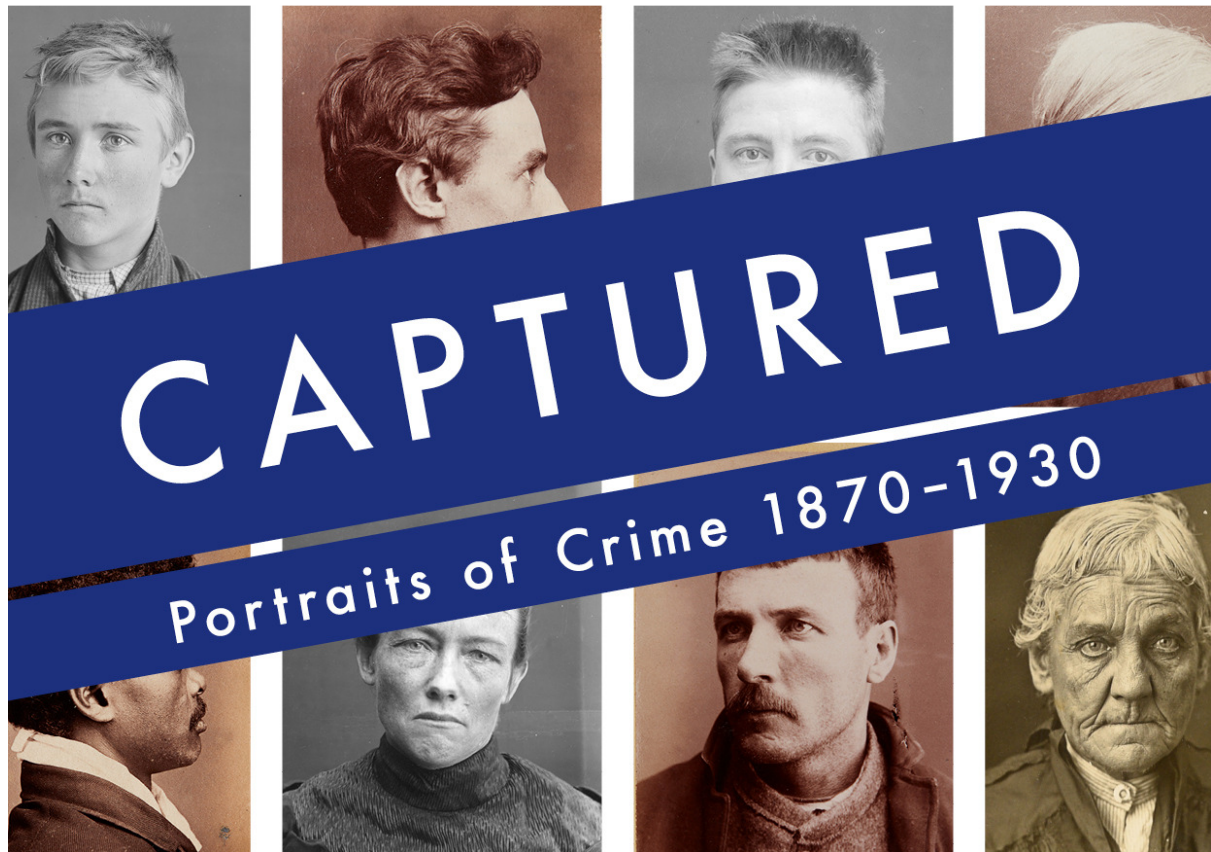




State Archives
& Records



A NSW State Archives touring exhibition

April 2019

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1. EXHIBITION OVERVIEW

Captured: Portraits of Crime is an exhibition produced by NSW State Archives that explores the stories of men, women and children incarcerated in NSW gaols from 1870 to 1930.

Captured: Portraits of Crime engages with photographic portraits and descriptions of prisoners sourced from the State Archives Collection of Gaol Photographic Description Books. These historic records have been digitised, and interpreted through research within and beyond the archives to illuminate events and contexts that led ordinary people to commit crimes. But as the ordinary unfolds, so, too, does the extraordinary. The exhibition's set of compelling case studies of individuals captured in the criminal justice system as a result of choice or circumstance provides a unique perspective that makes a new contribution to the history of NSW.

Venues are invited to host the touring version of *Captured: Portraits of Crime*.

The touring version of *Captured* consists of 15 panels featuring 12 case studies selected from the original exhibition which was shown at NSW State Archives' Western Sydney Records Centre at Kingswood in 2017-2018.

2. ABOUT NSW STATE ARCHIVES

NSW State Archives is the NSW Government's archives and records management authority. It manages the State Archives Collection of 13 million items valued at almost \$1B, a unique and irreplaceable part of Australia's cultural heritage pre-dating 1788. NSW State Archives vision is to be an international leader in custodianship and accessibility of a cultural collection to maximise value for current and future generations.

NSW State Archives' touring exhibitions are designed to be presented at a range of venues including but not limited to libraries, museums and galleries. Touring exhibitions are designed to be easy to install and to provide a basis for grafting local content onto broader state-significant stories. Support material accompanies touring exhibitions and staff are available to provide specialist advice.

3. EXHIBITION CONTACT DETAILS

NSW State Archives
161 O'Connell Street, Kingswood, NSW 2747
PO Box 516, Kingswood, NSW 2747, AUSTRALIA

Senior Advisor, Regional Engagement:

Wendy Gallagher

wendy.gallagher@records.nsw.gov.au

02 9673 1788

4. EXHIBITION ELEMENTS – SUMMARY

4.1. WALL PANELS

4.1.1. Panels

There are 15 panels. There is one Title panel and one Context panel. All venues are required to borrow these 2 panels. There are 13 Case study panels for covering the 12 case studies.

4.1.2. Panel and Exhibition Size

All Captured exhibition panels are: 595mm high x 841mm wide in landscape orientation. The running metres/square metres for the whole exhibition is 12.6 metres or venues can calculate the running metres/square metres for a selection of the panels based on these sizes.

Example: If a venue selects 5 wall panels + the 2 compulsory Title and Context panels then the running metres will be 5.8m.

All panels are 3mm thick.

No separate labels are required to accompany the wall panels.

4.1.3. Hanging System

All panels include hanging wire on the back to hang from a standard exhibition hook system. Each panel requires two people to move to hanging location.

4.1.4. Panel Summary

The panels are packed according to the themes for ease of installation at each venue and hang in the following order:

Panel	Content
Panel 1	Title panel – <i>Captured</i>
Panel 2	Context panel
Panel 3	Stealing – No pockets too deep; Sarah Clifford
Panel 4	Burglary – Stealing to survive, William Plummer
Panel 5	Horse Stealing – Horse Whisperer/Horse Thief; Pier McDhoon
Panel 6	Murder – Telling the Truth; Arthur Astill
Panel 7	Murder – Two trackers; Willie Kenambury, Jacky Bullyell
Panel 8	Murder – Two trackers – capture of Willy and Jacky; Willie Kenambury, Jacky Bullyell
Panel 9	Forgery/Uttering – Forger, utterer, author; James Dwyer
Panel 10	False Pretenses – The false professor; Cecil Pierpont
Panel 11	False Pretenses – Minus one eye; Mitchell Ryan
Panel 12	Murder – Grandmother Higgins; Margaret Higgins
Panel 13	Murder - Glad to die; Peter Sadeek
Panel 14	Offensive Behavior – over 100 convictions; Mary Maloney
Panel 15	Drunkenness & Fortune Telling – Fortune and Fiction; Bernard O’Sullivan

4.2. VIDEOS

There are nine YouTube videos of the *Captured: Portraits of Crime* exhibition team talking about some of the fascinating stories. Eight of the videos cover Case studies from the touring version of *Captured*. These are:

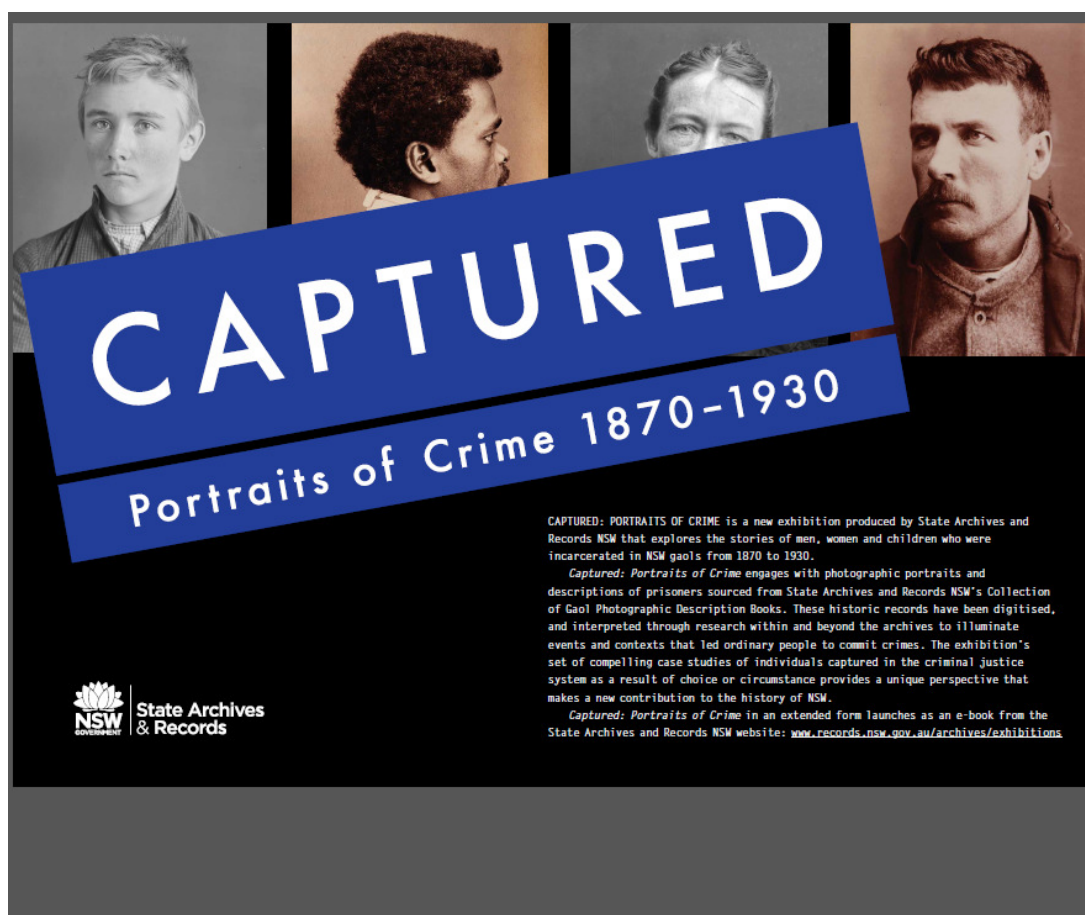
Case study video	Length of video
Stealing – No pockets too deep; Sarah Clifford	2.33 minutes
Burglary – Stealing to survive, William Plummer	3.02 minutes
Horse Stealing – Horse Whisperer/Horse Thief; Pier McDhoon	2.36 minutes
Murder – Telling the Truth; Arthur Astill	2.09 minutes
Murder – Two trackers; Willie Kenambury, Jacky Bullyell	3.28 minutes
Forgery/Uttering – Forger, utterer, author; James Dwyer	4.20 minutes
False Pretenses – The false professor; Cecil Pierpont	2.52 minutes
Murder – Grandmother Higgins; Margaret Higgins	2.16 minutes

The additional video is about Jim Skidmore's story. His story also appears in the e-catalogue. See 6.1 for more information about the e-catalogue.

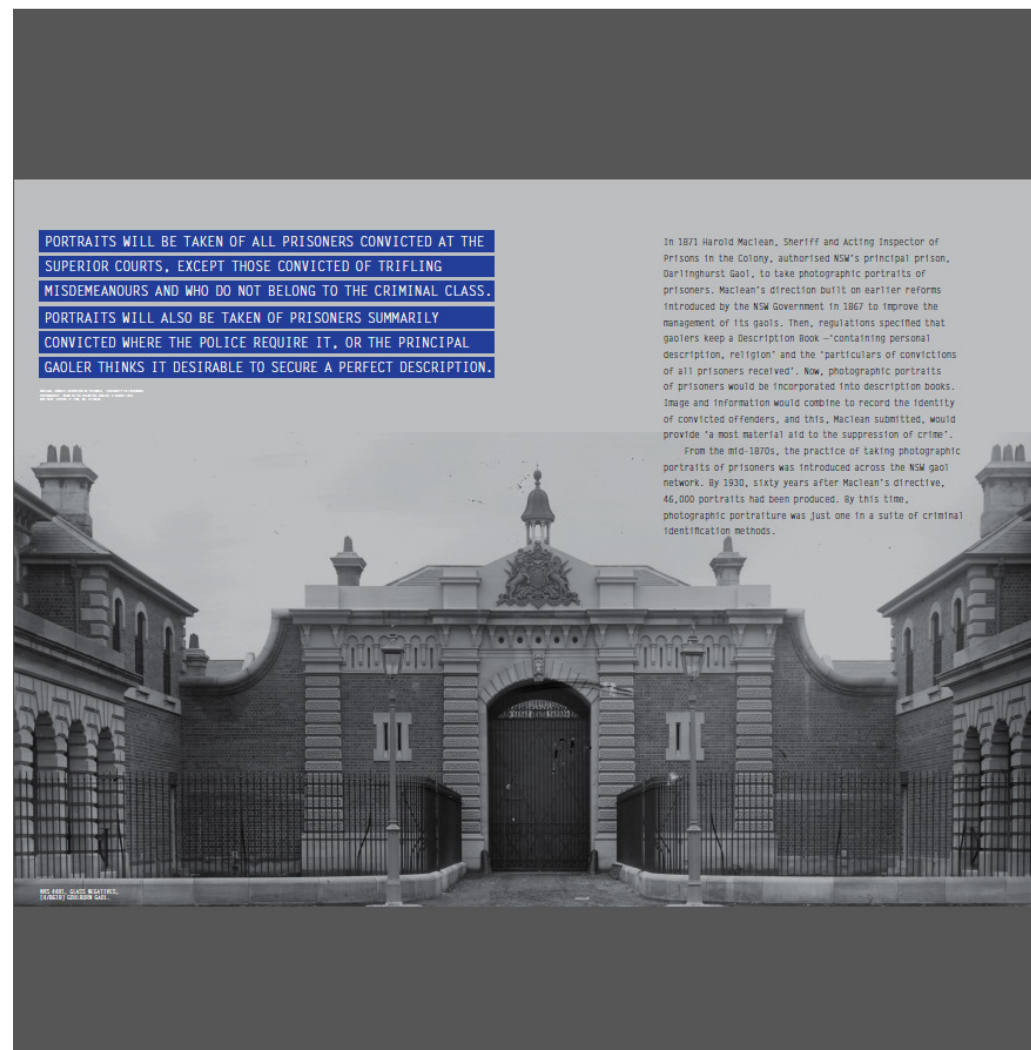
Using the videos is optional. They are supplied on a DVD if required.

5. WALL PANELS DETAIL

Panel 1 Title panel – *Captured*



Panel 2 Context panel



Panel 3 *Stealing – No pockets too deep; Sarah Clifford*

STEALING

SARAH CLIFFORD

1872-1910
DARLINGHURST GAOL
BILLOELA GAOL

COUNTRY VISITORS TO SYDNEY WERE
WARNED ABOUT THE WILY WAYS OF
THE WOMAN IN BLACK WHO MIGHT
PASS ANYWHERE FOR A RESPECTABLE
OLD LADY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.



MUG SHOT. PHOTOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BOARD,
DARLINGHURST AND BILLOELA GAOLS
ESTABLISHED 1872-1910.

No Pockets Too Deep

Sarah Clifford, born in Jamaica c.1833, was a former convict and known pickpocket in both Tasmania and NSW. She was photographed numerous times at Darlinghurst and Billoela gaols between 1872 and 1910. Clifford was convicted of multiple stealing and other petty offences over four decades.

A convict transportee from Ireland, Clifford arrived in Hobart in 1852 where, over the next decade, she stole, pickpocketed, attempted suicide and was repeatedly incarcerated. Between 1865 and 1908 Clifford was gaoled in Sydney for numerous obscene language and pickpocketing offences. She frequented Sydney's "large business places" wearing an apron and shawl over her arm while striking her unwitting victims as they window-shopped. Clifford developed a reputation as "a nice-looking old part ... yet a wicked old woman". "No pockets were too deep for old Sarah", became a sort of philosophy for the ageing crook. And each time Clifford faced the courts, magistrates despaired at what to do with her. In her late seventies, when asked by police why she had stolen yet again, Clifford conceded that, "I can't help it. I can't keep my hands off things".

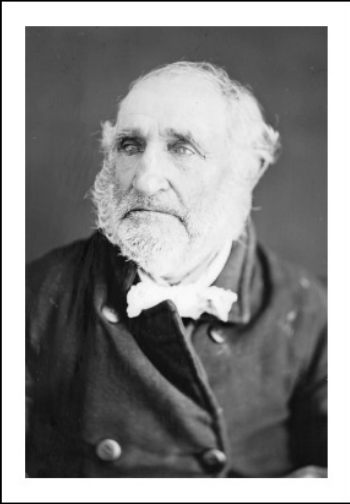
In 1910, aged 76, Clifford was convicted of larceny and sentenced to six months light labour in the State Reformatory for Women, Long Bay. Her aggregated prison sentences totalled 36 years, 4 months and 14 days. She was declared a habitual criminal and incarcerated at the Newington State Hospital and Asylum until her death in 1916.

Panel 4 Burglary – Stealing to survive, William Plummer

BURGLARY

WILLIAM PLUMMER

1884
PARRAMATTA GAOL



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
HISTORICAL PHOTOS COLLECTION
PARRAMATTA GAOL, PARRAMATTA

Stealing
to Survive

William Plummer, a 66 year old whitesmith (metal worker) originally from England, was photographed at Parramatta Gaol on 26 March 1884 while serving a sentence of four years hard labour for burglary.

The half blind, elderly man with flagellation scars and tattooed arms had arrived in Sydney on the convict ship *Marquis of Huntley* in 1835. Assigned to serve James Macarthur—son of John Macarthur, the entrepreneur and pastoralist—Plummer was granted a ticket of leave in 1843. However, he was soon convicted of stealing and larceny, and incarcerated in Berrima Gaol. Over the next three decades Plummer was convicted of various stealing offences and served sentences in Biloela, Bathurst, Wagga Wagga, Darlinghurst and Parramatta gaols.

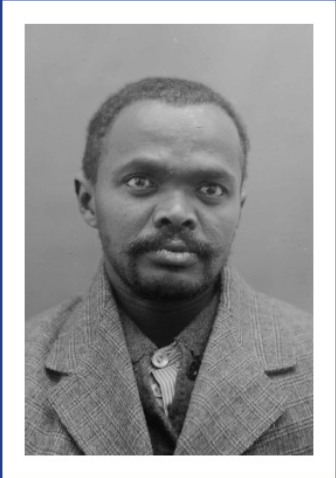
He was released in 1887, more than fifty years after he had first arrived in the Colony of NSW as a convict transportee. Thieving was a lifetime habit for Plummer, but he never used violence or physical force on his victims. It would seem that in his later years, he simply stole to survive.

ON 12 JULY 1887 PLUMMER WAS
RELEASED FROM PARRAMATTA GAOL.
MORE THAN 50 YEARS AFTER HE HAD
FIRST ARRIVED IN SYDNEY AS A
CONVICT TRANSPORTEE.

Panel 5 Horse Stealing – Horse Whisperer/Horse Thief; Pier McDhoon

HORSE
PIER
MCDHOON
STEALING

1887-1913
DARLINGHURST GAOL
PARRAMATTA GAOL



REPRODUCE BY COURTESY OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE
HISTORICAL PHOTO ARCHIVE

Horse Whisperer
Horse Thief

Pier McDhoon, born in New Caledonia or India c. 1872, was convicted of multiple horse stealing offences between 1887 and 1913 and was photographed on at least six occasions at Darlinghurst and Parramatta gaols.

In 1887 the motherless McDhoon was convicted of stealing a horse for the first time and sentenced to two years on the nautical school ship, *Vernon*. Authorities decided that he would be "an uphill battle to reform".

Over the next twenty-six years McDhoon variously worked with or thieved horses in Sydney and elsewhere in NSW. He served sentences at Inverell, Parramatta, Darlinghurst and Bathurst gaols and was released for the last time in mid-July 1915, just months before he died at Rookwood State Hospital and Asylum for Aged and Infirm Men.

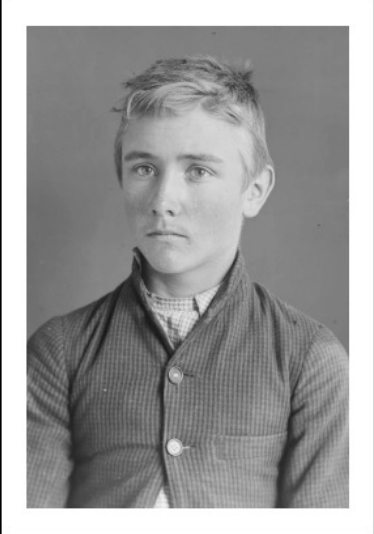
MCDHOON'S COMPULSIVE THIEVING
OF HORSES AND THE EQUINE-RELATED
TATTOOS THAT ADORNED HIS BODY
REFLECTED EITHER A GENUINE LOVE
OR AN UNCONTROLLABLE ADDICTION
TO THE ANIMALS.

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MURDER

ARTHUR ASTILL

1893
DUBBO GAOL



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
SERIALS ACQUISITION
SERIALS ACQUISITION

Telling
the Truth

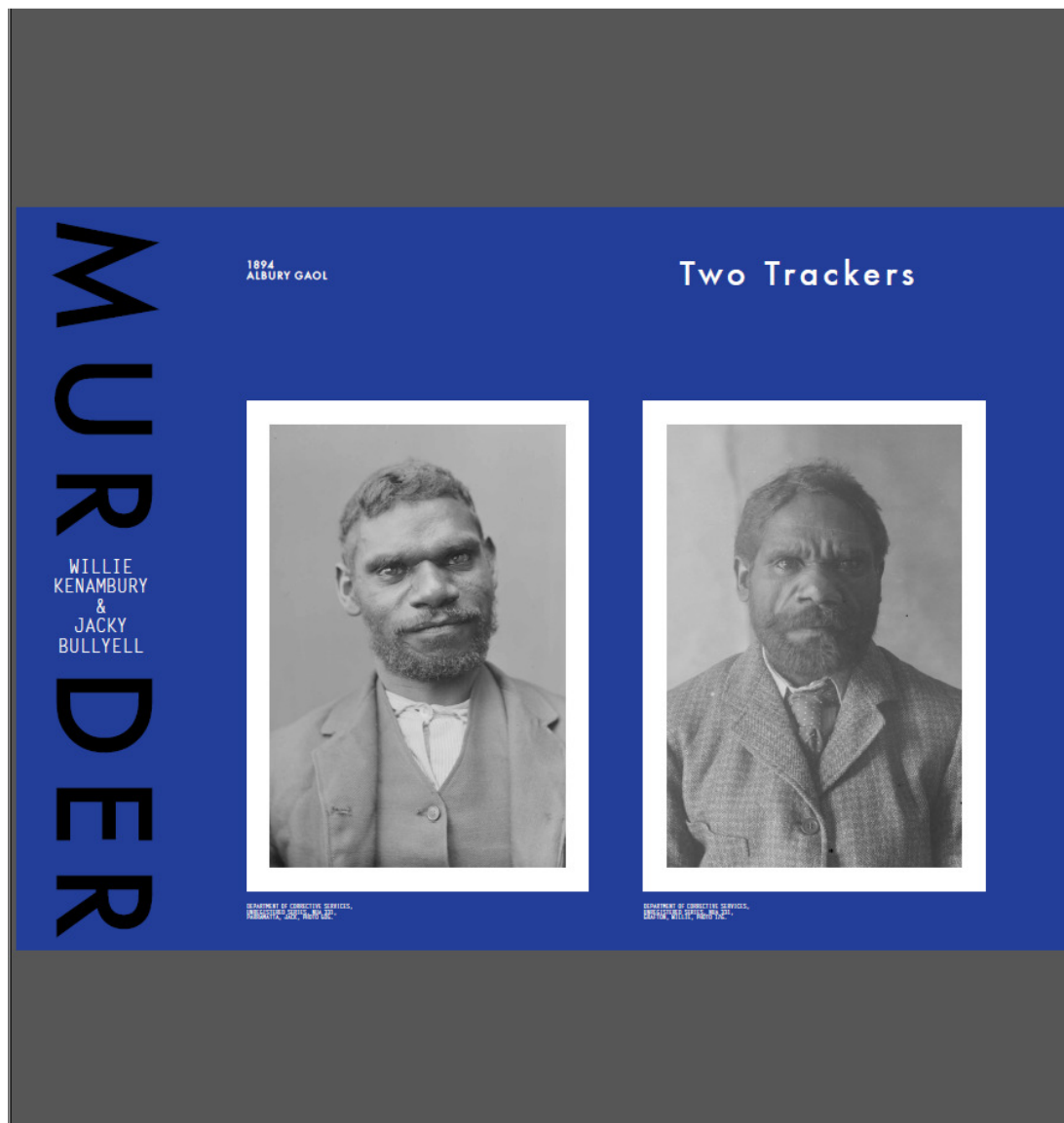
Arthur Astill, a 16 year old labourer from Orange, was photographed at Dubbo Gaol on 24 January 1893 whilst awaiting trial for murder.

He was accused of killing Jessie Hamling at Coalbaggle Creek near Dubbo. She was the wife of William Hamling, a selector to whom Astill had been apprenticed. Astill first told police that he found the woman's body outside the back door of the Hamling farm house after he returned from fixing a water tank. He had moved it inside "for fear the pigs would tear her about", and ridden six miles to get help. An inquest found that Mrs Hamling had died from a gunshot wound, but there was insufficient evidence to show whether it was an accident or not. Astill changed his story and claimed that on the day in question, Mrs Hamling had called out to him to shoot a hawk that she had spotted. Astill picked up a shotgun and aimed for the bird, but stumbled causing the weapon to fire in the direction of Mrs Hamling. This, Astill said, "is the truth, and I wish I had told it before". Evidence presented at Astill's murder trial hinted that there were ambiguities in his account of Mrs Hamling's death, including those of a sexual nature.

A jury found Astill not guilty of murder and he was discharged, the judge noting that he was "a nice looking little chap".

"ARTHUR, THERE IS A HAWK.
BRING THE GUN AND SHOOT IT."
HE PICKED UP A SHOTGUN AND
AIMED FOR THE HAWK, BUT
STUMBLED OVER A PET KANGAROO
CAUSING THE WEAPON TO FIRE.

Panel 7 Murder – Two trackers; Willie Kenambury, Jacky Bullyell



Panel 8 Murder – Two trackers; Willie Kenambury, Jacky Bullyell continued

FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS WILLIE AND JACKY EVADED POLICE CAPTURE USING HIGHLY TUNED BUSH SURVIVAL SKILLS AS THEY TRAVELLED THROUGHOUT NSW AND QUEENSLAND.



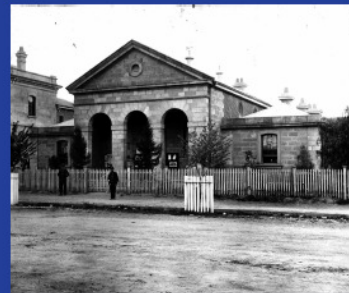
NSW 1890s PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION BOOKS, RE PHOTO NUMBER.

Willie Kenambury, a 24 year old tracker from Fraser Island, Queensland, was photographed at Albury Gaol on 10 January 1894 whilst on remand for murder. His co-accused, Jacky Bullyell, 25 years old and also a tracker from Queensland, was photographed at Albury Gaol on 20 February 1894. The men had been extradited to Albury from Queensland following a lengthy man-hunt by Victorian, NSW and Queensland police.

In 1890 Willie and Jacky had been brought to Benalla from Brisbane to work for the Victorian Police. In May 1891, Severn Mursckewicz—a Polish man living at Dora Dora near Albury—was robbed and fatally speared in the back by a 'blackfellow'. Willie and Jacky, spotted by locals in the Dora Dora vicinity, became prime suspects in Mursckewicz's death.

Over the next two and a half years, Willie and Jacky evaded police capture by using their highly tuned bush survival skills. Sightings of the two were reported in local newspapers and police jurisdictions collaborated in their efforts to apprehend the men.

In 1893 Willie and Jacky were captured separately. They were tried together for murder in Albury on 11 April 1894. The duo were found guilty and sentenced to death. Within days, a public meeting was convened to petition the Executive Council to commute the death sentences. Willie and Jacky were not 'cunning criminals' some felt. Others thought that they may have acted in self-defence thinking that the armed Mursckewicz was going to kill them.

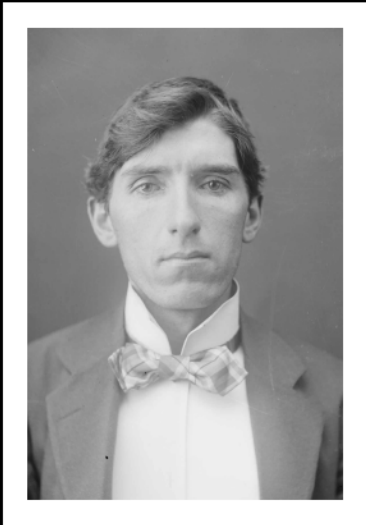


WILLIE AND JACKY BULLYELL, ALBURY GAOL.

On 15 May 1894 the Executive Council commuted Jacky's sentence to penal servitude for life and Willie's to fifteen years penal servitude. Willie was discharged from Grafton Gaol on 10 April 1909. Jacky served his sentence at Parramatta, Darlinghurst, Grafton and Maitland gaols and was released on a two year license on 16 January 1914.

FORGERY
JAMES DWYER
UTTERING

1899
DARLINGHURST GAOL



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES,
DARLINGHURST GAOL, 1899-1900, Photo 7723.

Forger, Utterer,
Author

James Dwyer, a 25 year old postal official born at the Camden Park estate of the Macarthur-Onslows, was photographed at Darlinghurst Gaol on 17 June 1899, the day after he had been convicted of forgery and uttering.

Dwyer and two accomplices were tried by Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley, at Central Criminal Court on 15 and 16 June 1899. The Court heard that Dwyer, Assistant Postmaster at Oxford Street Post Office in Sydney, had instigated a scheme to defraud the Postal Department by organising the printing and distribution of sixty-five £10 postal orders and advances. Police intercepted the plan before it was fully carried out.

Chief Justice Darley found Dwyer guilty and sentenced him to seven years penal servitude as a deterrent to others. As his sentence was longer than three years, Dwyer fell into the class of prisoners considered most dangerous and intractable. He was sent from Darlinghurst to Goulburn Gaol to serve out his sentence. Whilst there, Dwyer began to write and with the support of a sympathetic prison guard, his manuscripts were sent to the *Bulletin*, which published his work anonymously until his release.

A free man after seven years, Dwyer left Australia for London to pursue his dream of becoming a fiction writer. He found great success in the United States and Europe as a best-selling author until his death in 1952.

THE ORDERS WERE FRAUDULENTLY
MARKED AS ORIGINATING FROM
LAURIE TON IN NORTHERN NSW AND
THE ADVANCES WERE SENT TO
SUBURBAN POST OFFICES ACROSS
SYDNEY.

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Panel 10 False Pretenses – The false professor; Cecil Pierpont

FALSE
CECIL
PIERPONT
PRETENCES

1903
PARRAMATTA GAOL

HE APPEARED AS A WELL DRESSED
MAN WITH EDUCATION, ELOQUENCE
AND MANNERS WHO ENTERTAINED
WITH ORGAN RECITALS, GOOD FOOD,
CHAMPAGNE AND CIGARS.



REARVIEW OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
UNRECORDED PHOTO, 1903, PARRAMATTA,
CECIL PIERPONT, PHOTO 767.

The False Professor

Cecil Pierpont, a 37 year old musician from England, was photographed at Parramatta Gaol on 20 October 1903 whilst serving a twelve month sentence for false pretences.

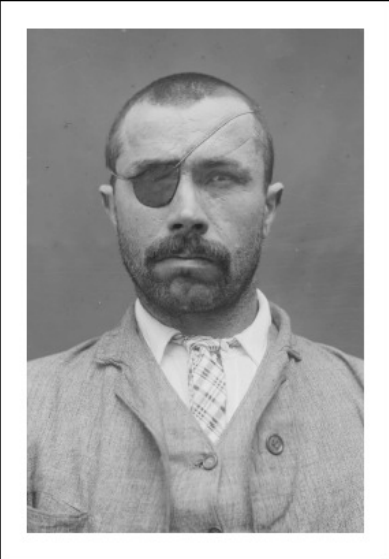
Pierpont arrived at Blackheath in or about June 1903 and took up residence in a boarding house. Pierpont announced to the Blue Mountains community that he had come into a baronetcy and was now Sir Cecil Aubrey Pierpont. He claimed his title carried an income of £3000 but would need some local assistance to tide himself over until the arrival of the first instalment of his fortune. People readily took up the opportunity to assist Pierpont who, in turn, entertained them with fine food, wine and music. Pierpont announced that he would be leaving the Blue Mountains area and signed a number of cheques to settle his debts with local businesses. By the time the valueless cheques were discovered, Pierpont was in Sydney. But he was quickly apprehended and sent to Katoomba Police Court to face charges of false pretences. The Court heard that Pierpont had been 'dealing out cronk paper'. For his crimes against the people of the Blue Mountains, Pierpont was sentenced to six months hard labour on each charge.

As well as adopting numerous aliases including Cecil R. Aubrey, Dr Cecil Rowe, Professor Gordon Rowe and Cecil de Vere, Pierpont was married to several women at the same time. The 'Professor' died aged 87 in Melbourne in 1952.

Panel 11 *False Pretenses – Minus one eye; Mitchell Ryan*

FALSE
MITCHELL
RYAN
PRETENCES

1904
PARRAMATTA GAOL



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES,
PARRAMATTA, NEWCASTLE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, PERTH, ADELAIDE, BRISBANE, TOWNSVILLE, CAIRNS, DARWIN, PALMERSTON NORTH, TROBRAT MOBILE, REMOTE AREAS

Minus
One Eye

Mitchell Ryan, a 29 year old labourer originally from Ireland, was photographed at Parramatta Gaol on 21 April 1904 whilst serving a sentence of five years hard labour for false pretences.

Ryan, also known as Patrick Ryan, Myles Ryan and Mitchell O'Brien, had previous convictions for false pretences, stealing and assault and had served stints in Broken Hill, Bathurst and Young gaols. His crimes mostly involved presenting valueless cheques, often in exchange for cash and goods, as he travelled throughout NSW working intermittently as a labourer, drover and miner.

The powder marks on Ryan's face, neck and left arm were caused by a phosphorus fire at Belubla Station, near the NSW-Victorian border, in 1896. Given that phosphorus can cause significant corneal burns, it is likely that Ryan sustained his eye injuries during this incident.

5'10" HIGH, STRONG BUILD, DARK
MOUSTACHE ONLY, OR MAY HAVE ABOUT A
WEEK'S GROWTH OF BEARD, POWDER MARKS
ON FACE, MINUS ONE EYE; DRESSED IN
DIRTY WORK CLOTHES, AND HEAVY BOOTS,
USUALLY WEARS A RED HANDKERCHIEF
ROUND NECK, SLOVENLY APPEARANCE;
A LABOURER; ADDICTED TO DRINK.

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Panel 12 Murder – Grandmother Higgins; Margaret Higgins

MURDER

MARGARET HIGGINS

1905
DUBBO GAOL



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
RESEARCH DIVISION, 2010/11

Grandmother Higgins

Margaret Higgins, a 45 year old servant from Maitland, was photographed at Dubbo Gaol on 17 October 1905 whilst serving a life sentence for murder.

Higgins was tried at the Dubbo Circuit Court on 27 September 1905 charged with killing her one month old grandchild who had been born to her unmarried daughter, Florence. Both women were accused of having concealed the pregnancy and birth. Despite questions about her sanity during the trial—as it was well known locally that Higgins and her daughter were 'half witted' and not 'quite right in their minds'—the grandmother was found guilty of a capital offence and sentenced to death. The jury 'recommended the prisoner to mercy on the grounds of the surroundings of the case, and the state of mind in which the prisoner was, at the time the murder was committed'.

On 17 October 1905 the Executive Council commuted the capital sentence to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Higgins was eventually granted special remission on 10 May 1907 and released into the custody of her brother, Thomas.

THE BODY OF HER INFANT GRANDCHILD WAS FOUND IN A LOCAL WATERHOLE BY A TRAVELLER.

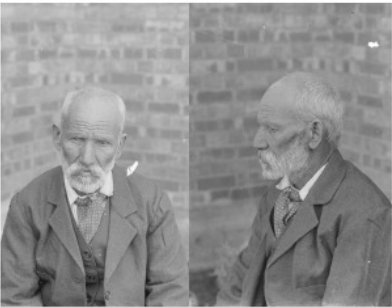
Panel 13 Murder - Glad to die; Peter Sadeek

MURDER

PETER SADEEK

1907
BROKEN HILL GAOL

SADEEK'S CASE BECAME SOMETHING OF A LOCAL FLASHPOINT FOR RACE DEBATES IN BROKEN HILL, WHICH AT THE TIME, WAS ONE OF THE MOST CULTURALLY DIVERSE PLACES IN NSW.



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES,
UNRECORDED PHOTO, 1907
BROKEN HILL, PETER SADEEK, PHOTO 10.

Glad to Die

Peter Sadeek, a 63 year old man originally from the Punjab in India, was photographed on 3 June 1907 at Broken Hill Gaol after he had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Sadeek was tried at Broken Hill Circuit Court on 22 April 1907 accused of having murdered local woman, May Jewson, at White Cliffs. Sadeek worked as a cook on a sheep station near Broken Hill and was described as a quiet and reserved man who was active in the local expat Indian community. He was well regarded by those who knew him but was known to become angry and difficult when drinking liquor. The Court heard that Sadeek and Jewson had got into a ferocious argument and he stabbed the woman multiple times. Sadeek admitted to the killing and claimed jealousy drove him to it. His defence argued temporary insanity. The jury returned a guilty verdict and Sadeek was given the death sentence. The condemned man accepted his fate saying that he preferred it to imprisonment. Others, however, petitioned unsuccessfully for his mercy. As he faced death at the hands of the State, Sadeek—who identified as both Muslim and Christian—was confident of going to heaven. As he stepped up on the scaffold he said, "I'm very glad to die".

Panel 14 *Offensive Behavior – over 100 convictions; Mary Maloney*

OFFENSIVE
MARY
MALONEY
BEHAVIOUR

1919
LONG BAY GAOL



NSW ARCH. PHOTOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BOARD,
PERSOANALITY AND PHYSICALITY, PHOTOGRAPHY, 1919-1920

Over 100 Convictions

Mary Maloney, a 53 year old widow born in America, was photographed at the State Reformatory for Women, Long Bay on 3 January 1919 whilst serving a six month sentence for offensive behaviour.

Maloney lived in Paddington from the 1890s to her death in 1927 and worked intermittently as a servant. Maloney first appeared in NSW gaol records aged in her early thirties, serving sentences for drunkenness. She assumed various aliases including Mary Richards, Mary O'Sullivan, Mary Ritchie and Mary Mitchell.

Alcohol seems to have been a constant battle in her life. Under the *Inebriates Act 1912*, offenders like Maloney could be committed to an institution for between six and twelve months. Confined for a period of time, inebriates, it was thought, could recuperate and improve their health and moral attitude. Medical doctors, clergy and justice staff were all assigned to help in this endeavour.

Maloney was committed on a number of occasions to the Inebriates Institution at the State Reformatory as well as to the Shaftesbury Institution at South Head and the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Ashfield. It seems that despite these attempts to sober up Maloney, she was unable to break her addiction.

BY 1918 SHE HAD ACCUMULATED 112 CONVICTIONS, MOSTLY FOR DRUNK AND DISORDERLY, OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR, VAGRANCY AND INDECENT LANGUAGE OFFENCES.

Panel 15 *Drunkenness & Fortune Telling – Fortune and Fiction; Bernard O’Sullivan*



6. EXHIBITION SUPPORT MATERIAL

6.1. EXHIBITION E-CATALOGUE

130 pages, soft copy, PDF file

Also available online: <https://capturedexhibition.records.nsw.gov.au/nsw-state-archives/captured-portraits-of-crime-1870-1930?pid=MTQ14977>

The *Captured* e-catalogue which contains the stories of all the men, women and children featured in the original exhibition plus an introduction by Dr Penny Stannard that provides context to the State archives and the exhibition.

6.2. MARKETING COLLATERAL

Marketing collateral can be used by venues to promote the exhibition:

- Branding image for use in e-invitations, websites, social media (supplied as JPEG files).

7. FEES

7.1. TOURING FEE

The Touring fee for the exhibition is **\$250.00** excluding freight.

7.2. FREIGHT

The touring venue is responsible for booking the freighting of crates to and from:

NSW State Archives - Western Sydney Records Centre,
161 O'Connell St, Kingswood NSW 2747.

The touring venue is responsible for freighting costs to and from NSW State Archives.

Important points

- Allow sufficient time prior to the exhibition for delivery of the crates
- Ensure correct delivery, billing and contact information is provided to the freighting company and to NSW State Archives.

8. EXHIBITION CRATING

Always observe your organisation's Safe Working Practices

CRATE DIMENSIONS

Crate #1 1020mmL x 765mmH x 300mmD

Weight approximately 25kg

Crate #2 1020mmL x 765mmH x 225mmD

Weight approximately 20kg

Two people are required to handle each crate



REQUIRED EQUIPMENT (not included with crates)

Flatbed trolley or dolly

Electric Drill with phillips head bit

MOVING THE CRATE

Each crate weighs approximately 25kg. Use two people to lift onto a flat-bed trolley

Only store and move the crate the 'right way up'

OPENING THE CRATE

Open from the side

It is recommended to use an electric drill (not included)

Use a phillips head bit (not included)

Unscrew the bottom and side bolts **first**

Unscrew top centre bolt **last**

PACKING PANELS

Place each panel back to back and face to face with a sheet of protective wrapping in between each panel. Do not over-pack the crate



CLOSING THE CRATE

Set the drill lock to about 7 so it doesn't over tighten the bolts

Screw top centre bolt first (make sure bottom of the lid is sitting firmly against the body of the box)

Screw bottom centre bolt second

Followed by the rest of the top bolts working your way alternating left and right out from the centre

Finish at the bottom of the box

STORING CRATES WHEN NOT IN USE

Store the crates in a dry location

Close the crate to minimise risk of pest infestation

Store 'right way up'

Do not stack the crates on top of each other

Do not place other objects on top of the crates

Ensure the correct number of padded wrapping sheets are kept inside each crate

PACKING/UNPACKING INSTRUCTIONS

CRATE LIST

The exhibition consists of 15 panels: 595mm height x 841mm width x 3mm depth. Pack according to crate list for ease of unpacking at next venue

Crates:

There are 2 Crates:

Crate 1:
9 Panels Each interleaved with polyfoam (cell air)
<i>Crate contents</i>
Panel 1 Title panel – <i>Captured</i>
Panel 2 Context panel
Panel 3 Stealing
Panel 4 Burglary
Panel 5 Horse Stealing
Panel 6 Murder
Panel 7 Murder
Panel 8 Murder
Panel 9 Forgery/Uttering

Crate 2:
6 Panels Each interleaved with polyfoam (cell air)
<i>Crate contents</i>
Panel 10 False Pretenses
Panel 11 False Pretenses
Panel 12 Murder
Panel 13 Murder
Panel 14 Offensive Behavior
Panel 15 Drunkenness & Fortune Telling

UNPACKING and PACKING

For unpacking please remove the panels with care using nitrile gloves and retain loose packing components. Please use gloves when handling the panels.

Crate 1

Layer 1: Place panel face up in correct orientation. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 2: face artwork in - correct orientation

Layer 3: face artwork out - upside down Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 4: face artwork in - correct orientation.

Layer 5: face artwork out - upside down. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 6: face artwork in - correct orientation.

Layer 7: face artwork out - upside down. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 8: face artwork in - upside down.

Layer 9: face artwork out- correct orientation. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Place lid on using the registration mark. Secure using phillips head screws.

Crate 2

Layer 1: Place panel face up in correct orientation. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 2: face artwork in - correct orientation

Layer 3: face artwork out - upside down Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 4: face artwork in - correct orientation.

Layer 5: face artwork out - upside down. Interleave with a polyfoam (cell air) sheet.

Layer 6 face artwork in - correct orientation.

Place lid on using the registration mark. Secure using phillips head screws.

9. CONDITION REPORTING PROFORMA

Condition reporting allows NSW State Archives to be aware of any damage to touring exhibitions.

PART 1: Upon receiving the exhibition please check each panel and note below those panels that show any damage:

Panel ID	Level of damage Minor, Intermediate or Severe (Please choose 1)	Notes / Details

Condition check completed by:

Date:

Signature:

PART 2: Upon de-installing the exhibition, please check each panel and note below any panels that show any damage:

Panel ID	Level of damage Minor, Intermediate or Severe (Please choose 1)	Notes / Details

Condition check completed by:

Date:

Signature:

Please email to wendy.gallagher@records.nsw.gov.au

10. EXHIBITION REPORT / FEEDBACK PROFORMA

Touring venues are required to provide visitation statistics to NSW State Archives at the conclusion of the exhibition period.

This Report/ Feedback form should be submitted to NSW State Archives no later than 14 days after the end of the exhibition period.

Venue name:	
Exhibition dates:	
Number of days open:	
Number of visitors to venue over exhibition period:	
Further comments / suggestions:	

Please email to wendy.gallagher@records.nsw.gov.au