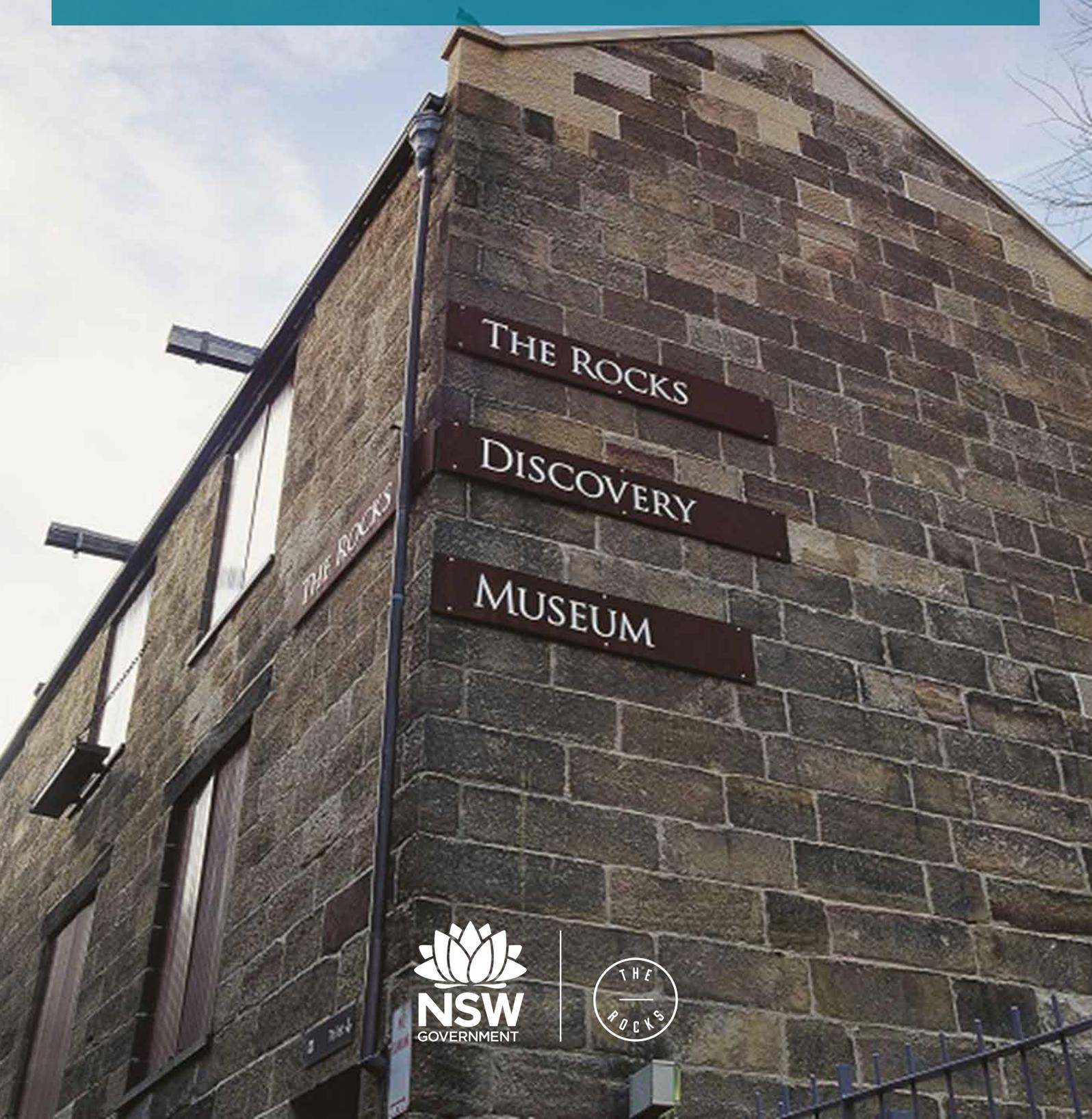


THE ROCKS  
**DISCOVERY**  
MUSEUM

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**Resource Pack for Self-Guided Tour**





Gadigal women fishing

## Acknowledgements

### Welcome – Budyari Gamarruwa

The Rocks Discovery Museum acknowledges and pays respect to the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation, on whose land the Museum sits. We recognise the continuous connection all First Australians have with country, community, water and sky. The Rocks Discovery Museum pays its respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

### About this Resource Pack

These resource notes are designed for teachers taking students on a self-guided tour of The Rocks Discovery Museum but may also be used for community or vacation care groups.

Sydney Learning Adventures offers numerous programs, some of which include a visit to The Rocks Discovery Museum (refer to the last page of this pack for contact details).

Materials within this resource pack may only be reproduced for educational purposes relating to a self-guided program booked with The Rocks Discovery Museum © 2021

### Disclaimer

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that this document may contain images and names of deceased persons in photographs and/or printed material.



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## Your Museum Experience

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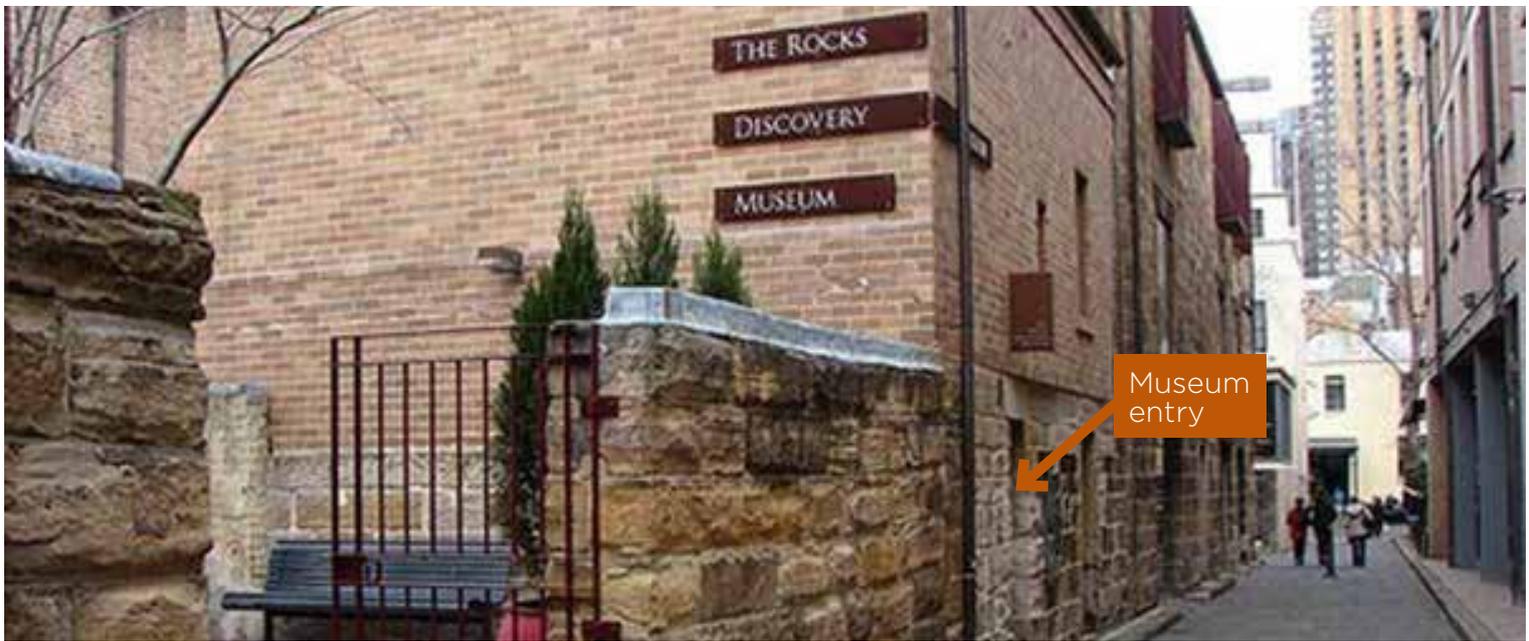
### Overview and Highlights

The Rocks Discovery Museum offers a diverse collection of artefacts and information that spans the history of The Rocks from 60,000 years ago to the present. It provides opportunities to learn about the culture and skills of the Gadigal people, and the impact that the British settlement had on their ability to maintain their traditional lifestyle. Following the arrival of the First Fleet, you will explore the story of the new colony and the role different groups of people, including the Aboriginal people, convicts, free settlers, soldiers and merchants had on its development.

The museum has four exhibition rooms, each dedicated to a different period in Sydney's history as reflected in the unique character of The Rocks. It was here, in The Rocks, that the colony was established in 1788, making this area one of the oldest neighbourhoods in Australia's colonial history. Convicts made their homes on the rocky headland as the first businesses, shops and streets emerged while the Gadigal people were increasingly displaced from their traditional country. By 1821 when Lachlan Macquarie's governorship ended, the success of the colony was assured. Throughout the 1800s, Sydney's population grew quickly as manufacturing industries were established and The Rocks became a busy port and trading centre. As Australia became a federation in 1901, the face of The Rocks was transformed with the mass demolition of buildings due to the bubonic plague, and the building of Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Increasing awareness of the need to preserve important elements of our past led to the Green Bans of the 1970s, and our first heritage laws which still protect The Rocks from unregulated development today. Many of these stories are told through film and documentary in our Transformations exhibition room. The museum also has a Resource Centre where children are able to engage with hands-on activities based on life in the past and the importance of museums in keeping our history alive.

A visit to The Rocks Discovery Museum will provide a wonderful opportunity to explore and discover the many facets of our unique and fascinating history.



## Prepare for your visit

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The Rocks Discovery Museum is located in 2 – 8 Kendall Lane, The Rocks. Please refer to the map of The Rocks attached on page 26. If you are coming to The Rocks via train, light rail or ferry, the closest station is Circular Quay.

Entry to the museum is free but bookings are essential for self-guided tours. The museum is open 10:00am – 5:00pm daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day).

Recommended time allowance for self-guided tours are 30 minutes for Stages 1 - 3, 45 min for Stages 4 – 6 and adult groups.

### **Before your self-guided tour:**

Before entering the museum with your group, the leader must make themselves known to the museum staff at the reception desk. The staff at reception will then ask you to read and sign the Code of Conduct (see Appendix 2 on page 35). Once you have signed the Code of Conduct, reception staff will provide a brief introduction on the exhibition rooms, entry and exit points and available amenities such as toilets, lift and lockers.

### **Entry and exit points:**

There are two entry and exit points located in the foyer leading to Kendall Lane or Unwin's Store courtyard.

### **Toilet facilities:**

There are no toilet facilities in the museum, however, there are public toilets located at The Rocks centre. This is directly opposite the museum, with male, female and disabled toilets available. There are more public toilets available next to the museum in Kendall Lane, only male and female available.

### Lockers:

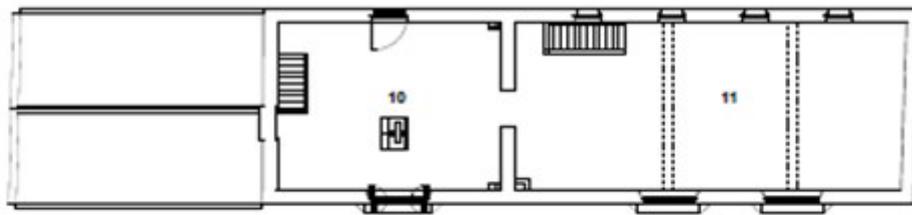
Lockers are located behind the museum and are available at no cost for your disposal if you wish for your students and companions to enjoy their visit without any baggage.

### Lift:

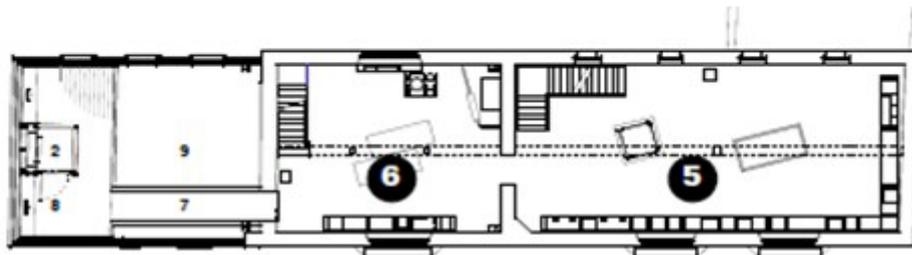
There is one lift available, located opposite the main entry door with a maximum capacity of four people.

### Museum brochure and available translations:

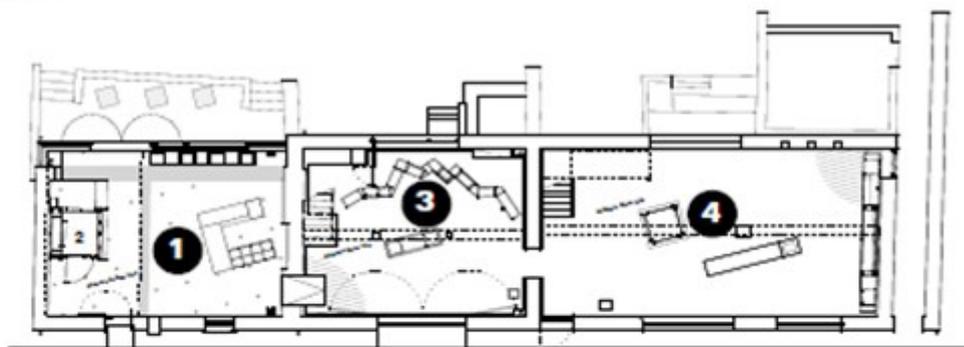
If required, we have a museum brochure that briefly outlines the exhibition rooms and their subject matter. We also have our museum brochure available in the following languages: Chinese/Mandarin, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, French and German. Please let us know whether any of your students or companions will require any so that we can prepare them before your visit.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100



- LEGEND
- 1 RECEPTION
  - 2 LIFT
  - 3 WARRANE EXHIBITION
  - 4 COLONY EXHIBITION
  - 5 PORT EXHIBITION
  - 6 TRANSFORMATIONS EXHIBITION
  - 7 BRIDGE
  - 8 MEZZANINE RESEARCH AREA
  - 9 VOID
  - 10 RESOURCE ROOM
  - 11 TEMPORARY GALLERY

# History of the Museum

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The sandstone buildings that comprise the Rocks Discovery Museum, as well as the tenements and shops (Unwin's Stores) that front George Street, were built in the period from 1844-1854 at a time when Sydney was rapidly expanding as a busy port and centre of immigration. From the 1870s-1910s this block was predominantly occupied by Chinese merchants and other businesses, earning it the name "Sydney's First Chinatown".

## **Samson's Cottage (1844 & 1991)**

In 1844 Samson's Cottage was built as a house by William Samson, a stevedore. A carriageway wide enough to admit a horse and cart once passed under the building, it was blocked up by 1900 and can be seen in a photograph. The house was occupied by Chinese residents at different times the longest between 1916 and 1924 until its partial demolition soon after. An archaeological excavation in 1991 recovered objects of Chinese origin relating to this occupation. Evidence of the south wall had been encapsulated into the Raphael Store in 1853. In front of you can be seen traces of walls and the fireplace. Marked on the floor below are the locations of the former walls noted in the excavations.

## **Raphael's Store (1853)**

Joseph George Raphael (1818-1879) migrated to Australia in 1839. He established his own business in George Street, and was supplying sailors' clothing and other ships' stores from this building, which he constructed behind his house and shop in 1853.

Raphael and his wife Maria Moses were prominent in the Jewish Community. Raphael served as an Alderman on Sydney Council the 1860's and 1870's, and was an MP in the NSW Parliament from 1872-74. As with the Mackellar's Store, this warehouse served as a store for tenants of Unwin's Buildings on George Street. They included several Chinese businesses in the 19th Century.

Perhaps the longest serving tenants were Stanton Catchlove Pty Ltd who manufactured soap and sheep-dip between 1930 and 1986. In 1936 Stanton Catchlove cut doorways in the stonework, connecting the Raphael and Mackellar buildings.

Machinery in the Transformations exhibition relate to this period of use.

## **Mackellar's Store (1854)**

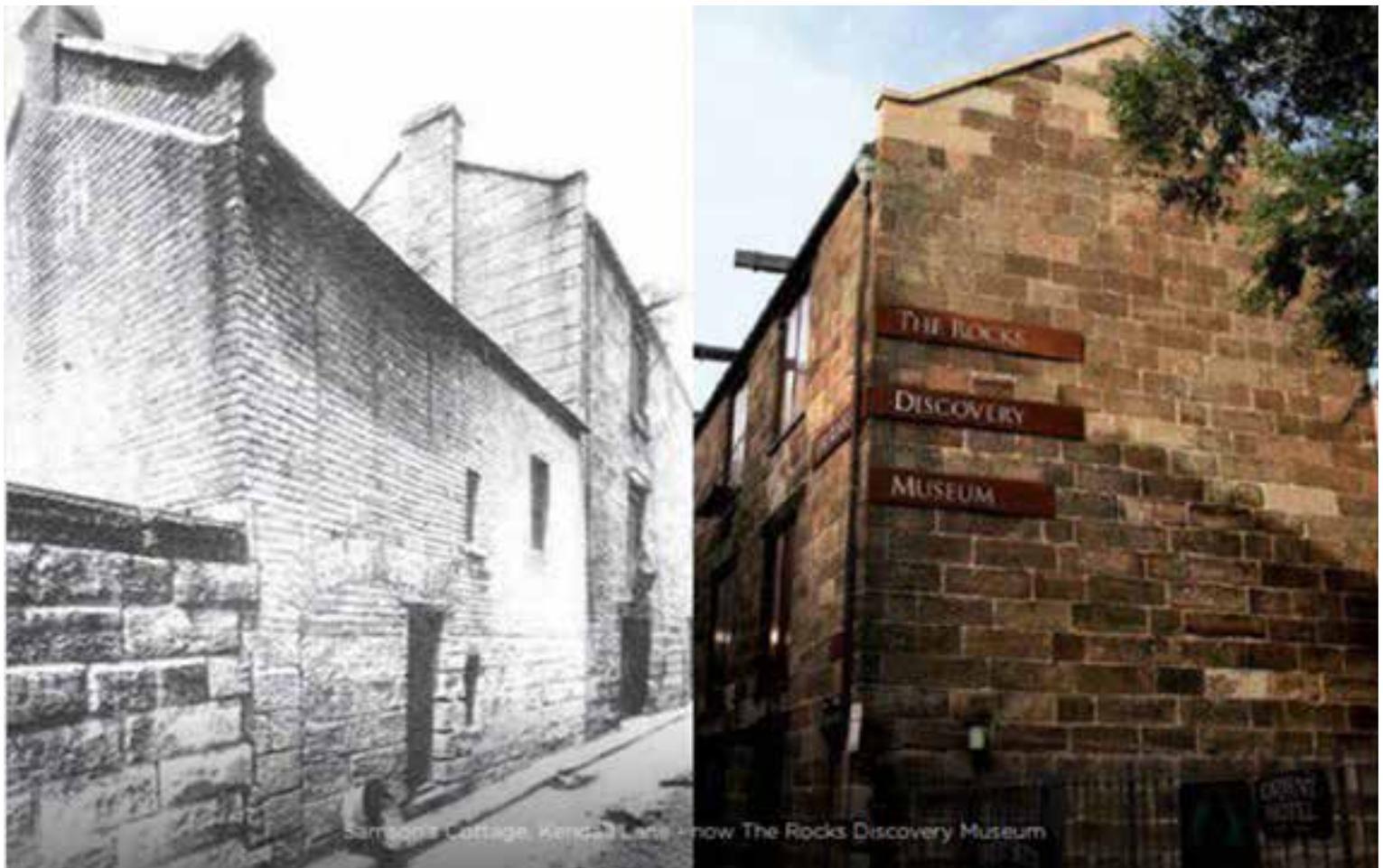
Dr Frederick Mackellar (c1810-1863) arrived in Sydney in 1839, and established himself as a doctor in George St, The Rocks soon after his arrival. In 1854, probably in conjunction with his neighbour Joseph George Raphael, he constructed his stone warehouse at the rear of his residence.

Mackellar married Isabella Robertson in 1844. Their son Sir Charles Kinnaird Mackellar was born in George Street, and became a Member of NSW Parliament between 1885 and 1925. Sir Charles' daughter was the poet Dorothea Mackellar who wrote the poem 'My Country' better known as Sunburnt Country.

Mackellar's Store was owned by the family until it was resumed by the NSW Government after 1906. Like Raphael's stores next door, this building was also leased by Chinese merchants for much of the latter 1800s. Tin War & Co used the building as a warehouse from 1877-1897. Opium was reported to be openly sold at Tin War's shop in 1891 and import of the drug was not outlawed until 1914.

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In each room of the Ground Floor in the Museum, there are the words 'Samson's Cottage 1844', 'Raphael's Store 1853' or 'Mackellar's Store 1854' revealing which building you are in.



# Exhibition Room Highlights

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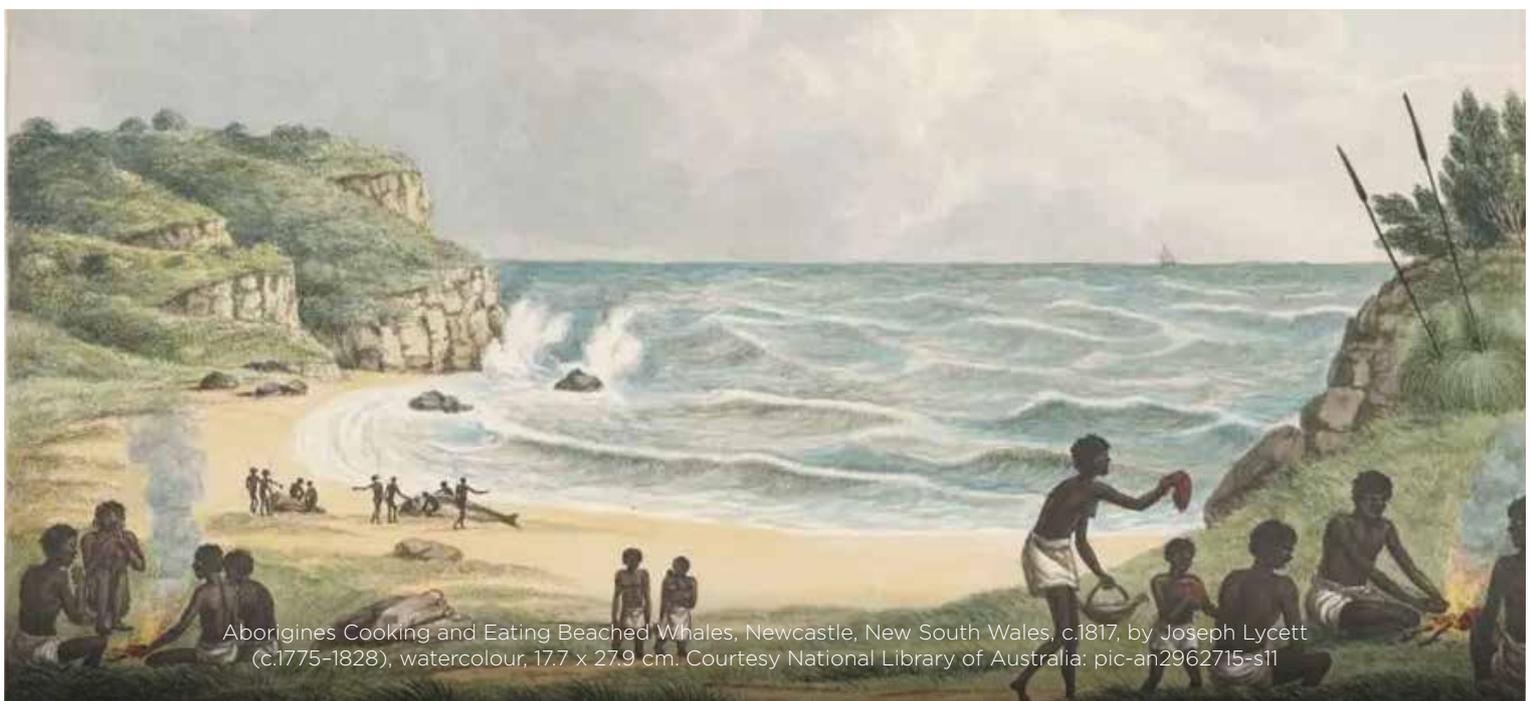
## Warrane (pre-1788)

For 60,000+ years this land was home to a sophisticated peoples with a diverse knowledge of science, astronomy, medicine, technology, aquaculture and more. “Warrane” is the Gadigal place name for Circular Quay and this exhibition room explores the land and life of Tallawolladah (The Rocks) area and the Gadigal people. They are 1 of 29 clan groups that make up the Eora Nation, whose lands are bordered by the Hawkesbury River, the Nepean River and the Georges River and is the land on which The Rocks Discovery Museum now sits. The Gadigal people, being saltwater and sandstone people, utilised these resources, which they had an abundance of, to survive, thrive and trade with their neighbours for less accessible resources.

The deep connection to land, sky and water advises the way in which Gadigal people interact with each other and their surroundings. It informs their diet, which consisted predominantly of seafood, their tools, weaponry as well as customs, initiations and almost every part of their life.

In this exhibition room you can see how the land changed, in the Holocene showing the shoreline of The Rocks over time, see some of the enduring technologies that show the ingenuity and adaptability of First Nations inventions. Explore the Dreaming and how the stories, like the Boora Birra Eel Dreaming not only tell us about creation but enable Aboriginal people to pass on history and lore (law). Learn about the customs that held an important role in Gadigal life, like Yoo-lang Erah-ba-diang.

The way in which life progresses for the Gadigal people is about to drastically change as a result of the events featured in the next room.



Aborigines Cooking and Eating Beached Whales, Newcastle, New South Wales, c.1817, by Joseph Lycett (c.1775-1828), watercolour, 17.7 x 27.9 cm. Courtesy National Library of Australia: pic-ah2962715-s11

## Colony (1788-1820)

The ambience and character of the museum changes as you move on from Warrane.

The next room, Colony, focuses on what life was like for convicts, military personnel and the Gadigal people in the first years of British settlement. Evidence of imperialism, construction and industrialisation replace images of the open harbour and natural environment.

The Colony exhibition room covers the years from 1788, when the First Fleet sailed into Sydney Harbour and declared the land unoccupied (*terra nullius*), to 1821. This year marks the end of Governor Macquarie's command of the new settlement, by which time Sydney was transformed into a thriving port welcoming increasing numbers of free settlers.

Reflecting this change, a wide variety of manufactured and imported artefacts share the room with a large cannon once used in the defence of the colony. A widescreen presentation documents the threats to the new settlement as the Spanish, Portuguese, French and Dutch struggled to win the race for world colonisation.

Stories of both Gadigal generosity towards, and resistance to, the first settlers are on display. This includes, by mid-1789, the death of at least 80% of Gadigal people from smallpox. The room also examines the contributions of significant individuals to the colony. One of the most important of these stories looks at the close, yet complex relationship between Patyegarang, a young Cammeraygal woman, and Lieutenant William Dawes, First Fleet astronomer and linguist.

Other highlights of the room include artefacts belonging to the convict butcher George Cribb, who arrived in the colony in 1808. Explore the contents of George's abandoned well through interactive touch-screen technology, and marvel at the colourful and prosperous lifestyles he, and other resourceful convicts, were able to maintain through opportunism and, occasionally, bending the law.

Also on display are examples of the first bricks made in The Rocks, shaped from moulds brought out on the First Fleet. Making bricks and quarrying sandstone was the work of less-fortunate convicts, who worked long hours, often in leg irons, to clear the land and supply the expanding colony with building materials.

The Colony exhibition room provides insight into the struggles, successes and heartbreaks of the new colony, from the perspectives of convicts, free settlers, the military and the Gadigal people.



Sydney Cove in 1792. By Port Jackson Painter, fl. 1788-1792. - Natural History Museum: First Fleet Artwork Collection

## Port (1820-1900)

Ascending the stairs to Port exhibition room is symbolic of Sydney's rise as a financial and social hub in the 19th century, with the wharves forming the economic nucleus of Sydney. Port chronicles the rapid changes occurring in The Rocks as a result of trade and industrialisation. Goods and people from a wide range of countries were crowding into the area, a trend accelerated by the Gold Rushes.

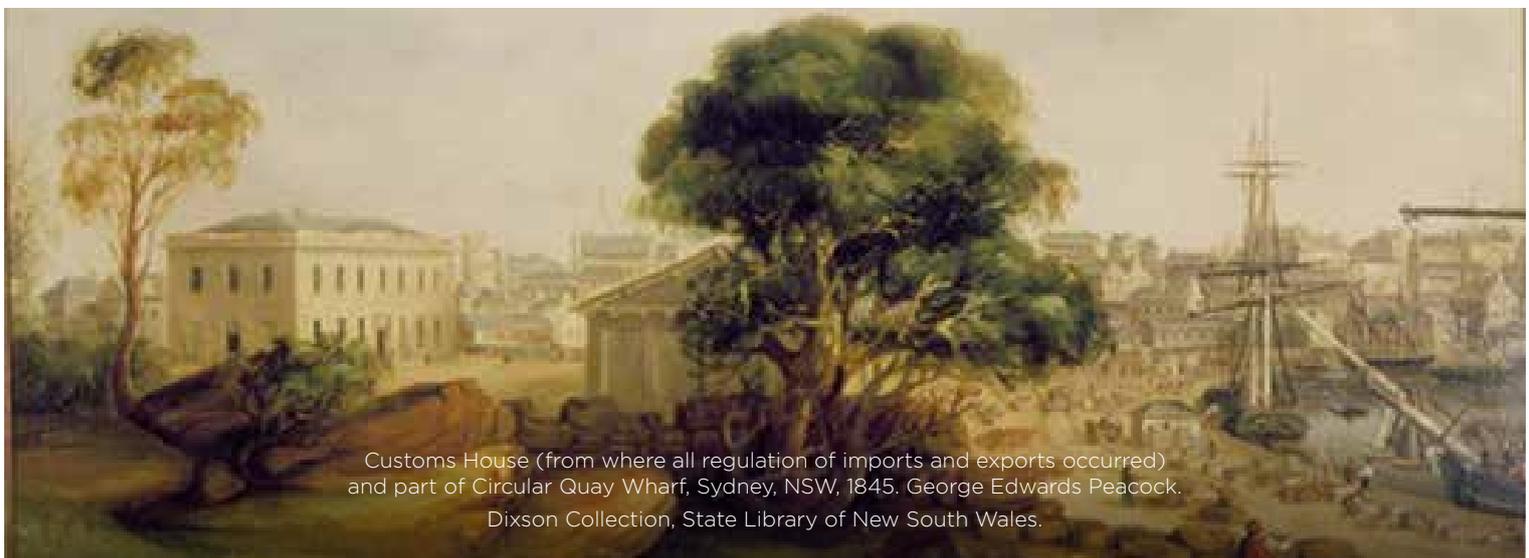
What products did New South Wales import? Were they vital tools and raw materials to ensure the continued growth of the colony, or luxury items to please an expanding number of upper and middle-class residents? What did we export in exchange?

As well as answering these questions, the predominantly interactive exhibits in Port tell the story of the changing face of Sydney's buildings and streets and the city's adjustments to having an increasingly multi-cultural population. Scandinavians, Maori, Chinese and Americans threatened the traditional dominance of Irish and British settlers. Learn about the experiences of each, including where they found housing, what jobs they worked in and the daily lives of their families.

Amidst all this change, how did the Gadigal people survive? The story of their marginalisation, and resilience in maintaining ties to country despite the destruction of place occurring around them, is explored in the Port Exhibition room.

Pubs, churches and stores were important institutions in The Rocks in the 1800s. Discover what roles each played in the community, and the social movements associated with them. Also hear stories of some of the early working-class Rocks' identities, such as the famous boxer Young Griffo and the successful merchant Robert Campbell, whose original stores still stand in The Rocks today.

By the end of the 19th century, Australia was on the brink of Federation. The Port exhibition room depicts the colony's journey towards this milestone. It covers 80 years of development during which Sydney's population increased from 10,000 to nearly 400,000 people, the nature of work changed from manual to machine-based and social attitudes become fiercely nationalistic.



Customs House (from where all regulation of imports and exports occurred) and part of Circular Quay Wharf, Sydney, NSW, 1845. George Edwards Peacock. Dixon Collection, State Library of New South Wales.

## Transformations (1900-present)

As we walk out of the Port exhibition room, we travel into a more recent period of The Rocks from 1900 till the present day, the Transformations exhibition room.

The year of 1900 was marked by an unwavering presence of the bubonic plague, carried by the fleas that would find their home on rats that roamed around The Rocks, then known as a crowded, poor “dirty slum” associated with the busy port. The NSW Government stepped in to re-develop the area and assume control of the precinct.

Many historic buildings and wharves were demolished and re-built; however, the two World Wars stalled the re-development. The building of the Harbour Bridge that began in 1925 caused further demolition of homes and buildings, including those of historical importance. In this era, we witness an increased awareness and appreciation for our history and heritage in the form of union-led protests. The local community’s resistance to this program of re-development by the NSW Government culminated in 1973 when The Rocks’ residents joined with the Builders’ Labourers Federation in official protests, resulting in bans, more commonly known as the Green Bans, on further demolition of the historic quarter.

During your visit, along with artefact displays and interpretative panels, you’ll also have an opportunity to watch very informative documentaries that give an insight into the history of The Rocks, including its major archaeological discoveries and the challenges of building the Sydney Harbour Bridge.



Sydney Harbour Bridge and Circular Quay, 19th July 1930



### Resource Centre

Following the content found in the Transformations exhibition room, the Resource Centre will give you an opportunity to continue exploring the history of The Rocks. This is through a variety of books ranging in subject matter and authorship, and different information sheets provided by the museum with links to various sources for further research. There is also a computer available with interesting sites that contribute more in-depth information as an addition to the content displayed in the museum.

Apart from the Resource Centre, there is also a Kids' Corner where children and students are able to enjoy the history of The Rocks in their imaginative and playful approach. In order to gain an understanding of the important work that museums, as significant cultural centres do, children are able to create their own museum display with artefact-like items used in the past by their ancestors and attach their respective labels.

Along with many illustrative, storytelling books, there is another computer where children can find additional information on the history of The Rocks appropriate to young age levels.



### Exhibition Space

The Exhibition space generally holds the temporary exhibitions featured at The Rocks Discovery Museum. These exhibitions over the years have covered many different mediums including paint, photography, video, Aboriginal culture, skills and art, immersive theatre, and more.

It is a place to showcase local talents and content that pertains to The Rocks. Some of the past exhibitions held in this space include a photography exhibition by Barbara McGrady, traditional headdresses and belts, animal skins by Lynne Riley and Diane McNaboe, winners from the Head On Photo Festival in past years, Wartime stories, and more.

The Exhibition Space is also referred to as Level 2 or The Attic and is not accessible to the public between exhibitions.

If you would like more information about displaying your work in The Rocks Discovery Museum Exhibition Space, you can email The Rocks Discovery Museum with the details.

# Self-Guided Tour Activities

## for Primary and Secondary Students

Students can best appreciate the information in the museum if they have a structured activity to direct their attention. To assist you in maximising the benefits your students gain from their visit, the museum has provided a range of relevant activity sheets which you are welcome to use. The worksheets include general activities and tasks specific to the theme of each room.

Please choose activity sheets that best suit your classrooms interests or topic focus. You are also able to mix and match worksheets or create your own fun activity. One or more of these sheets could also be used as a post-excursion activity to reinforce the knowledge your students gained while at the museum.

Please note: The Rocks Discovery Museum is not able to print activity sheets for self-guided tour groups, so please bring any resources your students will need for their tour with you.

### Activity Sheets

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#### Warrane Room

1. Gadigal Fishing
2. The Life of the Gadigal
3. Aboriginal Hunting Tools and Ceremonies

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#### Colony Room

4. Defending the Colony
5. People of the Colony

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#### Port Room

6. Chinese Ginger Jars
7. Sydney in the 1800s

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#### Transformations Room

8. Design a Bridge
9. Letter to the Editor

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#### General

10. Design a Museum Exhibit
  11. My Favourite Artefact
- 



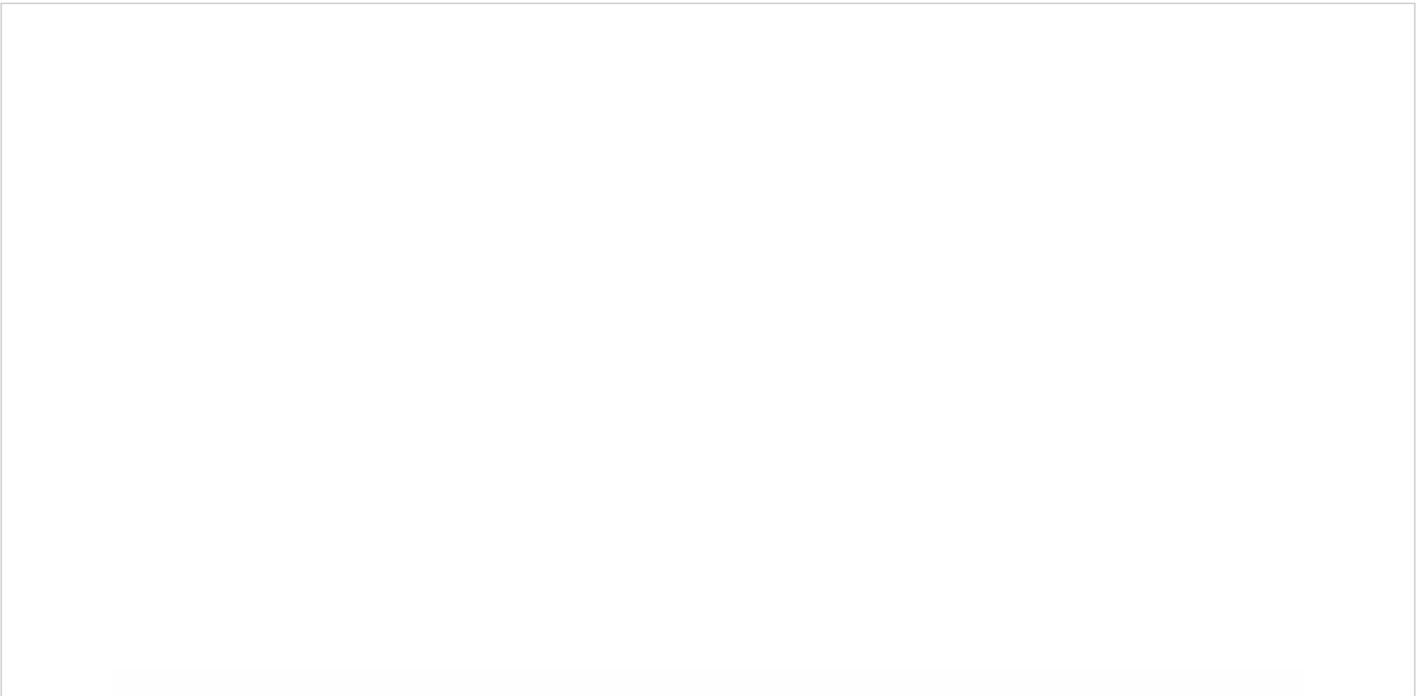
## ACTIVITY SHEET 1 / WARRANE ROOM

### Gadigal Fishing

Find the Aboriginal nowey in Warrane. Circle the person who would be in the nowey.



In the box below, draw some of the marine animals the Gadigal fishermen and women may have caught.



## ACTIVITY SHEET 2 / WARRANE ROOM

### The Life of the Gadigal

Read the panels giving information about the skills, knowledge, culture and history of the Gadigal people. Using what you've learnt, and words from the box at the bottom of this page, fill in the missing words from this passage.

#### The Gadigal People

The Gadigal people have lived around Sydney Harbour for at least 60,000 \_\_\_\_\_.

Tallawoladah is Gadigal for \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is the name for Sydney Cove.

There were about \_\_\_\_\_ Gadigal people living here in 1788.

They used nets and \_\_\_\_\_ to catch a large variety of seafood.

They would cook the fish on \_\_\_\_\_.

Aboriginal people used a variety of weapons for \_\_\_\_\_.

The most famous Aboriginal hunting tool is the \_\_\_\_\_.

If it is a flat, curved shape it is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ and come back. Most hunting boomerangs did \_\_\_\_\_ come back.

Gadigal boys went through an initiation \_\_\_\_\_ to show they had learnt the skills, beliefs and \_\_\_\_\_ they needed to become \_\_\_\_\_. At the completion of the ceremony, the boy's incisor \_\_\_\_\_ was knocked out with a rock.

Gadigal people looked after this land for \_\_\_\_\_ of years.

boomerang

adults

Warrane

spin

tooth

thousands

spears

hunting

not

eighty

campfires

Rocks

ceremony

years

knowledge

## ACTIVITY SHEET 3 / WARRANE ROOM

### Aboriginal Hunting Tools and Ceremonies

Indigenous Australians use a variety of tools for hunting. The tools are specially designed for the native flora and fauna found in Australia's different environments. Aboriginal people use natural resources like stones and shells to construct these tools. Both men and women hunt in Aboriginal society, but they have different roles. Ceremonies and rituals are important ways to define these roles, as they ensure spirituality and core beliefs are maintained.

**Find information about Aboriginal hunting tools and ceremonies in the Warrane exhibition room and use what you learn to complete these activities.**

**List the features of each of these hunting tools in the table. One has been done for you.**

*Include a picture if you like!*

Fish hook	Spear	Woomera
• sharp and curved	• long, sharp stick	• spear-throwing device

#### Answer these questions about Aboriginal hunting tools and ceremonies.

1. We still use a type of woomera today, but not for hunting. Can you think how?

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2. What is Yooh-lang Erah-ba-diang?

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#### CHALLENGE!

Although the woomera makes it possible to throw a spear a great distance at high speed, using it can make it more difficult to aim accurately.

Design your own version of the woomera. What features could you adapt to improve the aim of the woomera? What other improvements could you make?

## ACTIVITY SHEET 4 / COLONY ROOM

### Defending the Colony

Governor Phillip was worried other countries might try to attack Sydney, so he ordered cannons to be placed on Sydney Harbour for protection. If you walk to Dawes Point, or Tar-ra, you can see some of these cannons still in position.

**Find the cannon in the Colony exhibition room. Look at it carefully.  
Use the squares to finish drawing the cannon.**



## ACTIVITY SHEET 5 / COLONY ROOM

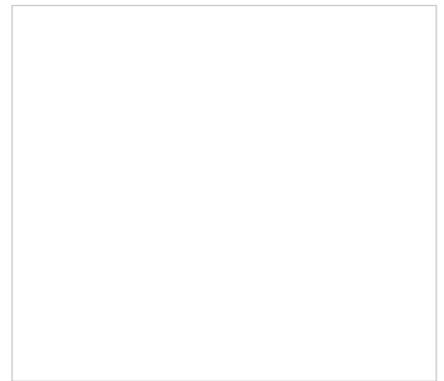
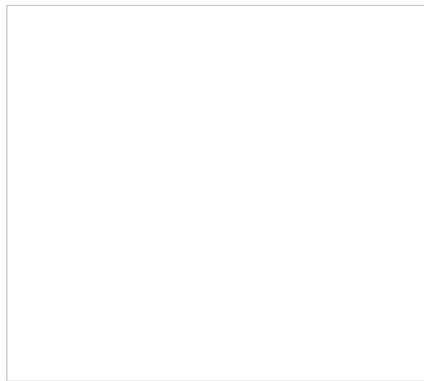
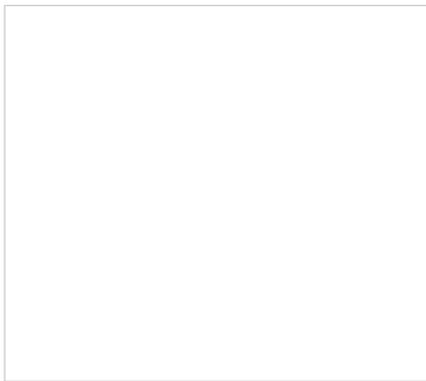
### People of the Colony

Find the answers to these quiz questions in the Colony exhibition room -  
or do your own research!

1. What crime did the convict George Cribb commit?

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2. Name and sketch three artefacts found in George Cribb's well.



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3. Identify five countries that acquired overseas colonies in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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4. What was one of the earliest industries established in the colony of New South Wales?

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5. Name two achievements of Lieutenant William Dawes while he was in the colony.

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6. Choose one of the influential Indigenous Australians highlighted on the interactive screen. Briefly summarise their achievements and historical significance.

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## ACTIVITY SHEET 6 / PORT ROOM

### Chinese Ginger Jars

Chinese ginger jars were very popular in Sydney. They were brought to Australia by ship from China. They usually contained a spice called ginger, but could also contain other spices. The patterns on them were often different but were nearly always in blue and white. Can you find a Chinese ginger jar in the Port exhibition room?

**These two Chinese ginger jars look the same but there are 7 differences between them. Can you spot what they are?**



## ACTIVITY SHEET 7 / PORT ROOM

### Sydney in the 1800s

1. People from many different countries immigrated to Australia in the 19th century. Can you work out which countries these immigrants came from?

Name	Details	Country of Birth?
Joe Black	The Potato Famine forced him to leave his home.	
Maraia Ariki	Misses eating mutton bird (titi), native to his country.	
Anders Nilsson	Finds it hard to adjust to Australia's hot summers.	
John Lei	An indentured labourer who came after the Opium Wars.	
George Taylor	Has never lost his Cockney accent.	
Mildred Swinson	Still calls Anzac biscuits "cookies".	

2. Unscramble these words to find out what goods were being imported to Australia in the 19th century.

A T E	
H A R Y E M I C N	
S L A S G	
N O T O T C	
S T O O L	

3. Use these keywords to describe the experiences of some Aboriginal people in Sydney in the 1800s:

DOG TAGS

TJUBOGULLY

BOATHOUSES

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## ACTIVITY SHEET 8 / TRANSFORMATIONS ROOM

### Design a Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was completed in 1932. It was designed by an Australian engineer called John Bradfield and took over eight years to build. Find more information about the building of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in Transformations exhibition room.

**Now imagine you have been commissioned to build a new bridge over Sydney Harbour. Draw your bridge, labelling its special features, then complete the design table.**



### Bridge Design Table

What materials will you use?	
What transport will travel on your bridge?	
What advantages will your bridge bring Sydney?	
Will you have a toll? List one advantage and one disadvantage of charging a toll.	

## ACTIVITY SHEET 9 / TRANSFORMATIONS ROOM

### Letter to the Editor

Imagine you live in The Rocks in 1920. The government has just informed you that your house is one of 300 that need to be demolished to build the Sydney Harbour Bridge. You will not get any money for your house because the bridge will be expensive to build.

**Write a letter of protest to the newspaper, complaining about losing your house. You could mention things like how many people in your family will be left homeless, how long you have lived there and who your neighbours are. Perhaps you would like to argue Sydney doesn't even need a bridge, or there is a better place to build it, so no-one loses their home. Remember to use lots of emotion and show how angry or upset you are.**



Dear Editor,

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Yours Sincerely,

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**ACTIVITY SHEET 10**  
**Design a Museum Exhibit**

It is the year 2099, more than 70 years in the future. The Rocks Discovery Museum is still here and has a new room called “What Life Was Like In 2021.”

**You must decide what should go in this room and the best way to display everything. Remember to include labels describing what each artefact is and how it was used. For example, you might include a new model mobile phone. Make your display interesting so everyone will want to come and visit!**

Welcome to my  
**“WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN 2021”**  
Exhibit

**ACTIVITY SHEET 11**  
**My Favourite Artefact**

Is there an artefact in the museum that you find particularly interesting?

**Choose one artefact and sketch it in the box below. Answer the questions by reading the information given about your artefact in the museum.**



1. What is your artefact? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What room is your artefact in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is your artefact made of? \_\_\_\_\_
4. About how old is your artefact? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who do you think owned your artefact? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Could we still use the artefact today? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Does a more modern version of your artefact exist today? If so, how is it different?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Map of The Rocks

The Rocks Discovery Museum,  
2-8 Kendall Lane, The Rocks NSW 2000



# Complementary Sites to Visit

## after your Museum Experience

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The following sites that contain many stories of our past, are available to members of the public with a friendly request to respect and care for what the sites represent in our national history and identity.

### **The Big Dig Archaeology Site**

Do you wonder where the artefacts displayed in the museum were found? Are you interested in seeing the well where archaeologists found items belonging to George Cribb, including his still-sharp filleting knife?

Many artefacts that you will have an opportunity to observe during your visit were found at The Big Dig site, officially the Cumberland and Gloucester Streets Archaeological Site on the State Heritage Register. These artefacts are labelled 'CuGI' and are found throughout the museum. The Big Dig excavations began in 1994, uncovering over a million artefacts and the remnant foundations of more than 30 buildings, including early convict homes and businesses.

The archaeology was carefully preserved during the building of Sydney Harbour YHA, lifted high above the site on pillars, and YHA opens the site to the public during daylight hours. It is a short walk from the museum.

The Big Dig site provides a great opportunity to explore a neighbourhood higher up 'on The Rocks', and to link artefacts displays in the museum to where they were found. Discover various family histories by dedicating your time and attention to interpretative panels around the site and find out what happened to a highway robber Anne Armsden, or stand in front of the remains of the Foy family house, exactly where their children's photo was taken 120 years ago.

The site provides access to other elements of the archaeological record, including remnant foundations, eco-facts and the influence of the landscape, and when considered together provides a rare insight into early urban life in Sydney.



## Cadman's Cottage

As the oldest surviving residence in the City of Sydney, Cadman's Cottage is one of the very few buildings remaining from the first 30 years of the colony. Built in 1816, this four-room sandstone cottage enjoyed various functions. It was originally built to house an office for the Governor's 52-men boat crew as part of the Government Dockyard known as the Coxwain's Barracks. It became a home of John Cadman, the fourth Governor Coxwain and a former convict after whom it was named, in 1827. In 1845, the cottage was transformed into a Water Police headquarters and from 1926 it enjoyed its role as a sailors' home. Today, this heritage-listed building is looked after by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. All members of the public are able to see the building located near the Overseas Passenger Terminal at Circular Quay at 110 George Street. However, if you wish to join a free guided tour of the grounds and bottom level of the Cadman's Cottage, please contact the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.



Front view of Cadman's Cottage

## Foundation Park

Hidden behind a row of shops on Playfair Street, Foundation Park offers a unique opportunity to step back in time and walk through the ruins of eight terrace houses built on a sandstone cliff from 1874 to 1878. Although these terrace houses were demolished in 1938, this area allows visitors to empathise with the cramped living conditions of the 19th century in The Rocks, typically large families with 4 - 10 children living in these small spaces. As you walk through the foundations of the terrace houses, you will also find installed models of the 19th century furniture adorning the rooms, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the understanding of how the house would have been furnished and used.

The Foundation Park is located at Gloucester Walk, between Cumberland Street and George Street in The Rocks. It is open daily and includes free entry.



## Dawes Point

Located on Hickson Road, Circular Quay West, easily reachable via George Street, Dawes Point is a significant historical site that includes evidence of early colonial fortification and Australia's first observatory. In 1788, Governor Phillip wanted to fortify the entrance to Sydney Cove and establish the colony's defence in case of convict uprising or any enemy ships wanting to attack and re-conquer the newly established British colony. This task, along with a permission to set up an observatory, was handed to Lieutenant William Dawes, after whom this area was named. More importantly, this site also contains the story of a friendship formed between William Dawes and Patyegarang, a local Gadigal woman, that produced first-hand accounts of the Gadigal language.

Apart from its historical importance, Dawes Point Park, also known as Tar-ra, allows visitors to marvel at the grandeur of the Sydney Harbour Bridge from underneath it, and the breathtaking views of the Sydney Cove.





**Other requirements**

Where relevant, list other requirements such as clothing, footwear and sun screen that participants are required to bring. Indicate if any items are provided by the venue

**Supervision / services**

List services provided by venue including briefings, guided tours, supervision of activities etc

**Access**

Self-guided groups - teacher has duty of care. Museum host at front desk.

Is access to and egress from the premises safe and without risk to health?  
Is the venue wheelchair accessible?  
Are disabled toilets available?

Yes  No   
Yes  No   
Yes  No

**Emergencies**

Are emergency procedures in place in the venue?  
Are emergency personnel trained to deal with emergency situations?

Yes  No   
Yes  No

**Construction / Maintenance/ Repair**

Are licensed personnel used for all construction, maintenance and repair work?

Yes  No

Are first aid kits available at the venue for each activity? Yes  No   
 Where are the first aid kits located? The Rocks Discovery Museum front office

Is there a trained first aid officer at the venue? Yes  No   
 How can this person be contacted if needed? Place Management NSW Rangers are first aid trained. Rangers are not based at the Rocks Discovery Museum but are located within the Rocks precinct and are contacted immediately if first aid is required as per organisational procedures. The Rocks Discovery Museum staff will contact the Rangers directly.

Is a first aid room available at the venue? Yes  No   
 Where is the first aid room located? There is no designated first aid room.

If a medical emergency occurs, what is the venue's procedure? Guides and hosts inform Place Management NSW rangers who are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The rangers will then contact emergency services.

How can emergency service vehicles and personnel access the venue? Via Argyle St to access Kendall Lane, The Rocks

If a medical evacuation is required what is the process? Place Management NSW Rangers will coordinate this process with emergency services.

Is the Emergency + smartphone app available to personnel at the venue? Yes  No  - staff are not issued with mobile phones  
 What is the distance to the nearest hospital or other medical facility? Sydney Hospital, Macquarie Street is 1.5km from the Museum. Sydney Hospital has an emergency department.

What communication system is to be used if there is no mobile phone reception? The Rocks Discovery Museum landline and email. Rangers also carry 2-way radios.

Potential tree zones  
 There are several large trees around The Rocks precinct but not directly outside the Rocks Discovery Museum. Trees are maintained by qualified horticulturalists and arborists.

Other factors that may be relevant to risk management  
 N/A

**Child-related employment**  
*If unsure about the status of your organisation or these legislative requirements, contact should be made with the Employment Screening Unit of the NSW Department of Education and Communities on (02) 9836 9200.*

Are employees and others undertaking work (including volunteers) of your organisation engaged in child-related employment as defined by the Commission for Children and Young People Act 1998? Yes  No

If yes, which Approved Screening Agency in NSW has registered your organisation as a child-related employer for the purpose of employment screening? Service NSW

If your organisation is registered with an Approved Screening Agency in NSW, have all employees and others undertaking work (including volunteers) undergone employment screening? Yes  No

Have all employees and others undertaking work (including volunteers) completed an Applicant Declaration and Consent form? Yes  No

Please note that the information provided above was current as at the date above. It has been provided by the venue to schools in their risk management planning for excursions. If further information is required please contact the venue directly. If this information changes, the venue will advise the NSW Department of Education and Communities and provide an update.

# Appendix 2: Code of Conduct

THE ROCKS  
**DISCOVERY**  
MUSEUM

## CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT

### Welcome to The Rocks Discovery Museum!

The Rocks Discovery Museum is one of Sydney's most popular destinations for school groups, adult learning, heritage clubs and other groups. To ensure that all of our visitors have an enjoyable learning experience, the staff and management of this unique museum ask that you assist us by supervising your students at all times, and by familiarising your group with the following guidelines before entering the museum.

- No food or drink is to be consumed in the museum.
- Please walk around the exhibitions (no running).
- Please do not sit on or block the stairways.
- Please do not touch the air-conditioning units.
- Please show consideration for other museum visitors.
- Photography is permitted for personal use.
- As space at each interactive display is limited, all of the museum display presentations are also available on the two computers in the Resource Centre. Please do not hesitate to make use of these computers if the interactive display you are interested in is engaged.

Please report any faults or breakages to the museum staff at reception.

Thank you for visiting The Rocks Discovery Museum, please do not hesitate to ask any of our staff members for assistance.

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Group Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby acknowledge that I have read the above code of conduct to all participants.  
I agree to uphold the guidelines as requested by The Rocks Discovery Museum.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Please note: Staff and management of the museum reserve the right to ask any group, or members of a group, to leave the museum if they do not adhere to the code of conduct.*

# Contact Us

## Your Booking

If you have any questions regarding your booking, contact The Rocks Discovery Museum on (02) 9240 8680 or email [therocksdiscoverymuseum@property.nsw.gov.au](mailto:therocksdiscoverymuseum@property.nsw.gov.au).

### Address:

2-8 Kendall Lane,  
The Rocks NSW 2000

### Trading hours:

10:00am - 5:00pm daily  
(except Good Friday and Christmas Day)

Entry is free

Booking essential for self-guided tours

### Recommended time allowance

#### for self-guided tours:

30 min for Stages 1 - 3,  
45 min for Stages 4 - 6

### For more information:

visit [therocks.com](http://therocks.com)

## Sydney Learning Adventures

Teachers are encouraged to consider building on a self-guided visit with one of Sydney Learning Adventures' highly regarded education programs.

Developed in consultation with academic and practising classroom teachers, the programs take a curriculum-linked, outcomes-focused approach to provide engaging, interactive, multilayered learning experiences for all students.

For more information on the programs with Sydney Learning Adventures, visit the website:

[www.sydneylearningadventures.com](http://www.sydneylearningadventures.com)

## Sydney Harbour YHA

### Address:

110 Cumberland Street,  
The Rocks NSW 2000

### Contact details:

(02) 8272 0900,  
[sydneyharbour@yha.com.au](mailto:sydneyharbour@yha.com.au)

### Website:

[www.yha.com.au/hostels/nsw/sydney-surrounds/sydney-harbour/](http://www.yha.com.au/hostels/nsw/sydney-surrounds/sydney-harbour/)



## Goodbye and thank you! – Yanoo yanoo, gigitti gor

Thank you for visiting The Rocks Discovery Museum, don't forget to leave a review and feedback on TripAdvisor.

We look forward to your next visit!