide, *Presbyterian Church Archives: Care and Conservation*.

- National Library of New Zealand becomes an autonomous government department, no longer administered by the Department of Education. The Library takes on the name Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa – the wellspring of knowledge.

1989

- Purchase of Government Printing Office building in Mulgrave Street to be the new home of National Archives in Wellington.
- National Archives total staff 49, including 42 professional. Total holdings of textual records, excluding temporary records: 38,400m.
- Newspaper article highlighting recent conservation of the Treaty of Waitangi, featured a 'raking light' image of the main sheet for the first time, highlighting its losses, repairs and folds (*Evening Post*, 4 February 1989, p30).
- Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscripts and Archives Section had 9 staff, 5,035m of holdings.
- Wairarapa Archive (Masterton) commenced operations.

1990

- Foundation of the New Zealand Society of Archivists, principally devoted to fostering the archivist profession in New Zealand and advocating for and furthering its interests. First President: Mark Stevens. Publication of journal *New Zealand Archivist* began. Publication of the *Directory of Archivists in New Zealand 1990-91*, compiled by Mark Stevens.
- New Local Government Archives Schedule published in the *NZ Gazette* (February).
- Balance of nation-wide holdings of Education Boards' records passed into custody of National Archives (Boards having ceased to exist from 1 October 1989).
- Display of Treaty of Waitangi and other constitutional documents opened to the public in the newly-constructed Constitution Room, at National Archives' future home in Mulgrave Street, Wellington.
- New purpose-built facility for Christchurch Regional Office of National Archives opened in Peterborough Street.
- National Film Library becomes part of the National Library.

1991

- Kathryn Patterson appointed Director and Chief Archivist of National Archives, on the retirement of Ray Grover, after a decade of service in the role.

- Official opening of new National Archives, Wellington, in former Government Printing Office, Mulgrave Street; it re-opened to the public on 9 December. The Lower Hutt Records Centre was closed and records were removed to the National Archives building.
- Oral History Centre created within the Alexander Turnbull Library when the New Zealand Oral History Archive (housed independently with the Library since 1987) is disestablished.
- Wairarapa Community Polytechnic began providing the first NZ-based archives and records certificate course, under the tuition of Ellen Ellis, formerly of National Archives. The course later moved to the Auckland Institute of Technology.
- First conviction in New Zealand courts for the theft of public archives and manuscripts: Graham John Sanders sentenced to 8 month's imprisonment. The stolen documents were later returned to National Archives and the Alexander Turnbull Library ('Graham John Sanders and the Alexander Turnbull Library', *Archifacts*, April 1992, pp30-35; also April 1993, pp32-38).

1992

- New Archives Bill drafted, a successor to the ill-fated 1984 Public Records and Archives Bill, but it was not introduced into Parliament.
- Cabinet minutes the preservation of free public access to National Archives.
- Victoria University of Wellington's Department of Library and Information Studies began offering an elective course in archives and records management, taught by Rachel Lilburn, formerly of National Archives.
- New Zealand Cartoon Archive opens, driven by Ian Grant, funded by a private trust but based in the Alexander Turnbull Library; first Director: Susan Foster.

1993

- Dunedin Regional Office of National Archives opened in new purpose-built premises in George Street, Peter Miller having been appointed earlier in the year as first Dunedin Regional Archivist.
- National Archives in Wellington restructured into Collection Management, and Access and Client Services units.
- F Gerald Ham from the United States visited at the invitation of ARANZ, to assess archives and records education and training needs; resulted in the publication (by ARANZ) of *Towards Career Professionalisation: An Education Programme for New Zealand*

Archivists and Records Managers (the 'Ham Report'). A seminar to discuss the report was held in early 1994.

- New Zealand Qualifications Authority began work to establish unit standards for archives, records and libraries, in consultation with NZSA, ARANZ, ARMA, NZLIA and other stakeholders; however, after lengthy workshops and consultation, no final analysis was ever produced.
- Privacy Act passed. Public concern was expressed over the implications for archivists and records managers of the long-term retention of records containing private information, particularly in the health sector, and the risks of prosecution resulting from the release of third-party information. Numerous seminars were held to educate professional staff.
- Women's Suffrage Year, and the numerous projects associated with it, saw enhanced interest in saving, listing and using women's collections. Director and Chief Archivist, Kathryn Patterson, is awarded a Suffrage Medal; Women's Suffrage Petition displayed at National Archives.
- *NRAM* ceased publication with the special issue for Suffrage Year, published jointly with the Preserving Ourstory project, the *Archives of Women's Organisations* (W series).
- The Alexander Turnbull Library's TAPUHI database, providing public access to cataloguing records for manuscripts and archives, as well as pictorial collections, was launched.
- Public Record Access, a private sector consortium of Telecom, Unisys and NZ Public Information Management was selected for a major database development in the Department of Justice public registries: Companies; Births, Deaths & Marriages and Lands & Deeds. The project collapsed in 1995 amid much public controversy and threats of legal proceedings against the government.

1994

- NZSA finalised first New Zealand professional archivists' *Code of Ethics*, with a requirement that members attest to it, and an Ethics Committee was set up to adjudicate on alleged breaches.
- Wellington City Council appointed its first full-time archivist: Michelle Redward, formerly of National Archives.
- New Copyright Act passed. It established a 50-year copyright period after the death of the writer for manuscripts and archives and relaxed rules relating to copying of material for private research.

- Health Information Privacy Code released by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, with amendments in 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2007 (revised edition, December 2008).

1995

- Auckland Regional Office of National Archives moved into new purpose-built premises on Mt Wellington Highway, Mt Richmond, amid local client concern over its distance from central Auckland.
- Consultants, having first begun investigations and interviews with stakeholders in 1994, released *National Archives: An Independent Review* (the 'McDermott Miller Report') which recommended a radical restructuring of National Archives, involving a policy-purchaser-provider split with an eventual move to Crown Entity status. The consequent changes proposed by Internal Affairs however, resulted in considerable controversy and public protest. Subsequent modifications were made; these included securing the statutory position of the Chief Archivist.
- Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum's new Kippenberger Pavilion opened to the public (24 March) housing the Kippenberger Military Archive and Library.
- Wanganui District Council archives holdings opened to the public (13 June) accessible through the local Alexander Library.
- Museum of New Zealand (Te Papa) appointed its first archivist: Eamonn Bolger, formerly of National Archives.

1996

- Restructuring of National Archives came into effect with a new position of General Manager (Margaret Retter acting) and a Manager, Statutory/Regulatory Group (Michael Hodder acting). Other changes included the establishment of an Advisory Board to advise the CEO of Internal Affairs, and an Advisory Committee, comprising stakeholders' representatives, to advise the Director and Chief Archivist on professional matters.
- Wellington City Council opened a specially-built archives facility in their Barker Street building.
- Michael Hodder left National Archives after more than 20 years' service, to take up the position of Manager, State Records, South Australia.

1997

- Chris Hurley appointed to position of General Manager, National Archives after heading the Public Record Office of Victoria, Australia and Margaret Retter left National Archives after nearly 20 years' service. Auckland and Wellington (Thorndon Quay) Records Centres finally closed (August).
- Archives New Zealand issued its *Electronic Records Policy* document, a first attempt at a framework for the preservation of electronic records.
- *National Register of Archives and Manuscripts* was revived under the newly formed NRAM Taskforce (which included the major stakeholders) and a lottery grant was used to appoint Nicola Frean investigate possible hosting databases, run a pilot project, encourage contributions and provide training to contributors.
- ARANZ and the New Zealand Society of Genealogists jointly initiate court action in the form of an injunction to prevent the creation of a Heritage Group within Internal Affairs, to comprise National Archives, Historical Branch, Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, and Heritage Properties. It was argued that this would downgrade the status of National Archives and undermine the statutory functions of the Chief Archivist.
- New Zealand Theatre Archive was set up as a trust to locate, preserve and list records relating to theatre companies, amateur theatre and drama organisations, and individuals, formerly or currently involved in theatre.

1998

- Kathryn Patterson ended her six-and-a-half-year term as Director and Chief Archivist, National Archives. Chris Hurley filled the position in an acting capacity.
- Hearing was held in the High Court, Wellington, in July, of the injunction initiated by ARANZ and the New Zealand Society of Genealogists. Judgement was for Internal Affairs and concluded that there was no evidence that the statutory functions of the Chief Archivist would be circumscribed by the administrative changes.
- Electronic inputting of births, deaths and marriages records began; conversion of the old paper records commenced the following year (March 1999); complete electronic registry was aimed for by the end of 2002.
- NRAM Taskforce initiated to convert *NRAM* paper listings to electronic

format, with financial assistance from NZ Lottery Grants Board and other groups.

- New Local Government Schedule published in the *NZ Gazette* (December).

1999

- ARANZ & NZSG successfully appeal the High Court judgement; Internal Affairs is found to have acted illegally in transferring funds from National Archives to help pay for the Heritage Group.
- Māori Land Court computerisation project costing \$6.5 million commenced in March with a new on-line index; the project hoped to make nearly 5 million digitised records available by the end of 2000.
- Upgrade (\$2 million), involving earthquake strengthening and re-roofing, of National Archives building, Wellington.
- Waimate Archives opened (June) in specially-built facilities making local records dating from 1880, available to the public.
- Birth, death and marriage records ceased to be available through district courts; from July that year they became available only from the Lower Hutt Central Registry.
- *NRAM* website created and contributors began sending contributions on disk and by email; the W series was added and A to C (printed) series were also scanned in; the printed version was thus redundant and improved through corrections and increased search access.
- Ministry for Culture and Heritage was established.

2000

- National Archives became a stand-alone institution (with the Chief Executive reporting directly to the Minister) under the title Archives New Zealand, from 1 October. Lyn Provost was seconded from State Services Commission as Acting Chief Executive and Chief Archivist, and a period of rapid growth in staff numbers began (approximately 100 positions by February 2001).
- MacKenzie District archives opened to the public in the Fairlie Museum (23 August).

2001

- Archives New Zealand held its inaugural and well-attended Open Day (10 March). Dianne Macaskill was appointed as Chief Executive and Chief Archivist (11 June). Work began in earnest on an updated Public Records Bill for an early introduction to Parliament.

- Extreme public concern was expressed by surveyors, solicitors and family historians when Land Information New Zealand began closing its smaller district offices (Blenheim, Gisborne, Hokitika, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, and New Plymouth) and relocating their land records to larger city centres, culminating in numerous newspaper articles and a Waitangi Tribunal claim.
- New LINZ database *Landonline* commenced.
- ARANZ holds its 25th anniversary conference (September).
- Hector Library, Museum of New Zealand, renamed Te Aka Matua Te Papa Library and Information Centre with some comment in the media as to whether its research function had been downgraded.
- Publication of *Te Kaupapa Mahi Tahi – A Plan for Partnership* affirms the National Library's commitment to Māori clients.

2002

- Work on a Public Records Bill continued but it was not introduced into Parliament before the end of the year.
- New National Library Bill introduced into Parliament with features aimed at clarifying the relationship between the National Library and the Alexander Turnbull Library; establishing a Library and Information Advisory Commission; strengthening legal deposit provisions and providing for the deposit of electronic materials.
- Major fire at Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology destroyed historic records and archives (21 May).
- Ministry for Culture and Heritage launched its "Lest we forget" campaign aimed at gathering in letters, diaries and other memorabilia relating to war-time experiences, backed by a network of repositories, in similar vein to the 1975 campaign.
- Western Pacific Archive, comprising records of Western Pacific High Commission and other British territorial records, covering 1877-1978, deposited (9 October) by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office at the University of Auckland Library, after over 20 years of lobbying to have the records returned to the Pacific region.

2003

- Wellington City Archives launched its on-line catalogue enabling over 200,000 records to be searched (3 January).
- ARANZ launched its website (28 February).
- National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa) Act is passed. Position of the Alexander Turnbull Library is affirmed;

created the Guardians of the Alexander Turnbull Library and the Library and Information Advisory Commission; confirmed that Turnbull collections are owned by the Crown, to be held in perpetuity. It also strengthened legal deposit. Interestingly, the second codicil to the will of Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull in which he gives his library to the King, is reprinted as Schedule 1.

- In the UK, the Public Record Office merges with the Historical Manuscripts Commission and becomes the National Archives (April).

2004

- Rātana Archives Centre opened near Wanganui (23 January), making available the archives of the Rātana Church and Movement.
- National Preservation Office, National Library of New Zealand, sends staff to Niue to provide advice and assistance in salvaging damaged heritage collections after Cyclone Heta struck on 6 January (*New Zealand Archivist*, June 2004, vol 15, no 2, pp1-2).
- New Zealand Film Archive (Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision) moves into new premises at 84 Taranaki Street, Wellington, adding a public media centre (*Dominion Post*, 28 May 2004, pB11).
- NRAM website moved to care of Archives New Zealand (July) to be incorporated into its community archives programme.
- Public Records Bill introduced into Parliament (1 September).
- Matapihi digital image site launched (8 September), an alliance comprising the Alexander Turnbull Library and several cross-cultural organisations.
- New Zealand Society of Archivists was wound up, having largely achieved its goals of promoting archival training, new legislation and increased visibility for archives; its remaining funds were passed to ARANZ. The last issue of *New Zealand Archivist* was published in December 2004 (*New Zealand Archivist*, December 2004, vol 15, no 4, pp1-4).

2005

- Public Records Act 2005 passed (14 April, effective on 21 April) which set the framework for contemporary recordkeeping across government; also that Archives New Zealand will work with government agencies to promote effective recordkeeping practices; and enhance public confidence in the integrity of government records. Features the first mandatory recordkeeping standard, established an Archives Council; strengthened care and access to 'estrays'; allowed collection

of private records and papers under certain criteria; public also able to comment on disposal recommendations.

- Cabinet re-affirms guidelines for the deposit of Ministers' papers at Archives New Zealand (Cabinet Office Circular, CO (05) 9, 16 September 2005).
- Work begins on a new site for the Auckland Regional Office of Archives New Zealand at 95 Richard Pearse Drive, Mangere, Auckland.
- Archives New Zealand launches its 'Archway' electronic finding aid, allowing researchers to search across the records and listings of holdings held in all four of its offices, and access digitized copies of some records.
- Base Records, Ministry of Defence, begins transferring the personnel files of members of the armed services who served in the South African War and World War I to Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

2006

- National Library begins harvesting current websites, using the Web Curator Tool developed in conjunction with the British Library, for storage in its digital archives.

2007

- Purpose-built Archives New Zealand Auckland Regional Office officially opened by Prime Minister, Hon Helen Clark (15 September).

2008

- Archives New Zealand digitized its war art collection to create the War Art Online database (*Archifacts*, October 2008, pp113-124).
- Plans unveiled for a new film museum at Shelly Bay, Wellington, involving Sir Peter Jackson, which did not proceed (*Dominion Post*, 14 January 2014).

2009

- National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA) launched by National Library as a platform for all newly-digitized and 'born-digital' items (February).
- After extensive redevelopment, Archives New Zealand re-launched *NRAM* website as the *Community Archive* (June).
- Greg Goulding appointed as Acting Chief Archivist and becomes Chief Archivist and General Manager of Archives New Zealand in 2011.
- Closure of the National Library building, Molesworth Street,

Wellington, from 3 December, in preparation for its upgrade, which was expected to take two years, aimed at ensuring that it will be suitable to house collections and deliver services until at least 2030. In the interim, most public services were delivered from a building at 77 Thorndon Quay.

2010

- Budget funding of \$12.6 million is earmarked for Government Digital Archive Project (GDAP), under the auspices of Archives New Zealand. Project was put on hold in February 2013, with \$7.6m spent; by October 2013, an over-spend of a further \$10m was being projected.
- Archives New Zealand begins digitizing South African War military personnel files; the first two contingents were available in April 2010, the rest by Anzac Day, 2011.
- Cabinet paper (March) puts forth the proposal to merge the Department of Internal Affairs, National Library, and Archives New Zealand (contra view, *Archifacts*, April 2010, pp103-122).
- Major Canterbury earthquakes of 4 September 2010 and 22 February 2011 caused considerable damage to library and archives facilities, internal storage areas and collections. Public reading services from collections in the mid-Canterbury region were severely disrupted and some facilities remained closed for some time afterwards. Christchurch Office of Archives New Zealand suffers considerable damage and most material is moved to off-site storage and public services are limited. Collections were returned by the end of 2013 (*Archifacts*, April 2011, pp47-72; April 2012, pp73-92).

2011

- Archives New Zealand and National Library were placed back with the Department of Internal Affairs, from 1 February (contra view, *Archifacts*, April 2014, pp13-17).
- Plans announced (19 October) to move the Treaty of Waitangi from Archives New Zealand to a new purpose-built facility in the National Library building.
- Film vault opened at Plimmerton with storage for 18,000 reels, 40,000 video tapes on 4km of shelving; for New Zealand Film Archive; cost \$850,000 (*Dominion Post*, 4 March 2014, pA6).

2012

- National Library staff and collections fully relocated back into the

\$65 million re-furbished building, which re-opened to the public in October.

2013

- Plans announced (August) by Archives New Zealand to digitize all 160,000 military personnel files of WWI service personnel, to allow free online public access.
- Plans to move the Treaty of Waitangi from Archives New Zealand to the National Library are shelved due to cost considerations.
- Local Government Schedule, last revised in 1998, refreshed and re-issued as 'List of Protected Records for Local Authorities' (*Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette*, 28 August 2013, no 117). This reflected changes in technology and the passing of the Local Government Act 2002 and Public Records Act 2005.
- Private film company, Park Road Post production laboratory, closed down and was re-homed in Archives New Zealand to expand its capacity to conserve moving images.
- Archives New Zealand website states that it has approximately 150 staff.

2014

- New Hawke's Bay Museum opens in Napier but questions are soon publicly asked about why it will house less than 40% of its collections, requiring further expenditure on off-site storage (*Dominion Post*, 4 February 2014, pA6).
- New purpose-built nitrate film storage vault at Shelly Bay, for New Zealand Film Archive, opened; providing 100 sqm of temperature-controlled storage; cost \$400,000 (*Dominion Post*, 4 March 2014, pA6).
- Marilyn Little is appointed Chief Archivist and General Manager, Archives New Zealand.
- Plans to move the Treaty of Waitangi from Archives New Zealand to the National Library are re-activated just prior to the General Election, again with public criticism from Archives New Zealand supporters.

2015

- Plans to move the Treaty of Waitangi, the Archives Exhibition Project, now includes all constitutional documents, including the Suffrage Petition.

- Tiaki Project is commenced to replace TAPUHI, the Turnbull's unpublished materials catalogue, now over 20 years' old.

2016

- Movie Museum planned for site opposite Te Papa, to house Sir Peter Jackson's memorabilia collection; together with a conference centre; planned to open in 2018 (*Dominion Post*, 6 February 2016, pA5; 11 February 2016, pA1).
- Alexander Turnbull Library's Tiaki database goes live (26 January).
- Archives Exhibition Project at the National Library building enters the construction phase with a planned opening in early 2017.
- ARANZ celebrates its 40th anniversary.

Further Reading

- Anon. 'The Film Archive: a history, [1901-1989]' New Zealand Film Archive *Newsletter*, no. 24, April 1990.
- Acton Information Resources Management Ltd. *Information can be Managed*. Wellington: State Services Commission, 1986. [Acton Report].
- Bagnall, A.G. 'The Historical Perspective' *Archifacts*, no.7 & 8, September-December 1978: special issue *Perspectives on the Smith Report*.
- Barrowman, R. *The Turnbull: A Library and its World*. Auckland: AUP, 1995.
- Campbell, C.Y. 'Miracles Take a Little Longer' – Balancing the Books at National Archives *Archifacts*, no.1985/1.
- Colquhoun, David. 'The Pioneers are Steadily Passing to the Great Beyond': Early Collecting and the National Historical Collection' *Archifacts*, October 2005, pp1-17.
- Ham, F. Gerald. *Towards Career Professionalisation: An Education Programme for New Zealand Archivists and Records Managers*. Wellington: ARANZ, 1994.
- Hornabrook, J.S. 'New Zealand's Archives' *Archivaria* no.7, 1978, pp.82-85.
- Hornabrook, J.S. 'The Development of Archives in New Zealand' in *Archives & Manuscripts: A New Zealand Seminar*, eds R.S. Hill & M.D.W. Hodder. Wellington: NZLA, 1977.
- Kerr, Donald *Hocken: Prince of Collectors*. Dunedin: OUP, 2015.
- McCormick, E.H. *The Fascinating Folly: Dr Hocken and His Fellow Collectors*. Dunedin: University of Otago Press, 1961.
- McDermott Miller Consultants. *National Archives: An Independent Review*. Wellington, 1995. [McDermott Miller Report]
- New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs. *National Archives of New Zealand: A Review and Summary of Work 1966*. Wellington: Government Printer, 1967.
- New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs. *Report on National Archives* (unpublished 1979). [Wards Report]
- Pascoe, J. D. 'The Archives of New Zealand' *Indian Archives*, 19 (2), 1970, pp.6-14.

- Piggott, M. 'Schellenberg in New Zealand' *Archifacts*, October 1990.
- Rogers, F. H. *Archives New Zealand*. Auckland: Archives Press, 1984 and *Archives New Zealand 4*, 1992.
- Rogers F. H. *Archives New Zealand Statistics*. Auckland: Archives Press, 1985.
- Smith, A. 'The Acton Report - Right Message, Wrong Timing' *Archifacts*, October 1991.
- Smith, W.L. *Archives in New Zealand: A Report*. Wellington: ARANZ, 1978. [Smith Report]
- Stevens, M.H.S. *Directory of Archivists in New Zealand 1990-1991*. Wellington: NZ Society of Archivists, 1990.
- Stevens, M.H.S. 'National Archives – a Scorecard for the Eighties' *New Zealand Archivist*, Summer/ December 1990.
- Wilsted, T. 'Face to Face Across the Counter: Archivists & Historians in New Zealand' *Archives & Manuscripts* 7(1), August 1977.

ARANZ at Forty

Theresa Graham

ARANZ President

‘Kia whakatōmuri te haere whakamua’

My past is my present is my future

I walk backwards into the future

with my eyes fixed on my past

Shannon has invited me to touch on the direction that ARANZ would like to head in over the coming decade. Before doing so and in the spirit of the ARANZ40 Symposium in August here is a brief recap of our genesis:

As many of you will know, in October 1976 ARANZ was established as an incorporated society, formed out of the Archives Committee of the New Zealand Library Association. The stated aim of ARANZ then, as now being: to promote the understanding and importance of records and archives in New Zealand. Two years prior to forming as a national body, the Archives Committee had already assumed responsibility for the publication of Archifacts. The first issue appeared in April 1974 under the editorship of Stuart Strachan, with the stated aim to provide a regular and formal link between New Zealand archivists, manuscript librarians and other interested persons by facilitating the free exchange of information concerning archives and manuscripts in this country.

Since then the information and technical landscape of our profession has changed in ways that we couldn't imagine in the 1970s. At library school in 1976 I recall that microfilm was the latest thing and the worldwide web was of course yet to be invented. Despite this, the inter-related purposes of ARANZ and the Archifacts journal remain as relevant today as back then. That is, to ensure best professional standards and practice in maintaining archives and records and to understand the value of archives and records in maintenance of a free and equitable society.

What then is the Future Direction of ARANZ?

This extract from the joint ARANZ/ASA conference committee in 2014 perhaps best sums up our immediate and future challenges as an organisation: *The continued success and relevance of our profession requires us to renegotiate and reinvent our relationships in a changing profession; to make connections across professional and sector boundaries; to connect*

with the range of communities and users who need and use the records for which we are responsible and whose activities require documentation; and to connect with those who require our skills to support government and organisational commitments to good governance.

In the digital era it might be said that everyone is an archivist – social media and google allow each of us to archive and create our own histories. This huge profusion of information and revolution in forms of access make the need for professional and critical archival practice and recordkeeping all the more vital.

Forty is an age when individuals fear middle age spread. As an organisation ARANZ continues to thrive. It does require the continued involvement of its members; it welcomes new questions and acknowledges the dedication of those such as Stuart Strachan who were inspired to found the organisation all those years ago.

The Future for GLAM Sector Professionals

Suzanne Goss

Introduction

The Gallery, Library, Archives and Museum (GLAM) sectors are undergoing a dramatic evolution. GLAM institutions and organisations are shaking off dusty stereotypes as they find themselves transformed by the societal changes brought on by the popular uptake of Web 2.0 tools and social media-based services. Almost any discussion of the future of GLAM now focuses on problems and opportunities raised by the influence of Web 2.0, with professions going so far as to label their own epistemological evolutions “Archives 2.0”, “Museum 2.0”, etc. GLAM institutions also find themselves at the forefront of engaging with change and leading the uptake of new technologies, influencing new thinking and implementing this new thinking in practice and policy.

This research essay begins by touching on trends that have led up to the present time, before discussing possible future directions for the GLAM sectors, finally concluding with some ideas about how these trends may influence the future work environments of GLAM professionals. It will not necessarily be detailed due to the constraints of space and the broad scope of the question, but rather will be a general summary of the direction of the GLAM sectors in the Western world.

Past and Present

While it may be tempting to think of current changes as a new occurrences, William Kaye Lamb’s presidential address to the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists back in 1965 centred on the effects of the archivists’ change of identity from “the custodian” to “the collector”.¹ In 2010, the late Terry Cook’s final public speech acknowledged that the “Golden Age” of archiving in mid-seventies Canada occurred only because of the prior evolution of the archival paradigm away from outdated colonial ideals, towards recognition of the importance of “the modern record”.²

Western society now finds itself advancing beyond the merely digital era, into a normality that expects every human to be digitally interconnected with other humans, businesses, government organisations, celebrities, or new services, advertisers and other digital devices. The ubiquity and

tangibility of technology itself makes it an easy target for those proposing it as the main driver of change across the GLAM sectors. However Senior Manager for Library and Archival Services at University of Manchester Joy Palmer observed in 2009, “an increasing consensus that [Archives] ‘2.0’ [was] more about a shift in mind-set and not in technology”³ itself. Prominent archives blogger and author Kate Theimer also suggests that it is time for archival institutions to revise their purpose. She proposes moving towards a new paradigm that “add[s] value to people’s lives by increasing their understanding of the past”.⁴ According to Theimer, this has the potential to shift focus (the importance and perhaps therefore the resourcing) from “the stuff” i.e. the physical object, to “the people” i.e. the community. She claims it would motivate archival institutions to become more relevant to, and more active in, their communities.

In addition to this shift in focus, GLAM professionals and their organisations are increasingly responding to the question of how they find relevance in a society where the GLAM professional no longer serves as the stereotypical gate-keeper of information. Jean Sykes, Librarian and Director of I.T. Services, British Library of Political and Economic Science, says the fears of Google replacing librarians have proven unfounded. The job of the future librarian she stresses, will be “to bring the information to the people”, as it always has been.⁵

Museum-iD online magazine’s #FutureMuseum Project is an online forum reflecting issues arising from the digital shift impacting much of the GLAM sector. Subjects include the problem of ever-tightening funding making for an uncertain future; fundamentally different management ideologies causing conflict between governing bodies and staff, and issues arising in bridging the digital and physical.⁶ Jillian Marsh, then-Acting CEO of Queensland Museum, also raised concerns in the 2014 “Future Directions for Museums” panel discussion regarding changes to funding, noting that one of the biggest recent changes to museums is the “continually increasing trend globally [of] increasing pressure to generate more revenue”.⁷ As part of this discussion, Director of the Queensland Art Gallery Chris Saines also identified three major changes currently affecting galleries: increasing interaction via social media; the drive to share gallery experiences with external communities, and the “fluidity with which people are receiving information beyond conventional forms”, i.e. the public’s ease of access to information not mediated by GLAM professionals.⁸

The Future

There is an increasing call for information professionals to make use of innovation in order to navigate reductions in budget, resources, and physical spaces, concomitant with funding cuts. Frank Howarth, Director of Museums Australia, uses the National Library of Australia's website Trove⁹ as an example of the increase in virtual GLAM spaces that have had to innovate, in order to operate with a recent significant reduction in funding.¹⁰

GLAM institutions are entering a period of increased self-assessment, exploring their meaning and their roles in a digital, connected society. At the same time a transmutation of traditionally delineated roles such as librarian, curator and archivist has developed, with traditional consumers becoming creators and curators, thanks to increased online content and platforms such as interactive social media, aggregated portals and interoperable metadata. Pang, Liew and Chan go so far as to say of archivists, that they are "reassessing their core beliefs".¹¹

Luciana Duranti observed in her presidential address to the 63rd annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in 1999 that the archivist's role itself does not change throughout time but that "what needs to change is the way of fulfilling the archival role, the methods required by new circumstances".¹² It follows then that this may lead to rethinking the purpose and the identity of the GLAM institutions themselves; a move away from traditionally defined spaces, creating for example libraries that function primarily as spaces of interaction. Janette Wright, Queensland State Librarian commented in technology education quango JISC's online promotional video, that libraries are taking this trend so far as to be "divesting themselves of books". The voiceover in the same video then proclaims that "the traditional role of the library as a physical space housing racks of books and papers has come under increasing scrutiny".¹³ Also part of this movement is the development of information hubs, a concept in which GLAM institutions merge services to better serve their communities. Frank Howarth notes that while the dialogue is currently cautious between GLAM institutions in regards to physical space, access and management, the advancing digital revolution may "change the sector in ways we never imagined, and demolish the boundaries between galleries, libraries, archives and museums".¹⁴

In her book *Participatory Museums*, Executive Director of Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History, and Museum 2.0 blogger Nina Simon imagines a future museum "more like a coffee shop or a community arts centre [which] may function with models found today in a co-

working space or a sewing lounge". One that may "prioritise changing displays over traditional conservation and accession practices, multi-vocal content over authoritative catalogues" channelling more funding towards "dialogue facilitation than exhibit construction".¹⁵

Another example of the levels of change occurring in GLAM institutions is the United Kingdoms' Tate Museums digital strategy which begins with the premise that "digital will need to become a dimension of everything" (author's emphasis).¹⁶ This strategy recognises the opportunities this approach offers for revenue gathering, and intends to use social media and digital platforms to enhance existing and deliver new visitor experiences. The strategy also notes the need for a "new way of working" and proposes a "digital hub".

Sarah Porter, Head of Innovation at JISC, says that librarians too will need to be open to changing the way they work (and this could be extrapolated to the entire GLAM sector).¹⁷ In addition to more "traditional" skills in curation, cataloguing, description and interpreting, GLAM sector information professionals of the future will be expected to be skilled in community outreach to institutions not physically present in a contextual institutional space, having the ability to empower the consumer with resources/tools enabling more control over their experiences in a creation/curation role.

Undeniably, questioning the direction of the sector is itself a symptom of the current stage of change. Zoltan Dragon, senior assistant professor at the Department of American Studies, University of Szeged, Hungary, points out that "the shift to digital platforms and modes of production are not simply reproductions or re-contextualisation of the issues inherited from earlier incarnations of archiving systems and their politics... [but they have]... started to effectively shape the episteme of our cultural inheritance and identities on many levels"¹⁸. Sarah Porter supports this: "Technology is an enabler of change as well as a change agent in itself... people have to change [in order] to use the technology [in the way it is intended]".¹⁹ Joy Palmer comments that such changes would require "risk taking and leaps of faith" and concludes that:

"If Web 2.0 is about the zenith of remix culture, democratisation, and decentralisation of 'traditional' methods of information sharing, it might then be described as profoundly postmodern. In this new paradigm, content consumers become content producers. New modes of communicating and disseminating content now place greater emphasis upon process and how knowledge is increasingly collective and mediated. Web 2.0 decentralises 'official' knowledge production in

surprising ways, and is clearly changing not only the way we interact, but even our very identities".²⁰

Conclusion

Evidence abounds that the GLAM sector is experiencing changes affecting the roles of its information professionals and their service delivery to communities. The continually increasing sophistication of social media-based outreach makes it likely there will be an increasing expectation of consumers that content be easily available online, taking the form of digitised records, web galleries, interactive museum learning experiences, and online catalogues among others. This will also result in more outreach via online and virtual environments, such as "Ask a Librarian" online services.

The inter-relationship between objects will change, as both digital objects and physical objects become items requiring equal care and preservation. The "mashed" object created by combining two or more digital items will become an object in its own right, raising questions about copyright and ownership, intellectual property and the appropriate use of images and words.

History has taught us however, that attempts to predict the future – especially in the realms of technology – can appear anachronistic when that future day arrives. Among other things, issues with digital technologies (such as ownership questions), emerging trends such as big data, changes to legislation and the effects of climate change may advance the sector down a different track than predicted and influence it in ways not yet imagined.

The uptake of digitally-based initiatives in the sector will only be effective as long as there is adequate funding support. Funding cuts and uncertainty, and operational budgets neglecting increases to funding for special projects will all have a negative impact on the ability of GLAM institutions to assertively develop the financial benefits of the uptake of digital technology-based initiatives. The ability of institutions to train employees with appropriate skills, hire technical experts, and resource employees with appropriate equipment and facilities, is essential in ensuring that institutions remain relevant to the communities they serve.

This has the potential to be an exciting time for GLAM sector information professionals and close associates such as information technology and digital humanities professionals. Digital technologies are at the stage where the super users can explore and create a diversity of tools, and combine non-traditional skills and practices to meet their

requirements in ever more creative and diverse ways. This offers archivists the ability to implement ideas for the new paradigm, one that will help the sector move into the digital revolution.

Endnotes

1. Lamb, W. K. (1966). The Changing Role of the Archivist. *American Archivist Volume 29, Number 1, January 1966*. Accessed 01 June 2016. <http://americanarchivist.org/doi/pdf/10.17723/aarc.29.1.c6015k0057756510>
2. Cook, T. (2010). Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: The Next Generation of Canadian Archivists. *2010 ACA Conference Closing Plenary Address: Into the Future*. Accessed 12 April 2016. http://archivists.ca/sites/default/files/Attachments/Communications_attachments/cook_closing_plenary.pdf.
3. Palmer, J. (2009). Archives 2.0: If we Build it, Will they Come? *Ariadne*. Issue 60, 30 July 2009. Accessed 12 April 2016. <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue60/palmer/>
4. Theimer, K. (2012). *Archives as Platform: Reimagining Our Mission*. Accessed 12 April 2016. <https://vimeo.com/54397049>.
5. JISC. (2009). *Libraries of the Future*. Accessed 12 April 2016. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UjoJd_uN-7M.
6. Chamberlain, G. (ed). (2016). The #FutureMuseum Project: What will Museums be like in the Future? *Museum iD*. Accessed 12 April 2016. <http://www.museum-id.com/idea-detail.asp?id=283>.
7. State Library of Queensland. (2014). *Future Directions for Museums*. Accessed 12 April 2014. http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/_slqmedia/video_and_audio_content/libraries/future-of-museums.
8. Ibid.
9. <http://trove.nla.gov.au>
10. Belot, H. (2015). Budget Cuts will have a 'Grave Impact' on the National Library, Staff Told. *Sydney Morning Herald*, February 22, 2016. Accessed 12 April 2016. <http://www.smh.com.au/national/budget-cuts-will-have-a-grave-impact-on-the-national-library-staff-told-20160222-gn0co2.html>
11. Pang, N., Liew, K. K., and Chan, B. (2014). Participatory Archives in a World of Social Media. *Archives and Manuscripts*, Volume 2, No. 1, pp 1-4, 2014
12. Duranti, L. (1999). *Meeting the Challenge of Contemporary Records: Does it Require a Role Change for the Archivist?* Accessed 02 June 2016. <http://www.archivists.org/governance/presidential/duranti-2.asp>
13. JISC. (2009). *Libraries of the Future*.
14. Howarth, F. (2015). *GLAM innovation study*. Accessed 12 April 2016. http://museums-australia.org.au/userfiles/File/GLAM_Innovation_Study_September2014-Report_Final_accessible.pdf
15. Simon, N. (2010). *Participatory Museums*. Accessed 12 April 2016. <http://www.participatorymuseum.org/imagining/>
16. Stack, J. (2013). Tate Digital Strategy 2013-15: Digital as a Dimension of Everything. *Tate Papers*, no. 19, Spring 2013. Accessed 10 April 2016. <http://www.tate.org.uk/research/publications/tate-papers/19/tate-digital-strategy-2013-15-digital-as-a-dimension-of-everything>
17. JISC. (2009). *Libraries of the Future*.
18. Dragon, Z. (2015). Digitised Spaces of Memories and Cultural Heritage: The Future of Archives. *Americana E Journal of American Studies in Hungary* Vol XI, Number 1, Spring 2015. Accessed 01 June 2016. <http://americanajejournal.hu/vol11no1/dragon>
19. JISC. (2009). *Libraries of the Future*.
20. Palmer (2009) Archives 2.0: If we Build it, Will they Come? *Ariadne*.

Getting to know you...

Regular feature profiling New Zealand's archive community

Michael Pringle

Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand



Zubin Unwala and Richard Miller, volunteers working at the ECO Library and Archive.
Photo: Michael Pringle 2016.

Who are you and where are you based?

Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand is the umbrella group for environment and conservation organisations in New Zealand. It was founded in 1971 as CoEnCo and later was renamed ECO New Zealand.

Our membership includes the New Zealand chapters of large international groups such as Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth, national groups including Conservation Volunteers New Zealand, as well as small local groups such as Guardians of Pāūatahunui Inlet and Save the Otago Peninsula, and issue-oriented groups like the Yellow-eyed

Penguin Trust.

ECO has been centrally involved in campaigns to protect native forests, lakes and rivers, the reform of the Mining Act and defeat of the National Development Act, and in supporting the Resource Management Act and the establishment of the Department of Conservation and Ministry for the Environment. ECO continues to be at the forefront of environmental campaigns on fisheries, transport and environmental management.

ECO's work is carried out largely by volunteers, supported by a small office and Resource Centre in Wellington. There are around 300 "Friends of ECO," individual subscribers and others who support our work.

We are based in the Trades Hall Building at 126 Vivian Street in Te Aro, Wellington. ECO has two adjoining rooms on the second floor of this building and our resource centre, which houses most of the archive and our library, occupies one of these rooms. Some material is stored off-site owing to space restrictions.

What services do we provide?

We provide a facility for researchers exploring environmental history in New Zealand to examine file boxes at their leisure in the resource centre. Files cannot be borrowed but there is a facility for photocopying and scanning. The catalogue is on The Community Archive website. Material needs to be ordered at least three days in advance in order to allow time for retrieval from off-site storage, and for appropriate permissions to be obtained where sensitive material may be involved.

What do we hold?

We hold around 400 file boxes of material relating to ECO's work since its founding, and the work of individuals and other groups in environmental campaigns from the early 1970s to around 2000. Some of the material is technical in nature and there are many submissions to Select Committees and Royal Commissions, for instance on the nuclear power debate in New Zealand in the 1970s. There are large files on energy strategies, forestry, native forest action campaigns, the struggles over the impact of coal and gold mining, the development of the 1990 Resource Management Act and subsequent changes to the RMA, conservation, environmental impact assessments, Antarctica, agriculture, national parks, climate change, marine issues – and more. A typical file may include reports (governmental and non-governmental), press clippings, articles, submissions, council plans, pamphlets and other material that may be hard to find elsewhere

– or does not exist elsewhere. There is an emphasis on non-published items that may not have found their way into New Zealand libraries and are likely not held in other repositories.

Biggest challenge for our archive

Storage is a problem for us. We need to maintain the collection in suitably dry and insect-free conditions that will ensure the long-term survival of paper. Although current conditions are less than ideal, they are adequate in the short to medium term. In addition, the collection needs a full appraisal and more detailed cataloguing to locate the “gems” that may be lurking in a box which has not been properly described. This is a long-term project on which some progress has already been made.

Biggest opportunity

We see this collection as having the potential to make a significant contribution to the research community, especially for environmental history researchers. By supporting scientists and others looking to explore the background to current issues – or indeed past debates such as that over nuclear power – we aim to enrich environmental and scientific understanding in New Zealand.

Favourite or most important collection

The collection on climate change provides an interesting insight into the development of climate change mitigation policies in New Zealand over the 20 years since the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It records the first attempts by our government to get to grips with the magnitude of the climate crisis when understanding was more limited than it is today – and the growing frustration of those in the public, and the academic and non-governmental sectors, about the lack of meaningful government action. It is a sobering case study of years of inaction creating the crisis we face today.

Notable recent acquisition

We don't have any recent paper-based acquisitions into the collection as it has not been augmented in this way since the advent of digital files around the year 2000. ECO does not actively collect the papers of individuals involved in environmental work or from organisations similar to our own. The collection is entirely one created from ECO's work and its relationships with other organisations, particularly member organisations. Its significance lies in the broad canvas of issues covered

in its work and in the depth and diversity of its member groups and their contributions to the archives.

Archivist and contact details

Office contact is the ECO Executive Officer Michael Pringle

PO Box 11 057 Wellington 6142

eco@eco.org.nz

Phone 04 385 7545

Book Reviews

The No-Nonsense Guide to Archives and Recordkeeping

MARGARET CROCKETT

Facet Publishing, 2015

224p. | Paperback | ISBN 9781856048552 | £49.95

This book does exactly “what it says on the tin”, a no-nonsense guide to archives and recordkeeping.

The target audience is for people working in records and archives management, those who manage them, and for those people in associated information management professions, such as librarians, museum curators and IT professionals. The introduction states that the book is written for “*especially those without formal training*” and this underlines its highly practical approach. Yet, just as watching a Harry Potter film makes more sense after you have read the book, I would hesitate to recommend this book to a complete records or archives novice as, despite clear explanations, some experience and familiarity with concepts is required for both context and application. Conversely, seasoned practitioners will not find anything new in the text, but the checklists and tables are valuable sources for training material – reflecting, no doubt, that the book is based on the training days run by the author and her business partner.

Covering a record’s journey from creation through its lifecycle to eventual destruction or preservation in the archives, the book is divided into five chapters and each has useful checklists, exercises, case studies and diagrams to aid understanding.

The first chapter explores the concepts behind managing records and archives. After a whistle-stop tour through key terminology, record media and format (how I wish we had tally sticks in our Archive!), some time is spent looking at the different types of archive repository, professional associations and training, and concludes with a useful summary of records and archives from both the creators and users perspectives – but still left me wanting a glossary for ease of reference through the rest of the book.

Managing current records, the second chapter, covers recordkeeping to support current business or organisations, i.e. active records, and considers characteristics of a record, filing, classification, metadata (though only discussed briefly – and this is an omission), naming, security, and vital records. For the uninitiated Crockett also provides professional

observations, which can be verified by legions of records managers. Her comments on filing had me nodding in complete agreement: “...*probably one of the most underestimated and undervalued activities...often given to the most junior person in the office, and not infrequently given to temporary staff, neither of whom are best placed to understand the work or the filing system...risking misfiling and missing records.*” So true!

Chapter three examines Records management, with an emphasis on the ‘management’. Being a UK publication, the author uses a ‘lifecycle’ lens, rather than the Continuum methodology we tend to utilise in New Zealand and Australia leading to some divergent approaches. That said, Crockett provides an interesting comparison between information, records and archives management, and dissects a recordkeeping programme down to its component parts in order to better plan an implementation. However, the 11 point checklist for implementing an electronic records management system may possibly be oversimplifying what for most organisations is a pretty major and complex project.

Archives management and preservation are covered in the last two chapters. The former has a very good section on collecting policies, and provides the basics for arrangement and description and access. The latter considers storage and environmental conditions, disaster prevention and emergency planning.

Although Crockett states that the “*guidance is format-neutral*”, and for the principle and concept based commentary and advice it is, but there is a bias in favour of hard-copy. Digital records and the challenges they provide information professionals, was addressed, but in a cursory way, and one which did little justice to the prevalence that born-digital materials now have in both records and archives holdings. Likewise little mention was made of digitisation, so important as a tool for access, surrogacy, dissemination, and preservation.

While the book is full of good practical advice, the layout is not conducive for a ‘how-to’ guide – font too small, not enough white space, and pictures would help reinforce the points being made, as well as breaking up the rather sterile format. However, there is an excellent index – but, again, in a tiny font!

With lots of tips and options, the book provides a useful resource to dip into, and, when augmented with experience and/or advice from seasoned colleagues, could find a place as a useful staple on the beginners bookshelf, though with the warning that it is written for a UK rather than a New Zealand audience.

Jacqueline Davidson

Outcasts of the Gods? The Struggle over Slavery in Māori New Zealand

HAZEL PETRIE

Auckland University Press, 2015

406p. | ISBN 978 1 86940 830 5 | \$45.00 NZD

‘Slavery’ is a loaded word, and the images it conjures up are complex and contested. A recent case in point is the children’s book *A Birthday Cake for George Washington*, which caused controversy and a Twitter campaign against it for depicting a smiling African-American slave on its cover. The term and its resulting imagery are not neutral; it has a painful history and a very real association with the horror of African-American unfreedom.

But is ‘slavery’ the right term for the experience of captivity in Māori society? Hazel Petrie opens her remarkable and insightful study with this very question. “Despite the wide variety of forms of slavery or bondage throughout world history” writes Petrie, “familiarity with African-American history, acquired through books, films and television documentaries, has led many Westerners, including New Zealanders, to comprehend ‘slavery’ in a particular way—as black people, bought and sold, labouring on plantations, beaten, abused, and dehumanised.” Over the course of her book, Petrie shows in considerable detail that the reality in Aotearoa New Zealand has been relatively unexplored, constantly misapprehended, and was far more complex.

An experienced researcher with numerous Waitangi Tribunal reports and the award-winning *Chiefs of Industry* under her belt, Petrie brings her strong knowledge of sources and an understanding of Te Ao Māori to *Outcasts of the Gods?* Indeed, it was her research for *Chiefs of Industry* and examples of ‘ex-slaves’ becoming independent entrepreneurs that led her to explore the experience of freedom and unfreedom in Māori society. The result is a book rich in stories and balanced with analysis. It is a significant contribution to the study of what Petrie describes as war captivity in traditional Māori society, filling a substantial gap in the literature. Apart from contemporary accounts tainted by particular bias or understandings of slavery, one or two theses that touch on the topic, and references in various Waitangi Tribunal reports, *Outcasts of the Gods?* stands alone as an in-depth analysis of captivity, its economic and spiritual context, and its eventual transformation.

The book begins with an investigation of the word ‘slavery’ and how it has been understood by both Pākehā at the forefront of colonisation (traders, missionaries, Crown officials) and others since. Petrie also analyses the words for captives in te reo Māori and finds

that their use and meaning in that language is also complex. For Petrie, “‘slavery’ is an all-purpose word, rarely to be trusted. So the key to much misunderstanding appears to lie in how it is defined and how systems of slavery are perceived.” Using this cross-cultural approach to theorising (what she calls a “parallel history approach”) Petrie shows how captivity was influenced by “time, place, values, kinship and economic structures, social stratification, and spiritual implications.”

For Petrie, war captivity or other forms of bondage cannot be understood through a framework debased from Māori society, and therefore the term ‘slavery’ is inappropriate in this context. “Being captured in Māori warfare was not necessarily the route to a predetermined new life but a kaleidoscope of potential conditions.” Some captives were free to trade, had access to land and resources, and fought side-by-side with their ‘masters’. Others like Treaty-signatory Ihaia Kaikoura of Rangitāne retained their mana and leadership role over both their own hapū and that of their ‘captors’. While Petrie does not shy away from the potential violence or toil associated with Māori captivity, she stresses that the experiences of war captives were not universal and were influenced by mana and tapu, the social position of the captive, whakapapa, regional differences, and a vast array of other factors. *Outcasts of the Gods?* highlights these factors in considerable detail—so much so that, at times, they get in the way of her central argument. Nonetheless, it is the use of such examples that paint a clearer picture of captivity in its various forms.

The opening chapters on mana, tapu and the social stratification of Māori society place warfare and captivity into a local and cultural context. It is clear from these chapters that comparisons with slavery as practiced by Europeans are not useful, and are indeed harmful. We also learn how race and class influenced colonial thinking about captives in Māori society, and how the relatively abnormal period of the 1830s impacted on the practice. While Petrie explores the intersection of the anti-slavery movement in Europe with British colonists in Aotearoa New Zealand, *Outcast of the Gods?* takes aim at the idea that British influence – namely Christianity – put an end to captivity in Māori society. She convincingly demonstrates that a myriad of factors led to the decline of the practice, of which Christianity was just one of many. She also debunks the idea that British society itself was free of bondage at that time, comparing notions of British liberty with colonising practice (enslavement of Māori through land loss or wage labour, the use of servants, the denial of tikanga Māori and the imposition of colonial law, to name just a few).

Beautifully designed and featuring a strong selection of images, *Outcasts of the Gods?* is a pleasing read and an important addition to Aotearoa New Zealand's historiography. While some parts feel 'bitsy' and over-laboured (excuse the pun), the depth of examples from both Māori and Pākehā history pave the way to a better understanding of Māori captivity in its cultural and international context

Jared Davidson

Jared Davidson is an archivist by day and labour historian by night. His paper 'Colonial Continuum: Archives, Access and Power' can be read in the April 2015 edition of Archifacts.

A History of New Zealand Women

BARBARA BROOKES

Wellington: Bridget Williams Books, 2016

560p. | ISBN 9780908321452 | \$69.99 NZD

I was unable to attend the Otago conference, *Making Women Visible*, which followed the launch of Barbara Brookes' *A History of New Zealand Women*, so when I had the opportunity to review the book I jumped at the chance. The book builds on years of research Brookes has undertaken during her career as historian and university professor. It is the first book in New Zealand to focus on the history of New Zealand women from the settlement of Māori pre-1814, to modern women making their mark in New Zealand society today.

At 560 pages long the book is a comprehensive volume showing the considerable amount of research that went into it. Although not a quick read I found that I was instantly enthralled by the narrative Brookes has woven together from a wide variety of sources. The book provides an excellent overview of a topic which is broad and complex but at the same time Brookes manages to keep the voices of individual women to the forefront. Each of the fourteen chapters is begun with a story about an individual woman, setting the scene for the remainder of the chapter.

In this way Brookes begins chapter one with the story of Hineteapurangi, wife of Kupe, as the woman who is said to have sighted the New Zealand coast and to have given Aotearoa its name. The stories of well-known individuals such as Whina Cooper, Kate Sheppard and Helen Clark are included; however lesser known stories of individual women provide the reader with new narratives of New Zealand history that are in many ways just as significant.

Following on from the first chapter, the next chapters set the scene of early Pākehā settlers and missionary wives who were viewed as the markers of morality and civilisation. Brookes asserts that although it was men who were seen to tame the new country through construction and local government "it was really the women's ability as home makers which settled the land". Although this sentiment was true of Pākehā settlers Brookes also identifies Māori women as more than passive figures in their interaction with 'civilised' Pākehā women: rather as individuals who had their own traditions who chose which aspects of Pākehā culture to take on or dismiss.

Brooke uses these dual narratives as a way to highlight differences between the two groups of women throughout the book. She demonstrates

that initially the arrival of European settlers signalled a sense of freedom and independence for Pakeha women but challenged the rights of Māori women, especially in relation to land. This contrast between the two groups is shown predominantly in the first few chapters with details of Māori women and families declining through dispossession of land, disease and war whereas Pākehā women and their families often fared better during this earlier period.

Later chapters explore the many changes women experienced during and after the World Wars with a new generation of working women emerging. In chapters eleven and twelve, Brookes covers the intense period of change in the 1960s and 1970s, covering issues such as birth control, abortion and second-wave feminism. Chapter thirteen goes on to explore the 1980s and 1990s, a period in which women were pushing boundaries further than before in areas such as politics, with two female prime ministers, Jenny Shipley and Helen Clark, and sport and film, with individuals such as World Squash Champion Susan Devoy and playwright Riwia Brown.

Although the book is a history of New Zealand women it is set in the context of the greater narrative of New Zealand history. It therefore allows the reader to see significant moments of New Zealand history, such as missionary life, the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, World Wars, 1981 Springbok Tour, and so on through the eyes of women and therefore provides a fresh perspective of already well established narratives.

As well as being an enthralling read the book is beautifully illustrated with colourful images of objects taken from a wide variety of heritage collections. Although they do not always correlate to the story being told in the text, in an editorial note at the back of the book Brookes states that she intended for the illustrations to provide their own narrative centred on the framework of presenting a woman's perspective. It seems to me that she has achieved this by using the illustrations to add further depth to the story of New Zealand women with revealing self-portraits by female artists and diary entries of missionary wives along with photographs of objects which made up the fabric of daily life, such as clothes, jewellery, and sewing kits. None seem superfluous and all add to the complexity of the New Zealand woman's unique experience.

The final chapter looks at New Zealand women of the last decade. Although Brookes has stated that the period 2000-2015 is not her natural comfort zone as a historian, this final chapter is a pleasing conclusion to the book. Within it she acknowledges the achievements of contemporary women, such as Lorde, and places them in context of the women that

have come before. At the same time she explores some of the challenges that exist for contemporary New Zealand women, such as the extreme focus on body image and the disparate experiences that continue to exist between different groups, including migrant communities.

Overall I found *A History of New Zealand Women* thoroughly enjoyable and illuminating. Details revealed in the fascinating stories of individual women provided a personalised narrative to a broad and overarching history. The beautiful illustrations throughout the book allow the reader to follow a different narrative altogether and showcase some of the brilliant objects and manuscripts that tell the story of New Zealand women. Brookes' extensive and thorough research is evident and the book reveals the way in which the lives of New Zealand women have changed drastically from the experiences of the pioneering settlers to those of modern women today.

Leah Johnstone

Notes on Contributors

Jacqueline Davidson is the Records and Archives Manager at Auckland Council. Jacqui has worked in Auckland local government information management for 16 years and holds a Master's degree in Library and Information Studies.

Jared Davidson is a research archivist by day and writer by night. His work ranges from archival outreach to military and labour history, and includes two books: *Remains to Be Seen: Tracing Joe Hill's Ashes in New Zealand* (2011) and *Sewing Freedom: Philip Josephs, Transnationalism & Early New Zealand Anarchism* (2013). He lives in Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt, with his partner and two sons.

Suzanne Goss has recently returned to New Zealand after five years overseas in Italy and Australia. She is a Masters student in Information Studies at the Victoria University of Wellington, Te Whare Wānanga o te Ūpoko o te Ika a Māui, and an Archives Advisor in Advice and Compliance at Archives New Zealand. Her background in resource management also informs her main areas of interest: sustainability, systems thinking, developing Treaty of Waitangi partnerships beyond tokenism, and exploring strategy for the digital revolution.

Theresa Graham is Team Leader, Library Collections at Auckland War Memorial Museum. She has had an extensive career in the documentary heritage sector, including the role of Heritage manager at Auckland City Libraries and working at the University of Auckland and Kinder Library. Theresa was an inaugural member of the Archives Council Te Rua Wānanga and the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library. She is currently ARANZ president.

Leah Johnston currently works as an archivist in Special Collections at the University of Auckland Libraries and Learning Services. She graduated from the University of Otago with a BA in History in 2007 and went onto complete a Masters in Information Studies (ARCR) at Victoria University of Wellington in 2012. She has previously worked at Archives New Zealand and also in records management at both the University of Auckland and Auckland Council.

David Retter has many years' professional experience as an archivist working at Archives New Zealand and as a research librarian and team leader at the Alexander Turnbull Library. He has served on ARANZ Council, also as Chairperson of the Wellington Branch, and was the last President of the New Zealand Society of Archivists; he currently serves on the Advisory Group of the Soldiers of Empire Project, based at Victoria University. He has published in Archifacts, New Zealand Archivist and Off the Record, and is currently researching the New Zealanders who served in the Anglo-South African ('Boer') War, 1899-1902.