

# WA Shipwrecks Museum

## Strangers on the Shore

### Self-Guided Museum Exploration

#### Adult Helper Instructions

Follow these icons so you know what to do.



Read this information to students



Complete all the tasks.

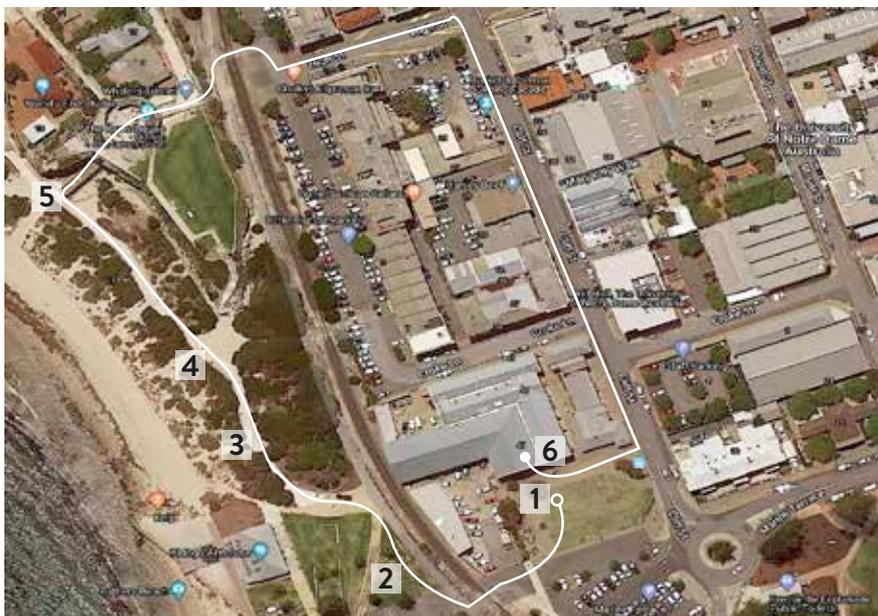


Get the students to answer all the questions.

Today you will be exploring the surrounds of the WA Shipwrecks Museum with your classmates.

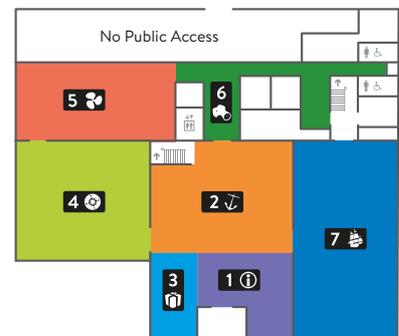
You will also visit our activity room to learn about the English people who arrived here in 1829 and the possible impacts on Whadjuk Nyoongar people who were already here.

Use these two maps to find your way outside and inside the Museum. Begin your journey outside.

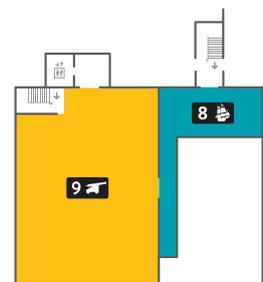


Rock engraving of a ship at Inthanoona.  
Photo by A. Paterson, courtesy WA Museum.

#### Ground Level



#### Level 1



#### Map Key

Ground Level:

1. Information Desk
- 2. Entrance Gallery**
3. Museum Shop
4. Hartog to de Vlamingh Gallery
- 5. Xantho Gallery**
6. Corridor Displays
7. *Batavia* Gallery

Level 1:

8. *Batavia* Observation Deck
9. Dutch Wrecks Gallery



## Shipwrecks Museum Lawn

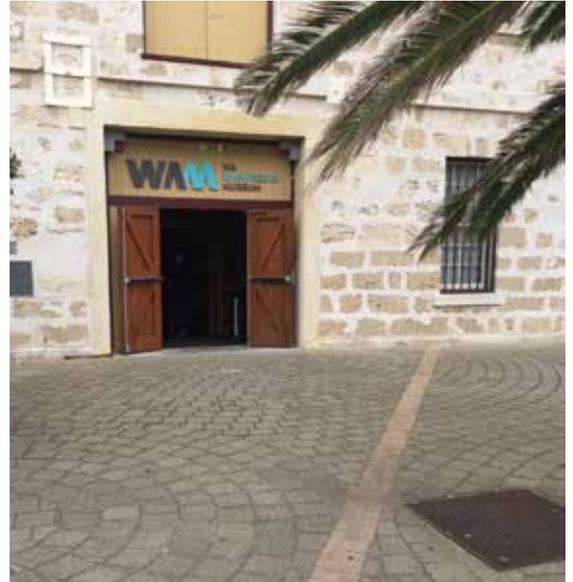


*Let's begin by acknowledging the Traditional Owners of the land on which we meet today, Whadjuk Nyoongar people, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.*

*The Whadjuk Nyoongar name for Fremantle is Walyalup. Can you all say that together?*

*This brick line marks the original shoreline. The landscape was changed a lot when Europeans arrived.*

*Many changes were made such as clearing land, adding roads, building new houses and shops and creating fences.*



**What impacts might these changes have had on Whadjuk Nyoongar people?**



**Have you ever known an important place that has been changed in some way that you didn't have a say in (for example a home renovation or removal of a tree at your favourite park)?  
Talk about this experience and your feelings.**



## Bathers Beach Lawn



Cross the railway and head towards the lawn in front of the beach. Under a pine tree, find these signs on the grass.



*This sign describes two artworks that show the area of Walyalup/Fremantle from a Nyoongar and British perspective.*



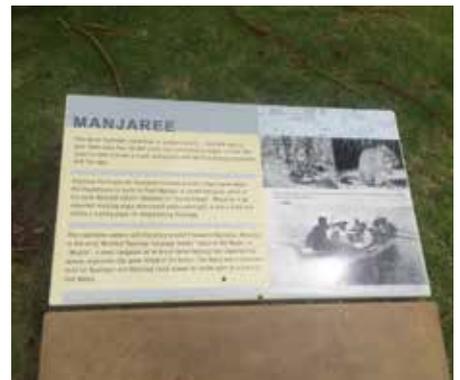
Can you see evidence of European culture in Christopher Pease's painting?

Can you see evidence of Nyoongar culture in Jane Currie's painting?



Read the sign that explains more about Manjaree. Names of places usually have a significant meaning.

What is the meaning of *Walyalup*?



*Most of the places we visit around Western Australia have an Aboriginal name. Many places are starting to use these names so that all visitors can acknowledge the Traditional Owners.*



Can you think of the name of a place that you know that has a certain meaning to you? How would you feel if another group of people came and changed that name without asking you?



## Beach Path



Head along the path that winds through the plants behind the beach. Many plants here are similar to the ones used by Whadjuk Nyoongar people.

Find this sign to learn more about *Galyang* (Red Eye Wattle) and its uses.



Can you find a *Galyang* plant nearby?



Food was scarce for the new European people arriving.

Talk about what might have happened if the European people had taken the time to communicate and share knowledge with Whadjuk Nyoongar people about local food sources.



What could have been some positive outcomes of this?



Walk a little further and find the sign describing the 6 Nyoongar seasons. You might know what season it is today in Nyoongar language.



Stirling's fleet arrived between Makuru (June-July) and Djilba (August - September).



Why is knowledge of seasons and weather important in daily life?



Keep walking until you reach the Round House.



## Round House Tunnel

 This was a colonial jail that housed many Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal people from all over the state.



 What 'crimes' do you think people were locked up for?

 The Europeans and the Aboriginal peoples had different world views.

 Would it have been clear to everyone what was considered a 'crime'?

Do you think this is fair?

Have you ever been somewhere that has some rules that are new or different to you?

Have you ever been in trouble for something that you have been allowed to do in other situations? How did that feel for you?

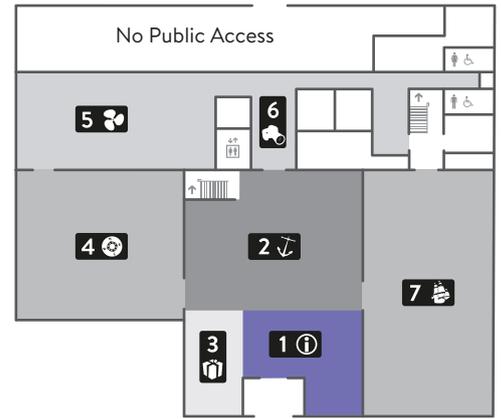
 Walk through the tunnel of the Round House.

 Talk about how it would have felt to be locked up inside the jail.

 Some Nyoongar and other Aboriginal peoples who were initially placed in the Round House were sent to Wadjemup (Rottnest). Wadjemup is a very sacred place to Whadjuk Nyoongar people where the spirits of deceased people rested before their journey to the afterlife.

 What would the impact be of imprisoning people in a sacred place and not giving them a proper burial when they died there?

 Cross the railway and back to Cliff Street. Walk along Cliff Street until you come back to the Shipwrecks Museum.



## Shipwrecks Museum Entrance Gallery

1



In the Entrance Gallery, behind the Front Desk, find the *Eglinton* Display.



*This display contains examples of some food and drink bottles recovered from a ship which wrecked when coming to the Swan River Colony (including sauces, pickled foods, vinegars and drinks).*



Why do you think many Europeans tried to rely on imported preserved foods rather than trying to learn about the local food sources used by Whadjuk Nyoongar people?

How could Europeans and Whadjuk Nyoongar people have helped each other with food provision?

Why is it important to learn new things or listen to a different way of doing things when you go to a new place?



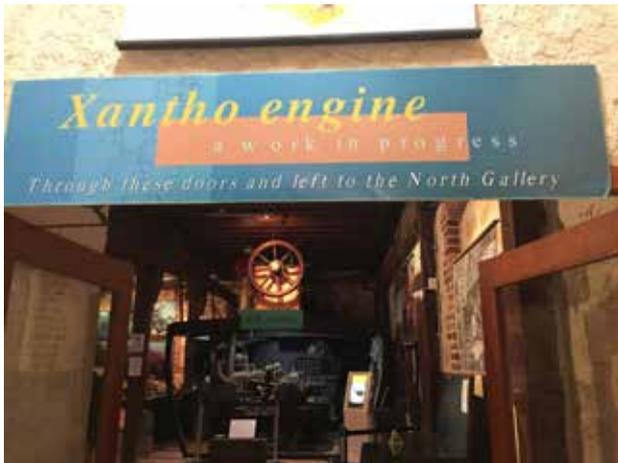
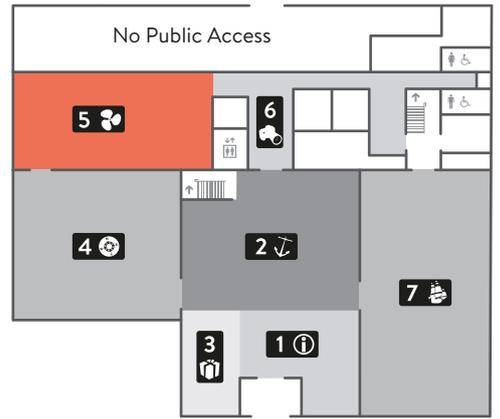
## Xantho Gallery

5



Head to the *Xantho Gallery* by walking through the *Hartog to de Vlamingh Gallery* or heading towards the back of the Museum.

### Ground Level



Aboriginal peoples recorded their first interactions with Europeans in many ways, including rock art, something which many language groups had practiced for thousands of years.



How does art help people to share events, experiences and stories?



Many ships from European countries were wrecked off the coast of Western Australia, from the 1600s. They were spice traders, explorers, whalers and travellers.

This Museum displays many objects from these wrecks, along with tales of survival. In some cases, there may have been interactions between the shipwreck survivors and Aboriginal peoples.



What might have been some impacts of these interactions on Aboriginal peoples and on the shipwreck survivors?