



Penitentiary

This is one of the most recognisable buildings at Port Arthur.

Built as a granary and flour mill it was later converted to house a large number of convicts.

Read the interpretive panels and look around the building to complete these activities....

• Count the number of windows on the bottom level. If the building had four floors how many windows faced towards the harbour? If they counted just the 4 floor section accept 32. If they worked out that part of the building was 4 floors and part was two floors accept 70/73.

In front of the cells on the ground level there are two panels with stories of six convicts.

• What was the nickname that one of the commandants gave to the men on the bottom two levels of the Penitentiary? lions

2

In Box 1 draw the face of the convict that you think most fits the nickname....

In Box 2 draw him as a free man....

1

Personal choice

Personal choice so long as he looks a little different (happie.. different clothes..)

to describe him now. Happy/free etc

Write three different words

Write three words to describe him. tired/old/unhappy/lonely

• Surprisingly most of the convicts could read or were able to attend lessons while they were here. How many books would you expect to find in a place like this?

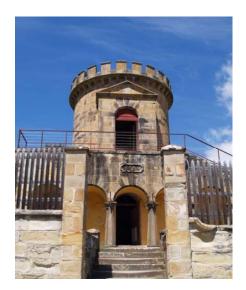
A none

B 80

C 260

D 13,253

Port Arthur Activity Sheet- 2. Military Area - Answers





Military area

The soldiers who worked here were in charge of security at Port Arthur.

Walk around the area and inside the building in this photo and read the interpretive panels to complete the cross word.

1 across

One thing that used to be stored inside the tower. (9)

2 across

What the soldiers did from the tower. (5, 8)

3 across

A name for a group of soldiers. (8)

4 across

A type of weapon used by soldiers to guard convicts. (5)

1 G	U	N	P	0	W	D	E *	R				
2 W	A*	T	C	H	C**	0	N	V	I	C	T	S*
3 R	E	G	I	M	E	N	T *					
4 R	I	F	L*	E				-				

Starting with the letter marked ** unjumble the letters marked * to make a word to describe what the military area looked like during the convict era...

C	A	S	T	L	E

Fact file.... A soldier's life was not an easy one.

Their living conditions were often more cramped than convicts. When off duty they had nowhere to go but unlike convicts they WERE allowed to hunt and fish, play card games and make music. Illegal but popular amusements included fighting with each other, gambling, stealing food from officers' gardens and trading with convicts.

Their children went to school but were not allowed to mix with civil officers' children!!



Commandant's House

This house was reserved for the Commandant and his family. The Commandant ran the prison

Daily life for senior officers and their families was very different from convicts and ordinary soldiers.





Think about the Penitentiary, the Guard Tower, military area and this house.

In each box below write a couple of words to describe three ways in which life was better for free people than for convicts.

Better food, houses, clothes etc More things to do, better jobs, earn a living No leg irons no one watching them, make own choices etc

<>> What is this strange object? Fly trap
The answer to a cross word clue below should help...

Walk through the building all the way from the front door and up to the last room. Look carefully into the rooms and fill in this crossword to find out about life in the nineteenth century.

What would the commandant have been able to see through the windows in the top photo?

The answer is on line 4 across>>>>>

Can you think why the windows would have been designed this way?

1 B		3 F	4 B		6 P	7 S
U		L	A	5 F	I	I
R	2 R	Y	T	R	A	N
N	0	T	H	I	N	G
W	T	R	R	D	O	I
0	A	A	0	G		N
0	T	P	0	E		G
D	E		M		•	

- To make a fire to cook food on cooks had to _____ in a fire place. (4, 4) (kitchen)
 To polish knives servants had to _____ a handle on the knife polisher. (6) (kitchen)
- 3. The big glass object on the bench to catch small insects is a ______. (3, 4) (kitchen)
- 4. Modern houses have a _____ but people in Colonial times used a wash stand. (8) (front bedroom)
- 5. They used a cool room and pantry instead of a _____. (6) (kitchen area)
- 6. A large musical instrument. _____ (6) (drawing room)
- 7. An activity people did together for entertainment using the instrument in Question 6. (7) (drawing room)



Hospital

Look up the hill above the Penitentiary to find the place where sick people went for help from a doctor.

Find the interpretive panels on the lawn in front and inside to answer these questions.





What IS this object? Look over an entrance to the hospital to see it....

- A. A place to hang a sign?
- B. A basketball hoop?
- C. A frame to hold a lantern?
- D. A hook to tie a rope to lift heavy objects?

Sick or injured convicts at Port Arthur were able to seek help from doctors at the hospital. Work was physically demanding and the men needed to be healthy to carry out the tasks. Different types of work resulted in many accidents and working outside in summer and winter also created health problems.

• From the choices below, cross out things that convicts might NOT have been treated for by a doctor at this hospital.

broken limbs homesickness diseases snake bite colds and flu headaches cuts and bruises feeling lonely respiratory problems sunburn hunger

• How many beds did the hospital have?

A 20 B 80 C 40 D 90

This is puzzling.....

Only soldiers and their family members and convicts were treated at the hospital.

Didn't officers, civil servants and their families have health problems?

Where were they treated by the penal settlement's doctors?

Fact file:

In the early years at Port Arthur two surgeons were convicts. They used rough knives and darning needles to treat patients. I magine how it would have felt to have a wound stitched up WITHOUT any anaesthetics!



Museum

This object is in a display case in the building that was originally the Asylum.

Go inside and look at the displays.



Why were some people at Port Arthur called 'lunatics'?

Watch the video in the centre part of the Museum building to find out.

Do we use the word 'lunatic' in the same way today? Not really ...today it tends to mean someone who rushes around doing silly things

Work this one out....

In the box on the right draw a picture of what convicts called a 'magpie'.

Why didn't they like wearing it?

- A. not fashionable enough
- B. it made them too obvious if they tried to escape
- C. the fabric was too rough
- D. it had too many buttons
- E. it was the wrong football team

UNIFORM HAS TO HAVE TWO SIDES.. ONE SIDE YELLOW THE OTHER GREY OR BLACK

'Skilly' was a breakfast food eaten by convicts and soldiers. Fill in this recipe card to describe how you would make and serve it

Skilly

Ingredients: 4 ounces (oz) of coarse ground flour

Cooking method: In a small metal pannikin (cup) or bowl mix enough water with the flour to make it into a runny paste. Add more water to make it thinner and more like soup.

How to serve: Serve cold

Would it be <u>your</u> breakfast choice?

Yes

probably No

Maybe



Separate Prison

This photograph is taken outside the building where convicts were often kept for long periods of time in separate cells.



There are no answers to this sheet... each group needs to act out the parts in red when they go to the finish or to hand in their sheet if doing 'race' versions.

This prison was a place of total silence.

Try to imagine being locked in a cell for 23 hours a day as the convicts were in total silence....

Challenge yourself and your friends to see how long you can go without making any noise!!

In the Separate Prison warders had to communicate with prisoners using hand signals and bells.

Find a partner and make up about 5 different commands/expressions using hand signals. (You are allowed to talk to each other to do this!!)

Now sit together and practice having a conversation or getting your partner to carry out some tasks using hand signals.

Get a third person to watch and guess what you are doing or saying....



This photo is of the chapel. Go inside...

Get one person from your group to stand in the pulpit while the rest of you stand SILENTLY in separate stalls.

Get the person at the pulpit to deliver a sermon full of *fire and brimstone* or see what it sounds like to sing a hymn (or a song you all know).

DARE yourself or a friend to stand in TOTAL silence in TOTAL darkness in the punishment or 'dumb cell' for 30 seconds.

Can you do it??



The Church

Attendance at church was compulsory for everyone. It was thought that the word of God would help to reform the convicts. Up to 1100 people worshipped here on Sundays. Convicts were under armed guard even in the church.





Find this date plaque on the church.

What does AD 1836 mean? What happened at Port Arthur in that year?

anno domini... in the year of our Lord... the year when something happens.... in 1836 the building of the church began Kids might show their own year of birth etc... ask them the significance

Draw a date plaque of your own and write a clue for someone to guess what that date means to you.

Look closely at the marks in the sandstone blocks in the walls. The boys (some as young as 9 years of age) from Point Puer, the boys' prison across the bay, cut and shaped the stone.





Draw some other tools you think that the boys might have used to cut or shape stone.

Any hand tools that make sense for quarrying, cutting, shaping or fixing stone or building a structure.

This is a personal choice... so long as it shows that they have drawn something that is relevant to themselves.

The church at Port Arthur had clear glass windows. When a sermon was being given by the minister it was hoped that people would not be distracted by thinking about other things as they might have been in a church with beautiful stained glass windows.

Imagine that you are a convict or soldier far from home. In the box on the left draw a church window with a design that would have made you think of home or of someone/something special to YOU....

DO THIS...walk into the central part of the church. How many spires can you count?

There used to be one more... what happened to it?

It blew off in a storm/gale and what was left was burnt in the bush fires in 1895/1897



Government Cottage

Many important people stayed in this house up on the hill near the church when they came to satisfy their curiosity or to check on the management of the large industrial prison of Port Arthur.





Government Gardens

This area was set aside for free people and their families and important visitors. Wives and children were 'safe' from the prying eyes of the convicts who were not allowed in here except to work in the gardens.

The extensive lawn on the hillside in front of Civil Row, Government Cottage and beside

Government Gardens had a very different purpose during the convict era.

Its use helped to add variety to people's daily diet.

Copy the underlined letters into the boxes below in the same order to find out what used to be there.

I have to get my back unbent from all my digging in the soil. Fred ruined his good boots.

V	E	G	E	T	A	В	T.	E	S		F	R	II	T	T
▼	-	· ·	-	-	1 x					I —	-			-	-

To find out what the normal ration of food for most people at Port Arthur Penal Station contained, unjumble the following words. The first letter of each word is underlined....

RITNUPS TURNIPS

ABACBEGS CABBAGES

TATEPOOS POTATOES

TASMETAL SALT MEAT(two words)

Would you have liked a diet the same as this on EVERY day of the week? Probably no