

CHART 1 : Background Information

Major archaeological phases of the Cumberland and Gloucester Streets site, the Rocks.

Phase 1*: Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, 1972– present

Archaeological excavations began in 1994; excavation report completed in 1996; published in 1999.

Phase 2: Bus Depot, 1950–1972

Removal of structures and installation of concrete slab over site for use as a bus parking depot.

Phase 3: Government Works, 1916–1950

Use of site as an engineering works, a railway workshop and a training facility, before it was used as a motor garage.

Phase 4: 'Plague' Clearances, 1900–1916

Gradual removal of dwellings, levelling of the site and the introduction of fill in some areas.

Phase 5: Occupation and Decline, 1880–1900

The outbreak of the Plague in 1900 stopped occupation of the settlement. Property purchased by the government.

Phase 6: Early Subdivision and Occupation, 1833–1880

Subdivision of the southern half of the site along Cumberland Street and development along Gloucester Street. Massey and Byrne properties subdivided, resulting in the construction of the Cribb's Lane. Susannah Place on Gloucester Street built in 1844.

Phase 7: Formal Land Division, 1810–1833

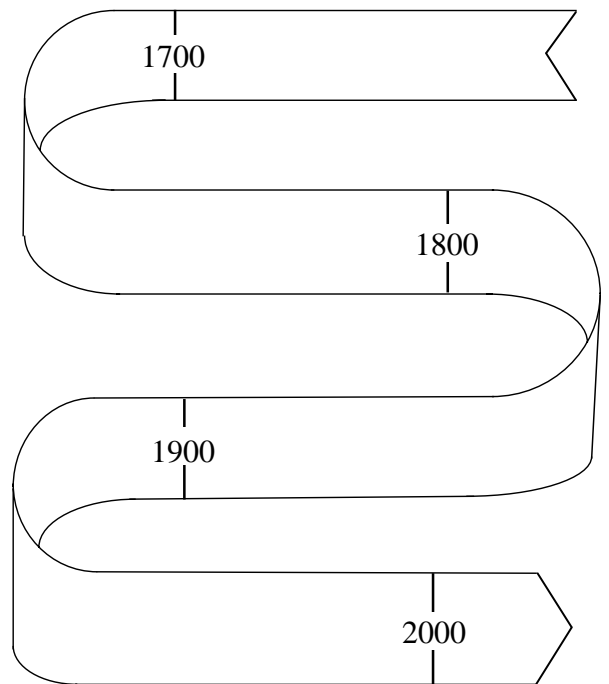
Formal alienation of land and Cribb occupancy of the southern half of the site. Subdivision of the Gloucester Street frontage with the development of residences and dwellings.

Phase 8: Early European Occupation, 1788–1810

This phase includes first contact, clearance as well as irregular occupation by Europeans. The initial Byrne family occupancy falls within this period.

Phase 9: Pre-European Occupation, pre-1788

Includes all deposits in existence before European settlement. Pre-contact cultural material associated with Aboriginal occupation of the site is included in this phase.



1: On the time line above, mark in the approximate position of the following events:

- A:** Site occupied by Aborigines.
(Place A on the time-line - likewise with B-F below)
- B:** First European contact with the site.
- C:** A person by the name of Cribb builds at the site.
- D:** Site fully subdivided, Cribb's Lane constructed.
- E:** Outbreak of plague, government buys site.
- F:** Archaeological excavations commence.

2: Imagine you are an archaeologist about to begin excavations at the Cumberland and Gloucester Streets site.

In the months ahead, what archaeological evidence would you expect to find at the site to give you more information concerning the history outlined to the left?

* Archaeologists, because they dig down from the surface, tend to call the surface layer 'Phase' or 'Layer' 1. Phase 2, beneath Phase 1, is therefore of an earlier date. As the archaeologists reveal even earlier levels, the phase numbers get larger.

CHART 9 : Outline for a Written Report

Write a 750 word essay on the following topic. Be sure to refer to sources.

How have recent historical and archaeological investigations added to our knowledge concerning European society in Australia prior to 1850?

In your answer, refer to a historical personality and explain how this person interacted with their society.

Use the framework below to help organise your response to the essay question above.

	Main points	Supporting Sources (Number/s only)
Introduction ↓	Introduce your main theme of how the Cumberland and Gloucester Streets site has provided a view of everyday life during the 1810s - especially concerning the life of convicts.	
Develop Case Study	Introduce the site and George Cribb. Discuss what George Cribb was doing at the site.	
↓ Conclusion	Using actual evidence from the dig, describe the nature of George's lifestyle and his role in his society.	
	How does this view of 'George the convict' vary from other views that see the convicts working under harsh conditions?	
	Conclusion: Sum up what the dig has shown us about George Cribb and his society during the early nineteenth century in Australia.	