

Basic Report



Object number:
ANMS1462[158]
Title: Valerie Taylor and an octopus
Date: 1953-2000
Primary Maker: Valerie Taylor
Medium: Colour transparency film, paper
Name: Photographic slide



Object number:
ANMS1463[114]
Title: Diver likely Valerie Taylor holding a leg of an octopus
Date: 1953-2000
Primary Maker: Valerie Taylor
Medium: Colour transparency film, plastic
Name: Photographic slide



Object number:
ANMS1457[305]
Title: Valerie Taylor holding an octopus
Date: 1953-2000
Primary Maker: Valerie Taylor
Medium: Colour transparency film, plastic
Name: Photographic slide



Object number:
ANMS1458[881]
Title: Valerie Taylor with an octopus
Date: 1953-2000
Primary Maker: Valerie Taylor
Medium: Colour transparency film, paper
Name: Photographic slide



Object number:
ANMS1456[145]
Title: Underwater close up shot of Valerie Taylor with Octopus on her head
Date: 1953-2000
Primary Maker: Ron Taylor
Medium: Colour transparency film
Name: Photographic slide



Object number:
00038502
Title: Souvenir octopus toy
From: ORIANA

FROM ORIANA

Date: c 1974

Medium: Fabric

Name: Toy

History: This octopus toy was bought by Sidney Lazarus on a holiday trip on the passenger liner ORIANA in 1974. Sidney Lazarus remembers that these toys were commonly sold in passenger liner gift shops at this time and were deliberately of a uniform design so they could be promoted as collectables. It has been held in the Lazarus family since being purchased aboard in 1974. Sidney Lazarus remembers the price of the octopus toys as being approximately (UK) two shillings. On the ORIANA trip the Lazarus family sailed from Southampton to Quebec, New York and returned to Southampton. The ORIANA was launched in 1959 as part of the Orient Lines fleet. When the Orient Line ceased in 1966 ORIANA became a full time cruise ship for P & O. From 1981 she was based in Sydney and operated as a cruise ship for the South Pacific and South East Asia regions. In 1986, P & O sold the ORIANA and she was based in Japan, first as a floating hotel and later as a floating museum. In 1995 the ORIANA was moved to China where again, she was used as a floating hotel until 2005 when she

hotel until 2005 when she
was dismantled.

Object number:

00038503

Title: Souvenir octopus toy
from the OCEAN MONARCH

Date: c 1974

Medium: Fabric

Name: Toy

History: This octopus toy was bought by Sidney Lazarus on a holiday trip on the passenger liner ORIANA in 1974. Sidney Lazarus remembers that these toys were commonly sold in passenger liner gift shops at this time and were deliberately of a uniform design so they could be promoted as collectables. They have been held in the Lazarus family since purchase in 1974. Sidney Lazarus remembers the price of the octopus toys as being approximately (UK) two shillings. On the OCEAN MONARCH trip the Lazarus family sailed from Southampton around the Mediterranean and then returned to Southampton.



Object number:

00017872

Title: Voyage de la
COQUILLE, Malakoff, Ma



Object number:

00033822

Title: Wangurri Monuk
Date: 1900



COQUILLE. Mollusques no. 1
Date: 1826 - 1830
Primary Maker: Rene Primevere Lesson
Medium: Coloured engraving on paper
Name: Engraving
History: Louis Isidore Duperrey (1786-1865) conducted a voyage around the world in LA COQUILLE (1822-1825) with Dumont d'Urville as one of his officers. (LA COQUILLE was later renamed l'ASTROLABE for Dumont d'Urville's own expedition). Duperrey's voyage on the LA COQUILLE was one of the most notable of the French exploration voyages to the Pacific. The expedition set out with the intention of collecting scientific data and specimens, but also instructed to report on the possibility of establishing a penal colony in Western Australia. Duperrey had as his second-in-command Dumont d'Urville, who was to become the most experienced French commander in the Pacific. While science led the expedition, there was also an unspoken goal of discovering where France might carve out an empire in the South Pacific. His voyage was of some 73,000 miles, with major destinations including Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea.



Date: 1998
Primary Maker: Buwathay' Munyarryun
Medium: Natural pigments on bark
Name: Bark painting
History: The Yolnu people of Arnhem Land inhabit a landscape that was formed by the actions of ancestral beings, who can take both human and animal form. For instance water now flows where these creatures walked and hills have formed where they died. Ancestral time is not just in the past but also the present and future. In light of this the sacred landscape and stories of East Arnhem Land are central to the Yolnu people's way of life and prominent themes in their bark paintings. The Saltwater Project began in 1996 when an illegal fishing camp was discovered at Garranali, a sacred Aboriginal site in East Arnhem Land. This sacred area is home to the ancestral crocodile Bärü and found among the litter of the illegal camp was the severed head of a crocodile. This discovery prompted the local Yolnu people to produce a series of bark paintings that expressed the rules, philosophies and stories of their region. The project culminated in the production of 80 barks and allowed the Indigenous community to educate

community to educate others about the social history, geography and personal stories of their traditional homeland. They stressed the importance of Yolnu land ownership, laws and codes of behaviour for those who interacted with the landscape and sacred Indigenous places. The Yolnu have been involved in the land rights struggle since the 1960s. They currently are recognised as the traditional owners of northeast Arnhem Land under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. This act was passed in the Northern Territory in 1976 and is seen as the benchmark in the recognition of Aboriginal land ownership in Australia. Despite this the issues of Indigenous land ownership, rights, customs and law continue to be contentious in the Australian legal system and wider community.



Object number:
00018461

Title: Eyes of the sea
(Zobererkep)

Date: 1993

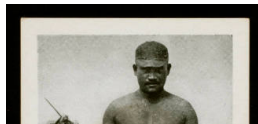
Primary Maker: Anne Gela

Medium: Ink on paper

Name: Linocut

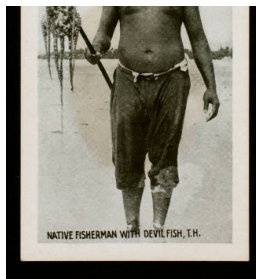
History: Artist's statement:

'This print refers to the Islands that I come from (Torres Strait) and also includes the totems that most Island people have. The designs that you see in the print are taken from the designs of our totem poles and of etchings that are usually done on the conch shells.'



Object number:
00042450

Title: Fisherman with Devil
Fish Tiki



FISH, T.H.

Date: 1923

Primary Maker: J W Driscoll & Co

Medium: Ink on paper

Name: Card

History: Hawaii was annexed by the United States of America as a territory in 1898 and became the 50th state in 1959. In 1900, Hawaii was granted self-governance. Despite several attempts to become a state, Hawaii remained a territory for sixty years. During the 40 year period from 1910 - 1950, a romanticised depiction of Hawaii was produced to promote the islands. The economic importance of Hawaii as a tourist destination ensured that Hawaii was promoted as an exotic destination featuring hula dancers, surfers, palm trees and brilliant sunsets. During the 1920s, James Charles Bardell (1884-1954) produced a wide range of miniature photographic cards which were called Bardell Fototone Miniatures. Along with these Hawaiian miniature photographic cards, he also produced miniature photographs of San Francisco, University of California, Pasadena, Los Angeles and Golden Gate Park. The expansion of United States interests in the Pacific during the 1920s prior to World War II also added importance to

also added importance to Hawaii as it was seen as the frontline of American defence. This importance extended to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, home to the senior Army headquarters in Hawaii since 1905. Named for MG William R. Shafter (1835-1906), who led the United States expedition to Cuba in 1898, Fort Shafter gradually spread out from its original base in Palm Circle. War came suddenly to Fort Shafter on 7 December 1941 with the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour. One soldier, Cpl. Arthur A. Favreau, 64th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), was killed on post by an errant Navy shell. Fort Shafter became a busy headquarters and the barracks on Palm Circle were converted to offices. For most of the next half century, Fort Shafter remained the senior Army headquarters for the Asia-Pacific region. The post continued to adapt to meet the Army's evolving requirements. In 1974, when the headquarters was eliminated, Fort Shafter became home to US Army Support Command, Hawaii, and the US Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division (relocated from Fort Armstrong). In 1979 the Army established US Army Western Command, which was renamed US

which was renamed US Army, Pacific in 1990. In 1983 the Army conveyed to the State of Hawaii 750 acres of undeveloped land on the mauka end of post. Today Fort Shafter remains the focal point for command, control, and support of Army forces in the dynamic Asia-Pacific region.