

NORWICH AREA MUSEUMS COMMITTEE

29 September 2008 Item No. 7

Collections Review: Norwich Museums

Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology

This report explains the background to the collections review and rationalisation process, and recommends deaccessioning two large social history objects which do not fit our collecting policy, and a group of ethnographic material which has been on long-term loan overseas for many years.

1 **Background**

- 1.1 Collecting within the NMAS is undertaken in accordance with the Acquisition and Disposal Policy approved by Committee (see NMAS website

<http://www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/default.asp?Document=900.020.010x1.>) This is reviewed every five years and sets out the strengths of the collections, areas for future collecting and constraints on collecting, such as resources, space and expertise.

As part of a responsible collections management strategy the NMAS undertakes regular reviews of its collections to ensure that material is properly classified and adequately housed. Objects that are deemed unsuitable for retention as part of the core collection are identified and alternative homes are found. The process to be followed was agreed by the Joint Museums Committee in 2002 following a Best Value Review of collecting and collections management. A copy of the NMAS Rationalisation Strategy is attached at Annex 1.

- 1.2 To summarise, the core collections basically fall into three categories, with different levels of access:

1. Display material represents the best or most significant items in the collections and is easily accessible by all people visiting the museums.

2. Study collections provide depth for people who want to learn more about a specific subject. The emphasis is on presenting as many objects as possible for study. Improved study facilities are being provided at Collections Study Centres, such as the Shirehall, Carrow House or Gressenhall, where collections are available in reference galleries. Objects are either freely accessible when the museum is open, on open storage (easily accessible with an appointment or on regular open days) or in study rooms (open on set days a week).

3. Long-term research material is needed as evidence for current or future research and only needs to be available on an appointment basis. This can be contained in high-density storage, thereby making

the most cost effective use of space.

1.3 Items not retained for the Core Collection are categorised as follows:

4. Working or demonstration material

Objects are put to working use or demonstration use at or on behalf of the museum, eg agricultural equipment, Panhard car.

5. Education, handling and loan collection

Objects are included for educational reference material only, including loans. There is an implied deterioration through usage over time.

6. Set dressing and cannibalisation

Objects are used as set dressing for on-site activities of the museum.

7. Dispersal

Objects are sold or given away to others. We follow Museums Association and Accreditation good practice guidelines. There will be a presumption that objects will remain in the public domain and offered initially to similar institutions at whichever location provides the best balance of care, context and access.

8. Disposal

Following Museums Association guidelines, if no other home can be found, objects are scrapped or cannibalised for reference material or restoration use.

2 Review of social history collections in Norwich

2.1 A review of the larger collections on display in the Bridewell is being undertaken in order to:

- Improve access to the collections as a whole, enabling us to provide display access in the Bridewell to important and popular domestic life, costume and textiles and other collections, which currently have little or no display presence in the Norwich museums.
- Ensure that the future of the larger objects which do not fulfil the collecting policy or the proposed future display focus of the Bridewell is carefully and ethically considered.
- Ensure that storage space and resources are not unacceptably overloaded, thus compromising storage and access standards.

2.2 The review has identified that the displays include a small group of large social history objects with no connection with Norwich, which do not fit into our current collecting policy, and would not be needed in the proposed re-display project.

2.3 Following the agreed process the two large social history objects described below have been identified for deaccessioning and subsequent dispersal or disposal. They no longer fit our collecting policy or display plans, and cannot be suitably stored or cared for by NMAS. Possible homes have been found for both items, which would

provide enhanced display and interpretation for the objects. If members approve the recommendation to deaccession these items discussions with the potential new homes will be pursued.

- A London-made metal lathe, which has a Norfolk connection, but is an extremely large, highly specialised industrial object which does not tell any key Norwich stories.
- A fire engine from Harleston, which was probably acquired to complement the Norwich fire engines in the collection, but which falls outside our collecting policy, and for which there is no space in the proposed re-displays (the Norwich fire engines would be retained).

Further details in Annex 2.

3 **Ethnographic material for deaccessioning**

A group of ethnographic material, also listed at Annex 2, has been on long-term loan to a museum in New Zealand for many years. The loan dates from the immediate post-war period when a decision was taken to stop collecting ethnographic objects at Norwich Castle, and to pass the existing fine collections to other institutions, most notably to what is now National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside.

The loan to New Zealand was originally termed a 'permanent loan', and was clearly intended not to return to Norwich. The material is valued at Canterbury Museum, and is the subject of active research. As this material now clearly falls out of NMAS' Collecting Policy, and has effectively been handed over for 60 years, it is proposed that this material be deaccessioned and given to the Canterbury Museum where it is currently held.

4 **Resource Implications**

Finance: There are potentially costly implications for NMAS storage facilities, if the lathe and fire engine have to be retained.

Property: There is currently no new storage space available for larger items. Any decision to move large items from display into store places severe pressure on storage facilities.

5 **Conclusion**

This collections review is proposing to remove items that are of minimal interest in interpreting the history of Norwich, and will free up space and resources for the benefit of the remaining collections. The proposed new homes for the lathe and the fire engine would provide significant improvements in display and interpretation for these objects.

The review is also recommending the removal of an historic anomaly, by formally transferring title of a group of ethnographic items to a

museum in New Zealand. These items were placed on long-term loan many years ago, are actively valued at their current home, and no longer fall within NMAS Acquisition and Disposal Policy.

6 Recommendation

Members are asked to recommend to the Joint Museums & Archaeology Committee that the objects listed in Annex 2 are deaccessioned.

Background Papers

MLA Museum Accreditation standard

MA Good Practice Guidelines on Acquisition and Disposal

NMAS Acquisition & Disposal Policy

(<http://www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/default.asp?Document=900.020.010x1>)

NMAS Rationalisation Strategy (Annex 1)

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper please get in touch with:

Vanessa Trevelyan 01603 493620

vanessa.trevelyan@norfolk.gov.uk



If you need this report in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact Glenis Wright on tel 01603 403621 or minicom 01603 223833 and we will do our best to help.

NORWICH AREA MUSEUMS COMMITTEE

29 September 2008 Item No. 7 – Appendix A

Best Value Review of Collections Management

Strategy for rationalising NMAS collections

1 Introduction

As stated in Recommendation 5 of in the Best Value Review of Collecting in Cultural Services, all museum collections will be reviewed over the next five years to ensure that objects conform to standards of high priority and top quality by 2006. All material that does not conform will be disposed of. This paper sets out how the review will be undertaken.

The key elements of the process outlined below are required under the Museum Registration Scheme. Maintaining registered status is a requirement of Best Value Performance Indicator 169 (b) - the percentage of museums operated by the authority that are registered under the museums registration scheme administered by Resource.

The policy of the NMAS is to preserve and interpret Norfolk's history while also providing a window on the world for the people of Norfolk. The NMAS has rich and diverse collections and is ranked within the top 2.5% of non-national registered museums. These collections are held in trust on behalf of current and future generations. The collections housed in the Castle Museum & Art Gallery and the Shirehall Collections Study Centre have been Designated by the DCMS as being of national significance. Fifty museums out of over 2,000 Registered museums have received this distinction, and a challenge fund has been established by the DCMS to support the work of Designated collections. The NMAS will have received £391,000 by the end of 2001/02 towards improving the quality of collections information and making it accessible on-line.

Collecting within the NMAS is undertaken in accordance with the Collecting Policy approved by Committee. This is reviewed every five years and sets out the strengths of the collections, areas for future collecting and constraints on collecting, such as resources, space and expertise. Cromer Museum, for instance, will only acquire material that provides information about the history of Cromer not currently held within the museum. Thus, duplicates or material that is historic but not otherwise interesting or informative, will be not be acquired. This does not preclude collecting outside the terms of the Policy in exceptional cases, such as the West Runton elephant, which is within the terms of the Collecting Policy but of unusual size and national importance. The famous teapot collection of over 3,000 examples is now a nationally important collection without parallel elsewhere in the country and supports the study of styles in ceramic design. It is also a good marketing "hook" for visitors and spreads the fame of Norfolk throughout the world through a series of international travelling exhibitions funded by Twinings.

2 Using collections

The Core collections basically fall into three categories, with different levels of access:

1. Display material represents the best or most significant items in the collections and is easily accessible by all people visiting the museums. Gallery displays are highly interpreted to attract the interest of the general visitor and, hopefully, enthuse them. The Egyptology collection at Norwich Castle "earns its keep" by providing an interesting display for the general visitor and an important resource for schools, which are able to study this part of the national curriculum from real objects in their local museum.

2. Study collections provide depth for people who want to learn more about a specific subject. The emphasis is on presenting as many objects as possible for study. Improved study facilities are being provided at Collections Study Centres, such as the Shirehall, Carrow House or Gressenhall, where collections are available in reference galleries. Objects are either freely accessible when the museum is open, on open storage (easily accessible with an appointment or on regular open days) or in study rooms (open on set days a week).

3. Long-term research material is needed as evidence for current or future research and only needs to be available on an appointment basis. This can be contained in high density storage, thereby making the most cost effective use of space. It is debatable how much of this material is needed but museums have a responsibility to future research to ensure that important evidence is not destroyed unnecessarily. New analysis techniques are being developed all the time and often unprepossessing samples from a Roman midden or pieces of fire-damaged stone can provide important information. "Seahenge" is a case in point. The timbers are over 4,000 years old and have been damaged by the action of the tides but English Heritage has been able to determine the year and month in which the trees were felled, and how many individual people worked on them. However, we can't keep everything and a balance needs to be struck between keeping enough for future needs but not so much that there are no resources to do anything else.

Items not retained for the Core Collection are categorised as follows:

4. Working or demonstration material

Objects are put to working use or demonstration use at or on behalf of the museum. Items may require sufficient restoration to satisfy for example health and safety requirements, functionality, and should take account of presentation issues of object preservation/restoration within the museum environment. They should be used under defined conditions that are stated in their documentation.

5. Education, handling and loan collection

Objects are included for educational reference material only, including loans. There is an implied deterioration through usage over time.

6. Set dressing and cannibalisation

Objects are used as set dressing for on-site activities of the museum, following the principal of ultimate disposal by the 'back to nature' route.

7. Dispersal

Objects are sold or given away to others. We shall follow MA and Registration guidelines. There will be a presumption that objects will remain in the public domain and offered initially to similar institutions at whichever location provides the best balance of care, context and access.

8. Disposal

Following MA guidelines objects are scrapped or cannibalised for reference material or restoration use.

Documentation

All objects in the NMAS collections should be catalogued on MODES, including handling, education and loan collections and given one of the above categories in the ADMIN_CATEGORY field:

Example:

ADMIN_CATEGORY collection category : 3 : 2001

In the first instance, MODES records will indicate a default category until objects can be considered item by item. In these cases, the category will also have an @ symbol to denote it is a default.

Example

ADMIN_CATEGORY collection category : 3@ : 2001

A programme of global editing has begun, which will place additional ADMIN_CATEGORY fields to all MODES records for this purpose.

Access categories

As well as the collection category outlined above, we shall also be adding access categories. These will be codes similar to the above but to indicate the degree of protection that is recommended by a conservator or curator for the type of material.

- 0 Unsuitable for public access - for example material that is dangerous (explosive, radioactive), subversive, censored etc: no access should be permitted.
- 1 Extremely important or valuable material that could easily be stolen or damaged. Should be in a cased display with high security specification.
- 2 High importance, valuable, or fragile: suitable for a normal cased display
- 3 Large and robust material: suitable for open display with barriers
- 4 Medium-high importance, capable of protection by mount, box etc: indirect handling is permitted
- 5 Robust or expendable: supervised direct handling is permitted
- 6 Expendable: unsupervised handling is permitted

Example:

ADMIN_CATEGORY

access category : 3 : 2001

3 The rationalisation programme

The rationalisation programme will particularly concentrate on identifying which material should fall in category 3 and below. Material in category 2 will also be reviewed as it is likely that there is some material which, over the years, has become surplus to requirements. Material in category 1 will have been reviewed when a decision was taken to put it on display. The NMAS has an ongoing programme of renewing or refreshing displays every five years which allows for changing objects on display and assessing their importance.

3.1 First steps in the rationalisation programme

Martin Warren, Collections Management Officer, will be responsible for the review programme. Other staff to be involved include:

- John Davies, Chief Curator
- Cathy Proudlove, Head of Conservation
- Staff with curatorial responsibility for collections at specific sites, eg Curator of the museum
- Subject specialists, eg, curator of natural history

The first step will be to agree a review process and timetable with staff and identify staff teams to carry out the review. The timetable will be affected by major developments currently underway or in the planning cycle (eg Norwich Castle redevelopment, Gressenhall redevelopment, Tower Curing Works) that will determine the availability of staff.

3.2 Identifying material for rationalisation

We shall particularly examine material in the following categories to consider them for rationalisation:

- Does not fall within the current collecting policy.
- Unethically acquired material.
- Loan material no longer required for display.
- Does not provide important information about Norfolk and its history.
- Is irrelevant to the collection.
- Has no reasonable expectation of being useful for display or research.
- Is unaccessioned (ie has not been properly recorded).
- Is unprovenanced (ie has no background information to provide a context).
- Is of poor quality compared with other examples in the collection.

- Has deteriorated beyond any useful purpose (eg through decay or infestation. This might be a textile item that has rotted or a natural history specimen that has an infestation)
- Poses a threat to other objects or people (eg by contamination. This might be WW2 gas masks with degraded asbestos filters or radio-active geological specimens).
- Is an unnecessary duplicate.
- Where there is no reasonable expectation that NMAS will be able to provide suitable levels of curation or collections care.
- Is of good quality but would fit better into another museum's collection (eg Archaeological material has been recently transferred to West Stowe Anglo-Saxon Village.
- May be more appropriate to the NRO or NLIS.

Meeting one of the above criteria does not automatically condemn any object. Each object will be considered on its merits. There may well be good reasons why objects that fall into one or more of the above categories should be kept, but they will be critically examined and justified.

3.3 Options for disposal

There are several ways in which material that is not suitable for the NMAS core collections might continue to fulfil a useful purpose and continue to be held in trust, eg:

- Transfer to a handling/schools loan/education/working machinery/ demonstration collection within NMAS
- Transfer to another Registered museum by gift or sale
- Transfer to another public institution by gift or sale
- Repatriation to country of origin

If none of the above options are viable the options are:

- Return to donor or lender
- Charitable donation
- Cannibalisation or set dressing
- Sale on the open market, or
- Destruction (as a last resort)

3.4 Process for decision taking

The process for taking decisions about disposal is time consuming but it is important to ensure that

- all legal responsibilities are fulfilled,
- that the sensibilities of donors are respected,
- that the political views of the partners in the Joint Museums Agreement are taken into account, and

- that the public retain confidence in the NMAS and the County Council as trustees of Norfolk's heritage.

3.5 The process of selection for disposal will be as follows:

- Objects for disposal will be identified by staff with collections care responsibilities at each site, assisted by subject specialists as appropriate
- Documentation will be checked to determine whether the NMAS is legally free to dispose of the items (there may be conditions attached to a bequest etc)
- Ownership of the objects will be established from museum records
- Permission for disposal will be sought as necessary from the relevant Area Museums Committee, and confirmed by the Joint Museums Committee
- As committee business is in the public arena, a PR strategy will be developed in order to minimise negative public reaction that may undermine confidence in the NMAS as a repository for Norfolk's material heritage.
- If material was acquired or conserved with grant aid, contact will be made with the grant funding body to establish whether the funder has any requirements or views on the disposal. Reimbursement of grant aid is a standard requirement unless the object is to be transferred as a gift to another Registered museum.

3.6 Process for disposal of accessioned material

Once Committee has agreed the list of proposed disposals the following steps will be taken:

- If material was donated within the last 20 years, attempts will be made to contact the donor to return the item.
- As required by the conditions of the Museum Registration Scheme, a notice will be placed in the Museums Journal, and any other appropriate specialist publication, advertising the availability of significant material to other Registered museums.
- Direct contact will be made with any Registered museums or other public institutions that would have a particular interest in any of the objects.
- Material in which no interest is expressed will be either sold or destroyed.
- Complete records of all transactions will be kept.

*Document authored by Head of Museums and the Rationalisation Committee.
January 2002*

NORWICH AREA MUSEUMS COMMITTEE

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Collections Review: Norwich Museums

Describe the item or group you are proposing for rationalisation:		
Manual fire engine from the parish of Harleston complete with leather buckets and hose; c. 1777		
Accession number(s): 1940.103	Acquisition method: Gift	
Donor: Depwade Rural District Council	Grant aid:	
Current location: Display in Bridewell Museum		
Reason for rationalisation	More information: This item was used in the parish of Harleston and has no known association with the city of Norwich. It therefore falls outside the museum's collecting policy	
Unable to care for it		
Irrelevant or outside collecting policy		*
No information		
Duplication		
Poor condition		
Dangerous		
Other		
Reasons for disposal:		
There is already a good example of a manual fire engine in the museum which will remain on display		
The engine has no association with the city of Norwich and would not be appropriate to the proposed development to create a museum of Norwich life.		
There is no likelihood of the item being re-displayed in the foreseeable future. One could argue that it merits being seen by a larger audience.		
Potential new homes		
Collections at Bressingham Steam Museum include several examples of historic fire appliances and until recently, the museum housed historic collections belonging to the Norfolk Fire Service. Bressingham is an accredited museum		
Harleston Museum is run by a very active local history society. I have been told that they are a thorough and reliable group. The fire engine would fit within their collecting and display remit.		

Describe the item or group you are proposing for rationalisation:

A rare example of a metal lathe by Henry Maudsley of London c 1802. It was acquired by blacksmith, engineer and scientist Johnson Jex of Letheringsett, who modified it to suit his particular needs, which were primarily clock making.

Recent research undertaken by members of the Norfolk Industrial Archaeological Society suggests that Maudsley originally may have supplied this very lathe to Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of making machines and accessories for block making. These machines were one of the reasons why the Admiralty were able to raise, equip and maintain its fleets during the early 19th century.

Accession number(s):

1942.11

Acquisition method:

Gift

Donor:

F.W.Monement

Grant aid:**Current location:**

Bridewell Museum

Reason for rationalisation

Unable to care for it

Irrelevant or outside collecting policy

No information

Duplication

Poor condition

Dangerous

Other

*

More information:

Although associated with a well-known Norfolk figure, it does not fit within the current collecting policy of the museum or the proposed re-development of the Bridewell. If the latter proceeds, the item will have to be removed into store.

Reasons for disposal

The lathe is believed to be made by a particular London toolmaker and would appear to have specific provenance to the naval dockyard at Portsmouth. Its subsequent use and modification by Jex is of interest but may be considered secondary to its original use

This is a rare early metal lathe by an important maker. Very few other examples are known. In terms of the history and development of tool technology, this is a significantly important item. It merits display in an appropriate public arena.

It is most unlikely that the lathe will be required for redisplay in the Bridewell. It will therefore remain in store which may have implications for public access.

Potential new home

The Portsmouth Trust has care of historic collections. This item has specific site relevance to Portsmouth and its collections

Item or group:	Ethnology Collection (44 items) made over in 1948 on "permanent loan" to Canterbury Museum, New Zealand: Canterbury Museum Ethnology Register No.3 pages 107 – 114		
Museum/collection:	Norwich Castle		
CM No.	Description	Donor/Date	Norwich No.
Maori			NWHCM :
E149.96	Mourners' head dress, a skull cap of hard tied flax fibre, covered with close-set thrums of dyed ? sea weed	John Stark, 1854 gift	1854.103
E149.97	Fine old cloak of kaitaka type, with deep taniko border in red and black. Fabric as heavy and strong as canvas from closely twined weft threads. Small patches of blue wool at intervals	Mr Pettett, 1825 gift	1825.36
E149.98	Rain cape	Samuel Gully, 1894 gift	1894.12
E149.99	Stone club (Patu Onewa)	Oscar Farrow gift	1927.123
E149.100	Long breast pendant (Hei) of nephrite, in form of long chisel. "Bequeathed to the donor by an aged chief named Pomari."	Henry Wharton, 1917 bequest	1917.17
E149.101	Composite baithook, wide angled wooden shank, unbarbed Haliotis point, snood line (re-catalogued EA1976.121)	Capt Woolnough, 1828 gift	1828.117
E149.102	Lure hooks for Kahawai (2)	Mrs Ross Johnson, 1919 gift	1919.26
E149.103	Dried, tattooed head (Re-catalogued SK524)	Sir Peter Eade MC, 1833 gift	1833.37
Polynesia Micronesia			
E149.104	Lure hook, rounded shank of coral calcite. Unbarbed bone point attached, lure seized down at eyes. Nauru	Lord Hastings, 1893 gift	1893.37
E149.105	Hafted working adze. Mangaia (Cook Islands Museum – loan) "Adze with stone blade fastened into socket by means of shark skin and plaited fibre. Mangaia – Hervey Islands."	Dr E Lubbock, 1842 gift	1842.24
E149.106	Bark cloth beater, decorative ridges on poll Tahiti	Dr E Lubbock, 1842 gift	1842.24
E149.107	Netted base of cape, formerly decorated with red feathers. (note originally in Bullocks Museum as a "small scarlet feather cloak from Sandwich Islands". Listed in Bullocks 1807 <i>Companion</i> p10. Not included in Bullocks 1819 sale. By 1856 in possession of Mrs EJ Scott, and in 1856 given by Scott to Norwich Castle Museum.	Mrs EJ Scott, 1856 gift	1856.44

E149.108	Helmet base, feathers lost. Hawaii. Figured in Brigham, <i>Hawaiian Feather Work</i> P166	Rev J Carter gift	1825.5
E149.109	Ear pendant, ivory spike set (with cork) into Conus shell. Marquesas	F Sands, 1845 gift	1845.6
E149.110	Ceremonial paddle, decorative chip carving, Ra'ivavae, Australs	Sir JH Yallop, 1828 gift	1828.98
E149.110 A	Large paddle spear, in soft wood, decorated with chip carving. Ra'ivavae, Australs	Not registered	
E149.110 B	Club, early simple spatulate type, heavily carved Tonga	Dr A Whitlock, 1924 gift	1924.66
E149.111	Wooden throwing spear, barbed, Hawaii	Not registered	
E149.112	Large one-piece bait hook, pearl shell, line attached. Tahiti	-	-
E149.113	Sample of white bark cloth Pitcairn "made by the women of (Pitcairn Island) for the Rev WH Holman, who resided there during the years 1852 and 1853	Jas Reeve	-
E149.114	Large sheet of brown bark cloth, finely grooved ? Marquesas, ? Hawaii	G Jay, 1837 gift	1837.25
E149.115	Sheet of paper-thin bark cloth, decorated in block printed red and black lines, labelled "Ovalan, Fiji Islands" ?Hawaii	Jas Reeve, 1900 gift	1900.10
E149.116	Poncho of course read-brown bark cloth, painted, Samoa	Rev JF Treadway, 1832 gift	1832.8
Indonesia			
E149.117	Fine example of carved and painted house panel, featuring the well known dog pattern. Barawan people, Borneo. "Carved wooden panel .. kalang asu ;;; decorated with the dog pattern, a design frequently used. The black, red and white paints made respectively from soot, iron oxide and lime are the only native colours, but they are supplemented by indigo and yellow pigments obtained from the bazaars". Collected by Dr Chase Hose (Hose Pagan tribes of Borneo) (Nga Berasok, dragon figures rather than dogs).	Dr Chas Hose, 1905 gift	1905.46
E149.118	Tobacco container of engraved bamboo, featuring dog pattern "Bamboo is decorated in a variety of designs in low relief upon a background of black and dark red". For method, see Hose Vol1 (one) Borneo	Dr Hose, 1902 gift	1902.32
Melanesia			
E149.19	Lime spatula, features crocodile design. ?Trobriands	Capt Foster gift	1919.51.70
E149.20	Waste core, produced from sawing bracelet from clam shell. Solomons	Capt Foster Gift	1919.51.70

Australia			
E149.121	Wooden churinga with totemic designs N W Australia	Miss Holley, 1919 gift	1919.12
E149.122	Spear point of pressure flaked bottle glass N W Australia	Miss Holley, 1919 gift	1919.8
N W America			
E149.123	Boulder of ? talc, grooved by oppositely placed scarfs. British Columbia (re-catalogued EA1970.42)	Rev FM Millard, 1912 gift	1912.124
E149.124	Wooden pipe bowl, with brass rim, carved as conventionalised bird. British Columbia (Re-catalogued EA1976.16)	JB Culley, 1835 gift	1835.78
E149.125	Spoon of horn of mountain goat. British Columbia (Re-catalogued EA1976.188)	Not registered	
E149.126	Human mask, wood, formerly part of rattle, British Columbia (re-catalogued EA 1976.167)	Mrs Sheepshanks, 1921 gift	1921.58
E149.127	Bark cloth, beaten from cambium layer of cedar, British Columbia (re-catalogued E1976.361)	Mrs Sheepshanks, 1921	1921.58
E149.128	Small plaited satchel. Outer case of straw. Chinook Indians, British Columbia (re-catalogued EA1976.15)	Mr E Freestone, 1829 gift	1829.38
E149.129	Two round plaited drinking cups (NB no pottery in NW) "Decorated basketwork drinking cups" (re-catalogued EA1976.13 and 14)	Mr Freestone, 1829 gift	1829.38
Artic America			
E149.130	Large robe of caribou hair. Eskimo (re-catalogued EA1976.373)	Rowland Ward, 1905 gift	1905.11
E149.131	Seal skin bag. Baffin Land (re-catalogued EA1976.367)	Rev JW Bilby, 1912 gift	1912.77.14
E149.132	Bow drill, with iron blade (re-catalogued EA1976.317)	Rev Bilby, 1915 purchased 1927 see 1927.129	1915.94.13
E149.133	Model kayak, with hunter and gear, Eskimo. (re-catalogued EA 1984.39)	William Squire 1828	1828.92
E149.134	Hooded robe walrus gut. Eskimo, "water proof hooded cloak of walrus intestine, worn over fur garments, North America". (re-catalogued EA1976.370)	Mrs Barkley	1883.41
E149.135	Salmon spear, cedar shaft, with central bone spear point, blanked by springing bone tines with cross barbs (one missing) Baffin Land (re-catalogued EA1979.830)	Mrs Barkley	1883.41

Eastern Woodlands, America			
E149.136	Small model canoe of birch bark (re-catalogued EA1988.140)	Dr W F Bellin, 1855	1855.51
Nilotic Africa			
E149.137	Heavy club, rhinoceros horn, Upper Nile (re-catalogued EA1977.328)	Sir Eustace Gurney, 1917	1917.14
Africa			
tbc by R. Fyfe	bag of beaten fibre from Zambesi district on loan to Canterbury Museum	Thos. W. Savory	1921.64

Book II Early Colonists Catalogue 1984 – 1960

Collection of Scrimshaw from collection of Surgeon Commander Livesay. Deposited by Norwich Museum on Permanent Loan.
Acquired RS Duff, Britain, 1948

CM No.	Description	Donor/Date	Norwich No.
EC149.52	Stay busk of whalebone, engraved with scene of sperm whale chase of a South Sea Island	Surgeon Commander Livesay bequest	1945.57/B 10
EC149.53	Large engraved sperm tooth, obverse with whaling scene, reverse, close up of whale ship with trying out works smoking		1945.57/B 6
EC149.54	Engraved sperm tooth, obverse with three masted vessel and inscription "sailors rights", reverse, Neptune's chariot and flying fish		1945.57/B 3
EC149.55	Engraved sperm tooth, obverse, sperm whale spouting, reverse floral pattern		1945.57/A 20
EC149.56	Engraved sperm tooth, obverse, chase from British whaler		1945.57/B 8

Current location: new purpose built study centre at Canterbury Museum, New Zealand	
Reason for rationalisation	More information: The collection is curated by a senior curator of anthropology who is also Adjunct Associate-Professor at the Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies in Christchurch. The 'permanent loan' transaction came about through a visit by Canterbury Museum ethnologist, later Director, Dr Roger Sheppard
Unable to care for it	
Irrelevant or outside collecting policy	
No information	
Duplication	
Poor condition	
Dangerous	

Other	x	<p>Duff. Roger Duff was visiting UK museums on a Commonwealth Scholarship. 1948 Norwich Museums Annual Report p.10. ‘A large amount of duplicate ethnological material from NZ and Polynesia has been sent on permanent loan to NZ and your Committee is very pleased to have been able to help these newer museums to show a more representative series of exhibits from their own part of the world’</p>
<p>Reasons for disposal</p> <p>The objects have been curated there for 60 years. The material is relevant to NZ. A specialist curator is responsible for the collection. Canterbury Museum is well resourced. The objects are suitably housed and well documented. Head of Museums supports the transfer of title to Canterbury. The museum has been committed to caring for the material for 60 years and has invested expertise and resources to curate the material. The curator would welcome a resolution of the historic term ‘permanent loan’.</p> <p>Proposed new home</p> <p>Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand</p>		