

UNESCO Memory of the World: 2021 Inscriptions

Jane Wild



UNESCO Memory of the World Aotearoa New Zealand is delighted to continue with page-work features in Artifacts featuring the new inscriptions into the register.

The Memory of the World programme was established thirty years ago (1992) and was established in Aotearoa New Zealand in 2010 by the National Commission for UNESCO.

There are three specific objectives for the programme: to facilitate preservation by the most appropriate techniques; to assist universal access to documentary heritage; to increase awareness of the existence and significance of documentary heritage.

The 2022 inscriptions on the register span the 19th century with the Clendon Papers.

Mother Aubert's letters bring the time frame into the early twentieth century, including letters home from Rome following World War One.

'This is New Zealand' takes us to the Expo in Osaka, Japan, in 1970 and demonstrates the power of film as a format in documentary heritage.

We are now in the UNESCO decade of indigenous languages and of oceans and some of the new inscriptions in years ahead will feature these elements. Te reo Māori is already a strong feature of inscriptions on the Register. We'll reach our 50th inscription in 2023 and we look forward to celebrating the unique taonga which bring insights into our cultural identity in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Jane Wild,
Chair, UNESCO Memory of the World Trust Aotearoa New Zealand

Memory of the World
Aotearoa New Zealand
Ngā Mahara o te Ao

2022

James Clendon's wives were both from newly emerging societies in Australia and NZ.

Clendon Papers

The Clendon papers include personal, business and official correspondence and papers, letterbooks, registers, journals, memoir, ephemera, photographs and inscribed books. Some material is in te reo Māori, including letters, land leases and a manuscript copy of the Treaty of Waitangi in Māori. The role of women represented in the papers is important.

From the 1830s to the 1850s they show the importance of family and financial links with England, Australia, and the United States for the early traders. The development of government in New Zealand is seen through James Reddy Clendon's sale of land at Okiato, his part in the Northern War and his lifelong administrative roles.

Thereafter the papers reflect the changing bi-lingual, bi-racial society of the Hokianga through the Clendon family's correspondence, business and leisure affairs and their administrative roles in government.

Archive Location



Jane Takotowi Clendon holding a baby, circa 1860. HN2PT Clendon House. XCH.203



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The Clendons continued to live in the same house for over 100 years.

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Archive Location



Manuscript map and sketch at Okiaio 1833. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections NZMS 849/1/8; Map 5449.



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A unique, technically sophisticated portrayal of our national identity.



This is New Zealand

Produced to showcase New Zealand at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, *This Is New Zealand* is one of the National Film Unit's crowning achievements, showcases its creativity and is a joyous summation of who we were as a nation in 1970. The film was structured around two major aspects: The Land and The People. Filming was undertaken by three different crews over six months in 1968-69, with the idea to cover impressions of all the four seasons.

This is New Zealand proved to be an astonishing success. It was a unique, technically sophisticated portrayal of our national identity to an overseas audience and, later, an opportunity for New Zealand audiences to enjoy an affirming, visually delightful and uplifting portrait of Aotearoa.

It is unusual for a promotional film to ignite so much genuine adoration. But at its heart *This Is New Zealand* had all the characteristics

New Zealanders love to celebrate about themselves: a no. 8 wire ingenuity in its creation, independent spirit, cheeky humour and a backstory which spoke of the modest underdog punching above its weight.

Archive Location



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The life of an intelligent, educated, observant and warm-hearted woman.

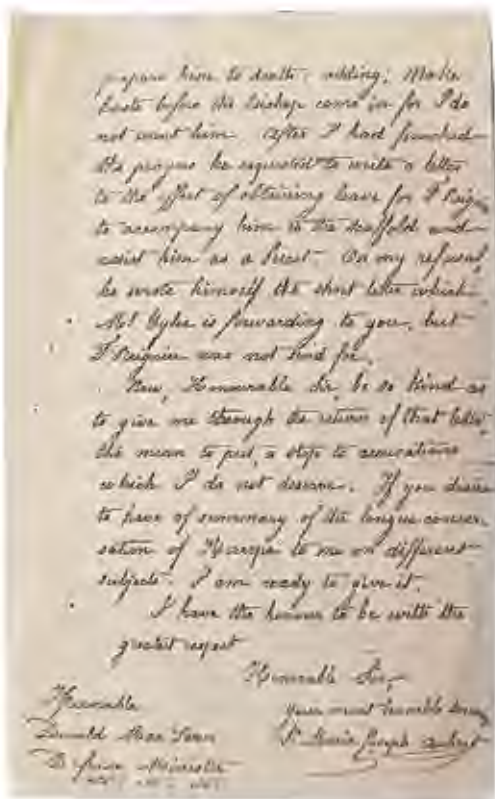
The letters of Meri Hōhepa Suzanne Aubert

Suzanne Aubert, intelligent and observant, was a prolific letter writer. Through her letters, she reached out to others, offering encouragement, support and friendship, advocating on their behalf and expressing appreciation and friendship.

Her letters convey much of the social and political context in Aotearoa New Zealand from the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century, covering war and settler influx with their traumatic consequences for Māori, and a developing country still lacking social welfare provisions.

About 825 letters written by Meri Hōhepa Suzanne Aubert have been gathered and preserved in the Sisters of Compassion archives. Suzanne Aubert copied most of her letters in case of loss, in a few instances a draft is all that remains. Much of her writing was in French, especially in the earlier period. Since her death, people to whom she wrote letters in her old age have generously donated original documents or copies.

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