


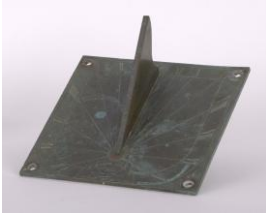







Port Macquarie Museum – Side by Side Exhibition Object List



Object No.	Date	Object Title/ Description/ Credit	Why we chose it	Image
1752	1902	<p>Bust of Edmund Barton</p> <p>Portrait bust of Edmund Barton [1849-1920] titled 'The Federal Leader' sculpted by Nelson Illingworth, NSW [1862-1926].</p> <p>Donated by Mr. S Robins in 1967</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member for Hastings-Macleay in the NSW Parliament & Australia's first Prime Minister • Leader of the movement to federate the Australian colonies • Barton's government established the White Australia Policy • Barton was the subject of a bronze sculpture by Carl Merton commissioned by Hastings Council in 2001 to commemorate the Centenary of Federation • In 2022 Birpai and other community members called for the removal of the Barton statue from Town Green • Further reading: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-12-14/edmund-barton-statue-removal-calls-renewed-port-macquarie/101679812 	
2008.17	1846	<p>Textile Sampler by Elizabeth Dick</p> <p>Rectangular cross stitched embroidered sampler on fine linen, with upper and lower alphabets, numerals from one to ten and decorative borders. Signed 'Elizabeth Dick, aged 11 years, 1846'.</p> <p>Donated by Mrs. A Coker in 1973</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made by local schoolgirl Elizabeth Dick [1835-1929] • Elizabeth Dick migrated to Australia from England with her parents arriving in Sydney in 1840 and settled at Port Macquarie in 1841 • Her parents John & Agnes Dick are considered a pioneering family • Samplers like this one were used to teach young girls how to stitch the alphabet and numbers necessary to mark (embroider) household linens • Evidences the role and importance placed on needlework in the education of females during the 19th century (an essential skill) • Demonstrates importance placed on written English language • Evidence of Port Macquarie's education system prior to the National System introduced in NSW in 1848 	

89.82	c1833	<p>Measuring Jug</p> <p>Large copper measuring jug, with a stamp on the rim set into solder, which appears to show a crest and crown with letters 'W' on one side, and 'IV' on the other, which can be construed as standing for King William IV.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Macquarie was settled as a British penal establishment in 1821 and was opened to free settlers from August 1830 • The jug is evidence of colonisation • During King William IV's reign, the first weights and measures standards were introduced to the Australian colonies • The stamp indicates the jug was used for government service, possibly by the Commissariat Department for the measure and issue of rum held in its Port Macquarie stores • Rum was a sought after and tradable commodity in the colony of NSW, often used as currency 	
2023.37	C1840	<p>Sundial made for Major Innes of Lake Innes</p> <p>Bronze sundial made in the colony of New South Wales by colonial engraver and lithographer, Raphael Clint [1797–1849] and engraved 'Major Innes/ Lake Innes/ Lat 31° 27' s'</p> <p>Donated through the Australian Government's Cultural Gifts Program, 2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1830 Archibald Clunes Innes took up one of the first local land grants of 2560 acres (1036 hectares) at Lake Burrawan (11km south of Port Macquarie). He promptly renamed Lake Burrawan as Lake Innes, and with free convict labour began construction of his house and estate to expand his property, and to establish himself as leader of a new social aristocracy in the colony • Sundials of this type were typically made for the gardens of substantial city homes and country properties in Britain • Evidence of imposition of the British Crown of the doctrine of 'terra nullius' under which it seized land, dispossessing Birpai owners and granting title to British settlers • Importance of the natural environment to Birpai people • A colonial perspective of life at Lake Innes in the 1840s is documented in Annabella Bowsell's journals and sketches. 	

2011.44	1960s	<p>Woven basket belonging to Mrs. York</p> <p>Large shallow woven fibre basket with upright handle. Some of the fibres have been dyed and used to create patterns and letters 'AY' and 'ABY' on the basket's base and sides.</p> <p>Donated by Hennessy Family in 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used by Mrs [Amy] Bertha York, nee Hirsch [1894-1971] to carry flower cuttings, plants and seedlings at her Port Macquarie public garden known as Mrs York's Garden and to buy plants and seedlings for the garden from Hennessy's Nursery, Port Macquarie. • Mrs York had been a keen gardener all her life and after moving to Port Macquarie in her seventies, set about transforming a tangle of lantana and weeds on the Town Beach headland opposite her Stewart Street home in 1963. The garden became a popular tourist attraction. • In May 1968, five years after it was commenced, the garden was officially named Mrs York's Garden and recognised as a floral reserve. • Mrs York established the garden on public land without authority. Many non-native plant species were introduced to the headland. • After the garden fell into disrepair, the Friends of Mrs. York's Garden was formed (in 2014) and have since been restoring the area, replanting it with littoral rainforest and coastal headland plants, the endemic plant species for the East Coast of Australia. 	
679a		<p>Shield tree piece</p> <p>Piece of a shield tree with Aboriginal shield impression, believed to be a mangrove tree from Mud Creek, off the Hastings River, near Pelican Island, Port Macquarie. (The piece has been foam-filled for display purposes.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of traditional crafts of Birpai people using resources from the natural environment • Shield (scar) trees are trees which show scars caused by removal of wood or bark to make objects such as shields. Stone axes and wooden wedges were used to remove the wood for shields leaving clear scars on the tree. Trees were chosen with a natural shape that could easily be worked to form a shield. At first the scar on the tree would have been sharp and shallow but over the years the tree would have grown many layers of bark making the scar deeper and rounded. • Demonstrates how Birpai people cared for Country through sustainable practices. Birpai people crafted 	

			<p>tools and implements essential to their way of life and cultural practices using resources from the natural environment. The shield was cut from this tree without damaging it, ensuring it continued to live and function in its natural environment for some time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates how non-Birpai people have ignored sustainable practices by cutting down the tree and placing it in a museum! • Traditional aboriginal crafts and activities like shield cutting are depicted in photographs by Port Macquarie naturalist and historian Thomas Dick. The staged photographs were taken during the 1910s by Thomas Dick working with Birpai people in order to record traditional Birpai crafts and cultural practices for future generations. • Shield trees are no longer common in eastern NSW because of the frequency of bush fires and intervention such as land clearing and timber harvesting. 	
92.94	C1920	<p>Surveyors Blaze</p> <p>A hardwood timber (probably Eucalypt) surveyor's blaze overgrowth producing a reversed impression of the original blaze.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely associated with the establishment and surveying of State Forests on the Mid North Coast of New South Wales around 1920 and probably created by a surveyor contracted to survey the regions State Forests after their declaration under the State Forests Act of 1916. • Surveyor's marked trees in the bush to identify boundaries of land parcels. A shield shape was cut from the bark and the markings carved or burnt into the trunk of the tree. Over the years the bark would grow back over the marks. • Crown land declared as State Forests was trackless bush and surveyors were engaged to map, assess and report on the timber reserves. The blaze is an example of the methods used to mark area boundaries and is a symbol of surveyor's contributions to the 	

			<p>development of our State Forests and forest industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting timber from our local native forests over the past century has impacted native flora, fauna, the natural environment and Birpai cultural practices. 	
C37	c1900	<p>Advance Australia pelmet</p> <p>Dark green, faded, velvet window/door pelmet with hand embroidered waratahs, wattle and flannel flowers on each side and the Advance Australia Coat of Arms in the centre with fringe attached at lower edge.</p> <p>1780mm L, 680mm W</p> <p>Donated by Mrs J Wilson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Advance Australia Pelmet is a rare and possibly unique example of an embroidered item for home decoration displaying a national patriotic motif. Examples of the Advance Australia coat of arms can be found in a number of contexts in colonial Australia and testify to a burgeoning sense of Australian nationalism in the 19th century. Made by Hannah Sussman [1862-1942] who was born in Latvia and arrived in Australia in 1887. Hannah and her husband Hans and their ten (10) children lived in the Taree district from 1887 until 1903, where Hans had a wine bar and accommodation at the junction of the Forster/Taree roads. The pelmet features representations of Australian wildflowers and an ‘unofficial’ version of the Coat of Arms with the words “Advance Australia”. The pelmet evidences the national pride, symbolism and patriotism associated with the Federation of the Australian colonies. 	
2008.01	1940s	<p>WASPS Farms Map & Directory</p> <p>Hand drawn and coloured paper plan of Port Macquarie titled ‘WASP Directory’, with numbered locations and a legend indicating farm ownership and lessee details. The plan also contains other locality information such as street lighting, roads, telephones etc. Drawn by E A Mowle, Chief Warden. and believed to have been used by the Port Macquarie branch of the Women’s Agricultural Security Production Service (WASPS) in 1943.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used by the Port Macquarie branch of the Women’s Agricultural Security Production Service (WASPS) in 1943 to allocate women workers to farms during World War 2. Formed by Donald Shand, an Armidale (NSW) grazier, the Women’s Agricultural Security Production Service (WASPS) made a significant contribution to the national war effort during World War 2 by ensuring food crops were planted and harvested. This role fell to ‘girl’ labour because so many men were engaged in the war effort overseas. 	

		Donated by Tony Campbell in 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Port Macquarie WASPS branch was formed in April 1943 with the support of the local Vegetable Growers' Association. Under the leadership of President Mary St Clair and work of Secretary Lena Campbell, by June 1944 the group had grown to 150 members, the largest of all WASPS groups. At the time the WASPS branch was working with 60 local growers, who transported the women, many of them girls, to their farms each day for 8- hour shifts. The workers were paid for their labour. The plan provides a rare and unique record of local farm ownership and crop farmers during the 1940s. It is a reminder of the dispossession of Birpai land. 	
2012.06		<p>River pebbles</p> <p>Part of a collection of archaeological finds including brick, bone, general artefacts and river pebbles, excavated at 11 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie in August 2005. The archaeological excavation uncovered part of the river-cobbled road made by convicts dating to between 1821 and 1831.</p> <p>Donated by P Balodis, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains of the river-cobbled road made by convicts dating to between 1821 and 1831. The site, now the Macquarie Waters Boutique Apartment Hotel, at the corner of Clarence and Munster Streets, was occupied by a surgeon's quarters in 1824. By 1831, the building was recorded as the clergyman's house. Evidence of colonisation and building of the Port Macquarie penal establishment and associated infrastructure using local natural materials. 	
B89.44	1906	<p>Illuminated Address for Lord Northcote</p> <p>Illuminated address featuring ornamental script and watercolour illustrations bound in a black leather folder with gold inlaid wording for presentation to His Excellency Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia by the residents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made by John Sands, Sydney and featuring watercolour illustrations of iconic Port Macquarie scenes including Horton Street and the Bank of New South Wales, the river front and Nobbys Beach. Unfortunately for the people of Port Macquarie and other North Coast towns, the Governor-General's motor-car tour was abandoned at Grafton due to bad weather, and this address was never presented. 	

of Port Macquarie and the Hastings River District in August 1906.

- When news that the Governor-General's tour was abandoned reached Port Macquarie there was much disappointment and the Port Macquarie News lamented "A lot of bustle and expense for nothing", and "...a beautiful address wasted".
- Illuminated addresses were intended as a formal greeting, honouring someone with a large, profusely decorated document. This address expressed the sentiments of the residents of Port Macquarie and the Hastings River Valley in traditional formal language and handwritten ornamental script.
- Demonstrates importance placed on written formal language in colonial history and the ongoing political connections to Britain immediately after Federation.
- It demonstrates a difference to First Nations culture where history is passed down from generation to generation through oral language and storytelling.

