



NARRYNA – THE MERCHANT'S HOUSE

SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM: Then & Now

Australian Curriculum HASS (Humanities and Social Sciences) Years 1-3

Then & Now emphasises inquiry-based learning, experiential learning and an immersive experience of Narryna as a learning environment

Major tour themes and content:

- Changing technology over time – absence of electricity, therefore most tasks done by hand and the family is reliant on the work of servants
- Absence of running water hence hip baths, washbasins and chamber pots
- More formal / socially stratified era, hence different areas of the house / roles / opportunities for the Haigs and their convict servants
- The era valued good manners (also embracing knowing social etiquette, good posture, self-presentation and handwriting). As a result of COVID, today's etiquette includes hand-sanitizing and social distancing. As an aspect of good manners, Narryna invites students to avoid touching the collection to help preserve it for future generations of school children.
- Tasmania very connected with Britain, India and China through shipping and trade. Narryna's builder, Captain Andrew Haig was a ship's captain and merchant, initially trading with India and China.
- Reference to Mrs Haig as teacher
- Experience of children as revealed by nursery, samplers, portraits, educational toys (children seen as 'adults in training' in this era)
- Experience of the servants (some of whom were late teens) as evident in servant stairs, bells, duties such as tending the fireplaces, cleaning, taking water to the washstands and baths.

See the schools program image gallery at www.narryna.com.au [in development]

| Curriculum learning outcomes | Space & collection items | Narryna content | Contemporary links |
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| HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contribution people make | Oriental on space (forecourt or shed) | <p>Ask the students what they most want to gain from their visit to Narryna.</p> <p>Overview of Narryna's past residents (evidence of them in various rooms):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captain and Mrs Haig - The Haig children (seven girls and one boy) - Female convict servants - Male servants (butler and groom) don't feature in the tour. | <p>Good manners / help preserve the house by not touching</p> <p>Students' own family units</p> |
| | House façade | <p>For secondary students: the house as an example of architectural 'good manners'. Look at Narryna's façade for features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symmetrical design - The windows and door reflect the internal layout (door to the hall; one window each for the dining and drawing room). - Stone pilasters (square columns) at the front of the house. Narryna is a house built to recall a classical temple. This was also a reflection of a classical education - boys educated in Latin and Greek languages. <p>Hierarchies in Narryna's design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stone façade but brick sides - Level of detail between reception rooms and family rooms - Contrast between family and service areas (compare main stair with servants' stair; Huon Pine bedroom and servants' quarters). <p>Moving through the servants' quarters, do you get a sense of these people having different life experiences / opportunities (based on the scale of the room, amount of light, wall finishes)?</p> | <p>Students encouraged to look for Georgian or classical buildings characterised by their symmetrical façades.</p> <p>How Narryna faces Hampden Road and stands at the entry to Battery Point (a "look at me" house).</p> <p>Hierarchy of building materials illustrated by the three little pigs' houses built of straw (thatch), wood and brick. Social prestige associated with expensive materials.</p> <p>Encourage the students to observe the stone façade before coming into the brick courtyard.</p> <p>If children came into the dining and drawing rooms they would be on their best behaviour and sit or stand up very straight.</p> |

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| <p>HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contribution people make</p> | <p>Entrance hall</p> | <p>Haig as merchant “Portrait” of Captain Haig’s ship, the <i>Sir John Rae Reid</i> in Narryna’s entrance hall is emblematic of his role as a ship’s captain and merchant. Narryna was built (1835-40) after Captain Haig built warehouses facing Salamanca Place. Haig advertised goods for sale (timber, glass and hardware of the type used to build Narryna and foods) through his warehouses through Hobart’s 1830s newspapers.</p> <p>Paintings: Haig was also a ship builder, whaler and shipped passengers and goods between Hobart, Launceston and Australian mainland ports.</p> <p>Captain Haig’s ship’s desk (in dressing room) as an example of campaign furniture made to come apart for ease of transport.</p> <p>For Indian and China trade goods, see the section below on the role that people of diverse backgrounds have played in the development and character of the local community.</p> | <p>School bus arrived outside Narryna in Hampden Road. Can students imagine arriving at Narryna via horse drawn vehicle or on foot? Has anyone had experience of looking after a horse?</p> <p>Students’ experience of travel. Has anyone been overseas? To India or China like Captain Haig? Has anyone travelled on a sailing ship like the Lady Nelson?</p> <p>Salamanca Place warehouses the 1830s equivalent of Bunnings at Derwent Park. Scale of trade enterprise related to wooden ships (cf. the Lady Nelson) as opposed to modern freight.</p> <p>Slipways like Haig’s may still be seen in Napoleon Street, Battery Point.</p> |
| <p>HASS Year 2 Our past and present connections to people and places</p> | <p>Dining room</p> | <p>Dining room a place of ‘good manners’ and Captain Haig wanting to impress his visitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No restaurants in Hobart (apart from taverns) so Captain Haig would host visitors in his own house. * Silver table service. Can students identify silver? Was it expensive? If yes, what impression is Haig making? * Meat platter – why the domed lid? A: keep food warm as the dining room is a long way from the kitchen. What food likely to be under the lid? A: Turkey, leg of lamb, beef etc What would the impression when the lid was lifted off? A: Wow. The base of the meat dish (and also vegetable dishes) had wells that were filled with hot water to keep food warm (link with Huon Pine bedroom hot water bottle). * Candelabra - candles supplemented the ceiling lamp. Silver provides reflective surfaces | <p>What does hospitality mean to you?</p> <p>Where do students have their meals today? A: dining room, kitchen, kitchen bench, in front of TV.</p> <p>Why don’t people today dine in a dining room? A: Less formal lifestyles. Less maintenance / more convenience.</p> <p>When do students and their parents catch up?</p> |

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| | | <p>* Portraits – why portraits in a dining room? Captain Haig wanted to impress his visitors through who he was related to, people who were wealthy enough to be able to commission their portrait.</p> <p>* Portrait: Victoria was Queen when Narryna was built. State of Victoria named in her honour.</p> <p>* Portrait: James Austin after whom Hobart northern suburb of Austin’s Ferry is named. Austin was a former convict who established a ferry service c1811 and received a land grant c1820.</p> <p>* Security - demonstrate how the shutters are shut and locked</p> | <p>Have students ever had their portrait taken? e.g. school photograph. Photography had just been invented while Narryna was under construction.</p> |
| | <p>Dining or drawing room</p> | <p>Light Reliance on sunlight - maximising sunlight through time you get up and when you go to bed.</p> <p>More pleasant ambience in rooms with windows on two walls e.g. dining room, drawing room, nursery and Huon pine bedroom.</p> <p>Rooms arranged according to light sources. People sat around the dining or drawing room table because of the central candelabra or lamp.</p> <p>Candles and whale oil lamps (from c. 1804), gas and kerosene lamps (c. 1870), Narryna electrified in 1905. Candles illuminated the dining table, set in the candelabra.</p> <p>Original Argand lamp on the drawing room table burnt whale oil. A large pot used on board ships for boiling down whale blubber into oil for lighting is located in the stableyard.</p> <p>Best candles were spermaceti (sperm whale oil); candles made of tallow (animal fat) used in the kitchen and servants’ quarters. See the candle mould in the larder.</p> <p>Narryna was electrified c. 1905, 65 years after the Haig family moved in.</p> | <p>Have students had experience of dining by candlelight or used candles – black outs or birthday cakes?</p> <p>We don't condone killing of whales today. Whale oil was used before the development of fuels such as petroleum and kerosene. Today these fuels have environmental implications.</p> |

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| <p>HASS Year 2 Our past and present connections to people and places</p> | <p>Drawing room</p> | <p>Room for Mrs Haig to entertain her guests; women would withdraw to the (with)drawing room ahead of the men after dinner.</p> <p>Can students identify who used the room from the evidence of activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Playing music (piano, violin, singing) * Taking tea * Needlework (firescreens) <p>Importance of music, needlework as ‘feminine pursuits’ (as taught by Mrs Haig at her ‘ladies’ academy’).</p> <p>Teapoy, a locked box on a stand – what was kept in here? Who were they preventing from getting the tea? A: convict servants. How might a convict servant have a cup of tea? A: finish (or replenish) the tea pot when it goes back to the kitchen.</p> | <p>Do students have musical interests or hobbies? And Mums? And textile making?</p> <p>Tea, once exotic and a focus for international trade can now be got from the supermarket.</p> <p>Do we have rooms set up for display today? Why not? Less formal era etc.</p> |
| | <p>Breakfast room</p> | <p>A 19th century breakfast room was a sitting room / dining room, less formal than the rooms at the front of the house which were ‘kept for best’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bookcases - reading was very important to find out about the world * Writing - letters, journals and invitations as represented by writing desk, quill, inkwell * Drawing and painting - before photography, these were valued skills * Globe and case of stuffed birds - both decorative and educational, a ‘museum’ collection within the home. (Currently in the dining room as Mrs Haig used her Cromwell Street dining room as the schoolroom). <p>Heating</p> <p>With no electricity, Narryna had coal burning hearths, fire tools and screens in every room. Coal obtained from sites such as the Coal Mines</p> | <p>Opportunity to think about communication - before phones, radio, TV, internet.</p> <p>Experience of writing on Victorian students’ slate. Experience of practicing handwriting in a copybook.</p> |

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| | | Historic Site on the Tasman Peninsula. Captain Haig supplied Southport coal to Hobart ships and residences after his near bankruptcy in 1842. | |
| | Guest bedroom | <p>Draw attention to the bedsteps' chamber pot, jug and bowl. In a house with no bathroom, why do you think these were in the bedroom?</p> <p>Commode in bed steps - what was it used for? Where was the actual WC? A: privy in garden. Who would empty the chamber pot? A: convict servants.</p> <p>Beds were furnished with multiple mattresses (straw, horsehair and feathers) for firmness but softness. High mattresses = high status. Bed hangings form a room within room for privacy and warmth.</p> <p>Portrait of Meredith and Windsor cousins. How old do you think the two girls are: A: 3/4 and 6/7. Are they smiling for their portrait? Comment on older girl possibly beginning to wear stays. Children were considered 'adults in training', see the older girl's adult styling.</p> | <p>Where is your bathroom? An ensuite? Near the bedrooms? Does anyone have an outdoor 'dunny'?</p> <p>Have you felt your bed? What makes it comfortable today? A: Springs or foam.</p> <p>What keeps you warm? A: heatpack; doona; electric blanket.</p> <p>Do you know a fairy story about a bed with many mattresses? A: the Princess and the Pea. The Princess's royal status was confirmed by her being used to being comfortable. She could feel the pea through many mattresses.</p> |
| | Huon pine bedroom | <p>The half tester bed is similar to the guest bedroom's four-post bed but more open.</p> <p>Heating What would the objects on the bed have been used for? They are two different types of bed warmers – one filled with coal from the fire and used to rub heat into the sheets and mattresses; the other a copper hot water bottle (cf. hot water reservoirs under dining room silver dishes).</p> <p>Personal hygiene Narryna was built without indoor plumbing i.e. no indoor baths, basins, sinks or toilets. Indoor plumbing came in 1905. Chamberpots, ewers and basins were used in bedrooms. See also the foot bath beside the dressing table. Servants would set up a bath in an upstairs bedroom or dressing room. A significant task for the servants was fetching water from the public pump (the Napoleon Fountain corner of Montpellier Retreat and</p> | <p>What is your response to the grand bed?</p> <p>Heating What keeps you warm in bed? A: heatpack, doona; electric blanket. Have you ever seen a hot water bottle? What was it made of? A: rubber.</p> <p>Personal hygiene We take internal plumbing for granted. Did anyone notice a bathroom as they moved through the house? How would you cope without a bathroom?</p> |

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| | | <p>Sandy Bay Road), heating water, carrying it up from the kitchen and later emptying the baths and chamber pots.</p> <p>How would you clean yourself in this bedroom? A: Wash basin. How would the hot water come to the wash basin? A: Boiled in the kitchen and carried upstairs by convict servants. What was footbath used for? A: Relaxing feet after day of walking.</p> | <p>Whose baby brothers or sisters have used a potty?</p> |
| | <p>Nursery</p> | <p>Dolls What are the dolls made of? Wax (Miss Hookey's doll, often regarded as 'creepy'), porcelain and plastic.</p> <p>Textiles Embroidery samplers (framed in nursery) were done by young girls (e.g. example by Frances Seivwright, aged 7) to practice their stitches. Young girls helped their mothers to sewed garments, bed hangings and curtains. Not much of a sense of childhood with girls being regarded as 'mothers in training'. Victorian middle-class women generally portrayed themselves as not having to work but their management of the household's clothing, linen and furnishings occupied a lot of their time. This was done completely by hand until the sewing machine became readily available c. 1860.</p> <p>Unmarried women were known as spinsters (from spinning wool and other yarn) because their time was involved in sewing for her 'hope chest' or dowry, containing the textiles she would bring to a marriage. All of a household's linen would have sewn initials and numbers so it would be returned if sent to a laundry and so it could be 'rotated' to minimise wear.</p> <p>Personal hygiene Narryna was built without indoor plumbing i.e. no indoor baths, basins, sinks or toilets. How would you clean yourself in the nursery? A: Wash basin or slipper bath. How would the hot water come to the wash basin or bath? A: Boiled in the kitchen and carried upstairs by convict servants.</p> | <p>Who has dolls and how many?</p> <p>Textiles Can you imagine working a sampler like the ones in the Narryna nursery? Does anyone's parents or relatives sew or quilt? Do you have the skills to help them? Do you or your mother handmake your clothes? Where do you buy them?</p> <p>Personal hygiene Have you seen a bathroom as you walked through the house?</p> |

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| | | <p>Why is the bath called a slipper bath? A: shaped like a slipper. Why is one end of the bath covered over? A: to stop the water being splashed out by the children or getting too cold too quickly as it does in a hip bath or modern bath. How often would you have a bath given the need to set up the bath and bring the water upstairs? A: probably once a week. Would the water be changed for each member of the family? A: probably not.</p> <p>Dioramas and games e.g. London trades puzzle on centre table. Both of these regarded as educational.</p> | <p>How often do you have a bath? Where is your bathroom at home? Is your bath connected to water and so always in the same place?</p> |
| | Exhibition rooms | <p>Students are generally not taken through temporary exhibitions. Childhood and education materials are sometimes on exhibition in the second exhibition room. Separate notes are available on these.</p> | |
| | Captain Haig's dressing room | <p>Captain Haig as merchant: * The window provides a view of the Derwent River / harbour, so Captain Haig could observe the ships coming in. It also provides a view of the courtyard, which was a work area for the convict women. * Haig's desk is configured as campaign furniture with two pieces resting one on top of the other. Two sailors could take a handle each and move it from ship to shore easily. The desk essentially two traveling trunks with a secretaire desk in the upper section. * Student lamp is made of plated metal enclosing a candle with a spring under; the light amplified by a reflector. * India and China Trade goods in the showcase beside Haig's desk. * Commode from George Meredith's cabin furniture, 1821.</p> | <p>How much of the Derwent can you see from the window? Look for the Tasman Bridge.</p> <p>Any students with Indian or Chinese heritage?</p> <p>Why disguise a commode as a miniature chest of drawers?</p> |
| HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contributi | Servants Quarters | <p>The work of a house maid/ maid of all work involved getting up at dawn, lighting the stove to warm water for family members to wash, taking pitcher to each of the bedrooms and then making sure the fires were lit in every room and coal was replenished before moving on to make the breakfast.</p> <p>What are some of the differences between this room and the Huon Pine bedroom (or Guest bedroom?)</p> | <p>Convict labourforce</p> <p>How has life changed with the advent of electricity? A: less has to be done by hand.</p> <p>Before electricity, families were dependant on the labour of servants. Who does most of the</p> |

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| on people make | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lower ceiling, smaller windows (= less light), plainer decoration. * Single beds, with iron frames (lift one of the mattresses so they can see the structure of the base) and thin cotton single mattresses (= not comfortable when sitting on the iron straps). * Chamber pot under the bed - what would that be for? * Clothing - convicts only had to be issued with two sets of clothing - so there was no need for storage space | <p>housework in your home now? Do you help with the cooking or housework?</p> <p>Do the beds look comfortable? Can you imagine sleeping in these beds?</p> |
| | <p>Servant's stairs and back hall</p> | <p>Narryna's support functions – kitchen and servants' quarters are located in a wing at the back of the house and at a lower level, reflecting the lower social status of the servants. You get a sense of descending to a lower level as you come down the back stairs.</p> <p>The servants' stairs are steep and narrow. The servants never used the main (carpeted) stairs. They only used those leading to the hall if they were serving meals or cleaning in the ground floor rooms.</p> | <p>Imagine how exhausting it would have been to make many journeys up and down the stairs every day, often carrying hot water for the bedroom washstands or chamber pots.</p> |
| | <p>Kitchen</p> | <p>Convict labourforce</p> <p>Look at the servant bells. Different tone for each room. Ask the students to suggest the chain of command e.g. mistress summons servant to bring tea.</p> <p>Food technology</p> <p>The kitchen wing was isolated from the rest of the house owing to risk of fire, heat, cooking smells and a desire to keep servants at a distance. Many colonial homesteads had a detached kitchen wing.</p> <p>Before electricity (c. 1905) domestic tasks such as heating, cooling, cooking, cleaning and washing were done by hand by servants.</p> <p>Cooking was done from 1840 on an open hearth (with crane) and from 1858 on the range. This was more haphazard (e.g. gauging the right</p> | <p>Food technology</p> <p>The Narryna kitchen lacks the three standard appliances of a modern kitchen. Can you name them? A: sink, refrigerator and electric stove (we have a coal burning range instead).</p> <p>Today we design kitchen with the sink, refrigerator and stove in a "triangular" arrangement so that the cook (usually mum) can move easily between them. At Narryna, where servants worked, these were located in separate rooms.</p> <p>Who has seen a rotisserie e.g. chickens cooking at a supermarket or meat cooking in a kebab shop? (Compare Narryna's clockwork rotisserie).</p> |

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| | | <p>temperature) and dangerous than today. Demonstrate how meat was roasted – clockwork rotisserie and roasting oven</p> <p>How was food kept warm enroute to the dining room? A: meat dishes with reservoirs for hot water (similar concept to the metal hot water bottle in the Huon pine bedroom).</p> | |
| | Larder | <p>Food technology Narryna did not have electricity until 1905, hence the larder functioned as the house's refrigerator. It was cool as it was: * shaded by the bulk of the house * semi below ground level and always damp.</p> <p>Many foods were kept in the larder because it was cool (like today's refrigerator). Examples are butter, meat, preserved fruit and vegetables, jam, marmalade and paste.</p> <p>Meat was preserved through salting (e.g. corned beef). See the hanging meat safe (hanging made it less susceptible to ants).</p> <p>There were many ways of preserving food e.g. pickles, jams, chutneys. See the items on the shelves.</p> <p>Drinking water was often filtered through dripstones to remove impurities.</p> | <p>Is this room warm or cold? How is it kept cold?</p> <p>See the two types of butter churn. Butter making begins with separation of cream from fresh cow's milk. It was then continually stirred in a churn until it solidifies as butter.</p> <p>Cheese is made by separating milk into curds and whey. The curds are then solidified as cheese. Little Miss Muffet was described as eating her curds and whey.</p> <p>The Victorians ate a range of milk-based desserts such as junket. What milk-based desserts do we eat today? Icecream, yoghurt, custard ...</p> |
| | Laundry | <p>Water and plumbing In the 1830s water was channelled from a dam at the head of the Hobart Town Rivulet (above Cascades Brewery) to a pump (the Napoleon Fountain) at the corner of Sandy Bay Road and Hampden Road. This was a purer water source than the Hobart Town Rivulet which became quite polluted.</p> | <p>Today our washing machines and clothes dryers operate by electricity. Before electricity so much was done by hand. A lot of people's time was taken up by manual labour.</p> <p>How much ironing do you (or your mother) do?</p> |

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| | | <p>Narryna's women servants would have had to go out to the Napoleon Fountain at the top of Montpellier Retreat to collect water. Water was later piped to villas such as Narryna.</p> <p>Textiles Copper as place where sheets and underwear were boiled. See the bucket of sticks and the fire box beside the copper. Whites were coloured with Reckitt's Blue (cobalt) so appear whiter in sunlight.</p> <p>Range of machines for hand-agitating the washing. Washboards were used to rub soap into garments. Mangles for extracting water and starting the ironing process.</p> <p>Irons were heated by the fire. Many were needed because they cooled quickly. Special gaufering irons used for ruffles.</p> | |
| | Courtyard | <p>This was a secure work area for the women convict servants assigned to the Haig family of Narryna. In the 19th century a large weatherboard laundry was built in the corner of the courtyard. It was demolished during Narryna's 1957 restoration. The windows in the courtyard wall are a remnant of this laundry.</p> | |
| | Stableyard | <p>Cast iron cauldron. The dangerous business of deep sea sperm whaling is recorded in William Duke's 1849 theatrical tableau, <i>Offshore Whaling with the Aladdin and Jane</i> in the Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery collection. The whale's flesh was cut away from the bone and rendered down in trypots such as this. The trypots sat in lead trays on the ship's deck. Furnaces under them were kept burning day and night. The whale's flesh was melted into oil and drained off into barrels which were then stowed in the hold. A fire spreading from a ship's galley or tryworks was fatal to operations.</p> | <p>We don't condone killing of whales today. Whale oil was used before the development of fuels such as petroleum and kerosene. Today these fuels have environmental implications.</p> <p>Whaling was highly dangerous, not least through having a fire on board a ship to render down whale blubber.</p> |
| | Stables | <p>Transport The coach house and stables at the rear of Narryna were built c1835-40, at the same time as the house. Captain Haig had an assigned convict</p> | <p>Has anyone had experience of looking after a horse, or travelling in a horse-drawn carriage?</p> |

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| | | groom, who slept above the coach house. The coach house was later converted as a vehicle garage. | |
| | Kitchen garden | <p>Food technology</p> <p>Narryna had large kitchen gardens from the 1830s to the 1940s. Kitchen gardens ensured a ready supply of fresh produce for Narryna’s dining table. A wide variety of vegetables and fruits were grown to ensure supply across the longest possible season. Vegetables and fruits were preserved for eating over the winter months.</p> <p>Narryna’s front garden was ornamental i.e. for display, while the back garden was for washing, transport, and a kitchen garden.</p> <p>See separate notes for the Kitchen Garden aspect of this program.</p> | <p>Fruit and vegetables available in supermarkets today represent only a small number of the varieties available in the past. Varieties available in supermarkets are selected for presentation and ability to withstand refrigerated transport. They are often not as tasty as historical varieties. Today we import many fruit and vegetables from overseas and there is concern over ‘food miles’ and the energy consumed in this transport.</p> <p>Hobart has an increasing number of home, school and community vegetable gardens (e.g. at St John’s Park). Does your family or school have a kitchen garden?</p> |
| | | THEMATIC MATERIAL | |
| HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contribution people make | Original owners of the land | Hobart stands on the lands of the Muwinina people. | The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery delivers education programs on Tasmania’s indigenous heritage. For bookings information go to: http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/learning_and_discovery/programs |
| HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contribution | Captain Andrew Haig biography | Captain Andrew Haig (1793-1871) first sailed into Hobart in 1824. At that time he was based in Kolkata (Calcutta) and was a merchant licenced by the British East India Company to trade with China through Guangzhou (Canton) for goods such as silks, tea and lacquer. People from Scotland, India and China form part of Hobart’s population today. Their heritage enriches the lives of all Tasmanians. | |

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| | Battery Point | <p>Soon after European settlement in 1804, 30 acres was granted to the colony's first clergyman, the Rev. Robert Knopwood. Knopwood's Cottage Green estate was subdivided in 1824 to pay his debts. Knopwood built Hampden Road to provide access to the blocks.</p> <p>The blocks went all the way from Hampden Road to the Sullivan's Cove high water mark. Governor Arthur used convict labour to embank the Sullivan's Cove shoreline and thus create New Wharf (now Salamanca Place). This wharf allowed ships to disembark their cargoes easily. Captain Andrew Haig then built a pair of warehouses (1833-34) facing the New Wharf which survive today as Jack Greene and Cargo restaurants.</p> | <p>For a free walking tour of Battery Point go to: http://www.batterypointwalk.com.au/</p> <p>Battery Point was established in the 1820s / 30s as an enclave for wealthy investors favoured by Lt Governor Arthur, hence the quality of the architecture of St George's Church and villas such as Narryna and Stowell. Its character was shaped by its proximity to the waterfront, hence shipbuilding yards in Napoleon Street and worker's housing in Hampden Road and James Street (adjacent to Narryna).</p> |
| | Salamanca Place and Captain Haig's warehouses | <p>Haig was originally a British East India Company-licensed merchant trading between Calcutta and Canton. In 1824 Haig sailed into Hobart and purchased land from a subdivision of the Rev. Robert Knopwood's Cottage Green estate. The narrow two-acre holding ran between Hampden Road and the high-water mark.</p> <p>The purchase turned out to be an astute one. At one end of the block he built Narryna. At the other end the creation of New Wharf allowed him to build a pair of warehouses facing Salamanca Place (1833-34) where he set up as a merchant, selling imported foods and building materials. Captain Haig's warehouses are now restaurants, Jack Greene and Cargo.</p> | <p>Who has been to Salamanca markets on a Saturday? Do you remember the stone buildings on one side of Salamanca Place? The Salamanca Place warehouses are now a vibrant arts precinct and the location of a Saturday market, Hobart's leading tourism attraction.</p> <p>Who has seen the new Bunnings at Derwent Park? The new Bunnings is enormous! What do you buy there? Captain Haig sold hardware through his Salamanca Place warehouses. The scale of Bunnings versus the Salamanca Place warehouses reflects sailing versus modern container ships which are made of metal versus wood.</p> <p>Who has seen the Lady Nelson? That was the size of Captain Haig's ship. The Salamanca Place warehouses were in proportion to the cargoes that</p> |

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| | | | came on the 19 th century sailing ships while the Bunnings at Derwent Park receives goods from factories and modern container ships. |
| | Narryna's architect ure – house constructi on | <p>House construction Edward Winch architectural drawing of Narryna façade (on exhibition in the hall). Load bearing walls; multi-pane windows owing to glass making technology. Stone from quarries in Salamanca Square or Bellerive; bricks probably made on North Hobart oval site.</p> <p>Captain Haig's advertisements for building materials such as imported timbers (kauri and Baltic pine), iron hardware and window glass</p> <p>Rowntree tool chest as examples of tools used</p> | Have any students experienced the building, extending or renovating of a house? |
| HASS Year 3 Diverse communities and places and the contribution people make | Study of a significant person | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captain Andrew Haig (1793-1871). See the Narryna visitor guide for biographical details. - Elizabeth Haig, wife of Captain Andrew Haig attempted to generate income for her family through establishing a school at Narryna - Rev Robert Knopwood (1763-1838), Anglican cleric and diarist http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/knopwood-robert-2314 - George Washington Walker (1800-1859), Quaker businessman, and his wife Sarah Benson Walker. Sarah had her 8th child (of 10 children) while living at Narryna. http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/walker-george-washington-2764 - Maria Lempriere (formerly Orr, née Lackey) owned Narryna from 1847-1884. She was a prominent businesswoman. It is believed that Helen Lempriere, commemorated by the sculpture prize is a descendant. - Hiram Moses, merchant and member of Hobart's Jewish community, leased Narryna 1847-1851. - Grace Heinbury, a convict woman assigned to the Haigs, gave evidence into an 1841-43 Government Enquiry into convict assignment https://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/disciplineinquiry/TranscriptofInquirywithtables.pdf | |