






-  IN THE BEGINNING
-  CITY SPOOKS
-  WALK ON THE WILD SIDE
-  SPORTY CITY
-  GOT TO BE GREEN

FLOAT ON...

SYDNEY IN THE DARK

THE NAME GAME

WET, WET, WET

GO OUTDOORS

ASIA IN OZ

THE CITY'S SETTLERS

SYDNEY SHAPES

SKY HIGH

LOOKING GOOD

MAKING A SPLASH

DEADLY SYDNEY

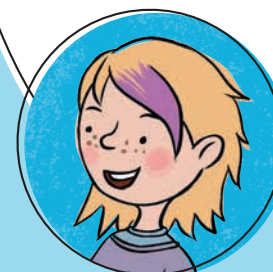
MUNCH TIME!

BENEATH THE SURFACE



Hi...
we are Amelia
and Marco, and
we've created 19
awesome themed
trails for you
to follow.

The pushpins on this map mark the starting points, and each trail is packed with secrets, stories, and lots of other cool stuff. So whether you are a foodie, a sports fanatic, or a wildlife expert, this book has got something for you!



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IN THE BEGINNING

The Gadigal people lived in the area now known as Sydney for thousands of years. They understood the land, its plants, and animals, and knew how to use them and look after them. Then, in 1770, the Europeans came and everything changed. However, Aboriginal traditions have survived and are thriving in the city today.



250+

The number of different language groups living in Australia in 1788.

400

The number of Aboriginal nations in Australia at the time.



HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD SUPPER

MANLY SCENIC WALKWAY

Walkers following the coast path from Spit Bridge to Manly can spot plenty of signs of traditional Aboriginal life, from ancient drawings of boomerangs, fish, and kangaroos to old campsites and shell mounds. The Guringai people in this area collected shellfish to eat, and the piles of discarded shells are the remains of meals eaten centuries ago.



SPEARING THE KANGAROO

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Drawn in the 1880s by Tommy McRae, this picture records how Aboriginal Australians hunted kangaroos. They were skilled hunters. By moving quietly downwind from their target, and with just a handheld bush for camouflage and a wooden spear, they would track and catch unsuspecting kangaroos.



KU-RING-GAI CHASE NATIONAL PARK

HAND SIGNS

RED HANDS CAVE, KU-RING-GAI CHASE NATIONAL PARK

Red ochre handprints were a sign to early Sydneysiders that a cave was a safe place to stay. However, these markings are part of a rich culture that the new arrivals did not understand. They were made by Aboriginal Gadigal people, who occupied this area centuries before anyone called it Sydney. When Europeans settled here in 1788, they brought horrible new diseases, such as smallpox, which killed most of the indigenous population.

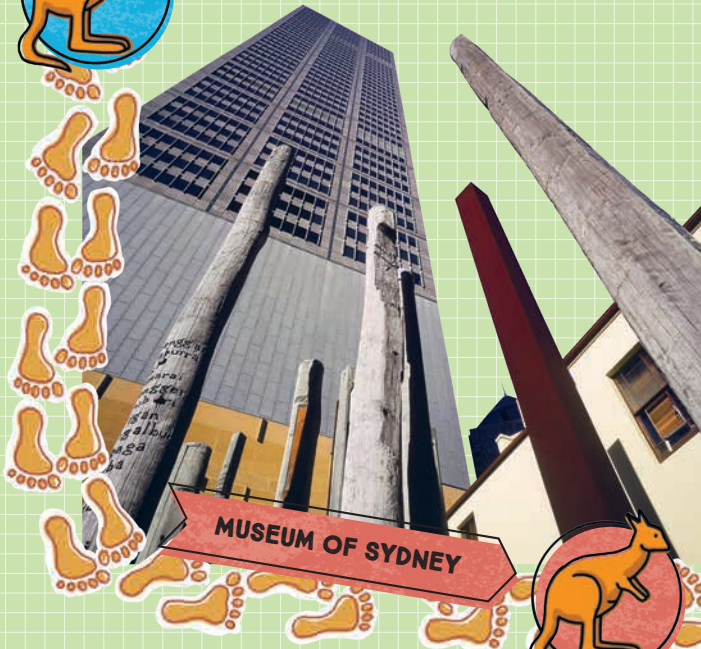
GADIGAL BOYS WENT THROUGH AN INITIATION CEREMONY THAT INVOLVED HAVING A FRONT TOOTH KNOCKED OUT. IT'S THOUGHT THE GADIGAL PEOPLE RESPECTED THE EUROPEAN GOVERNOR ARTHUR PHILLIP, WHO CAME WITH THE FIRST FLEET, BECAUSE HE HAD A MISSING FRONT TOOTH, TOO.



THE STENCIL EFFECT IS ACHIEVED BY MIXING RED OCHER WITH WATER AND SPRAYING IT OVER YOUR HAND - USING YOUR MOUTH!



MANLY SCENIC WALKWAY



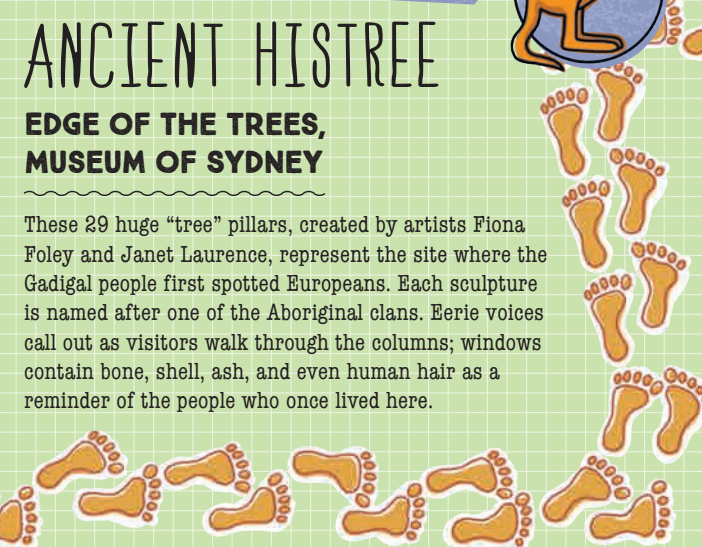
MUSEUM OF SYDNEY

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ANCIENT HISTREE

EDGE OF THE TREES, MUSEUM OF SYDNEY

These 29 huge "tree" pillars, created by artists Fiona Foley and Janet Laurence, represent the site where the Gadigal people first spotted Europeans. Each sculpture is named after one of the Aboriginal clans. Eerie voices call out as visitors walk through the columns; windows contain bone, shell, ash, and even human hair as a reminder of the people who once lived here.



RATTLING CHAINS

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

Perhaps a ghostly rattling sound reported on Australia's most famous bridge is actually the eerie clanging of phantom steel cables, like those used during its construction. Records show that 16 workers died while building the bridge, but according to legend, three more were not accounted for. Because these workers were not registered, their deaths were never acknowledged, and their bodies were never found.



SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE



DANCING WITH DEATH

KINSELAS

From its warm, friendly atmosphere, customers would never guess that this food, drink, and dance venue was once a funeral parlor for nearly 50 years! Charles Kinsela was a thoroughly modern undertaker (the first in Sydney to introduce funerals with motorized transportation), who had this building lavishly redesigned in 1930s Art Deco style, to suit new trends in funerals.

UP TO 1,900 funerals at Kinselas each year in the 1930s.

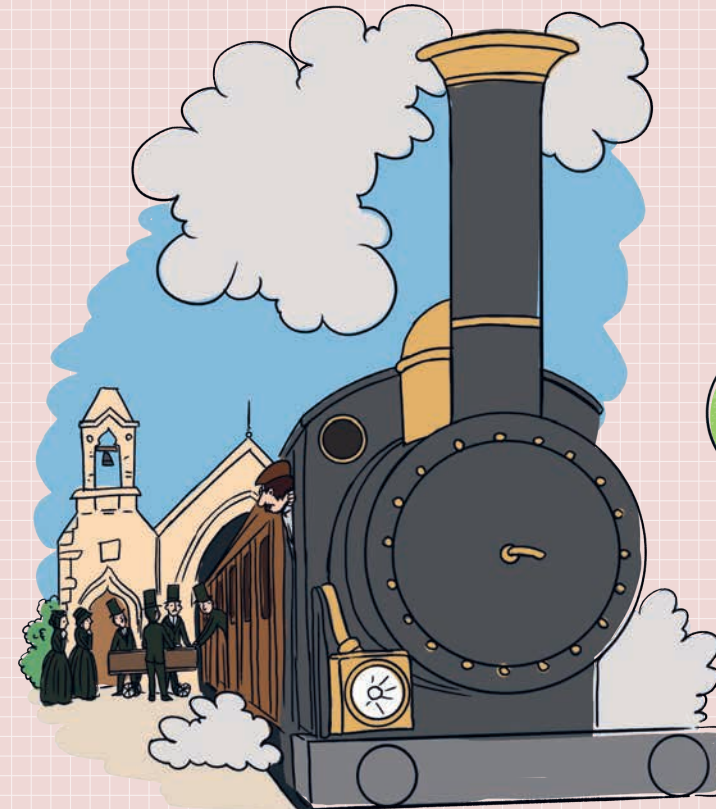


MORTUARY STATION

COFFIN CARRIAGE

MORTUARY STATION

When cemeteries in the center of Sydney started to fill up, officials decided to send the dead to a leafier resting place, with fountains, flower beds, and neat pathways. So Mortuary Station opened in 1869, and mourners from the city paid a shilling each way for tickets to see their loved ones off at the new cemetery. Coffins traveled free in a specially built wagon, but of course they only went one way.



CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY

DO-GOODING GHOST

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY

A memorial at this cemetery commemorates Mrs. Bathsheba Ghost (yes, really – a ghost called Ghost!), who was transported to Sydney from London to serve a sentence of 14 years. She was freed after just six years, became a nurse at the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, and quickly rose through the ranks to become matron in charge. She died at her place of work and some say she still leaves her Camperdown grave to tend to the sick.

15,000

BODIES

buried in Camperdown Cemetery from 1849 to 1868. Half of those were placed in unmarked graves.

12 BODIES

buried each day during one vicious 19th-century measles epidemic.





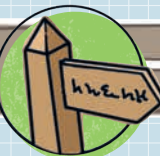
THE NAME GAME

Sydney's place names tell us a lot about its history. The city itself is named after the English politician who first sent convicts to Botany Bay, even though he wasn't actually called Sydney. He was born Thomas Townshend, but was made "Baron Sydney" by the British king in 1783. British settlers gave many Australian places names from home, so Sydney has a "Liverpool," a "Kings Cross," and a "Hyde Park."

SYDNEY IS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, THE STATE IS NAMED AFTER THE SMALL COUNTRY THAT SITS WEST OF ENGLAND. NEARLY 50 TOWNS AND CITIES IN THE STATE WERE GIVEN BRITISH PLACE NAMES.



GARDEN ISLAND

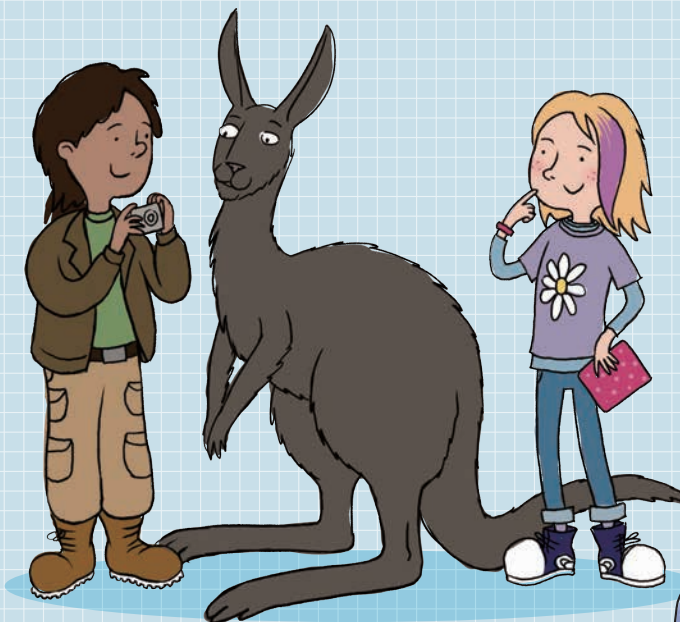


NOT-SO-GORGEOUS GARDEN

GARDEN ISLAND

Despite its name, Garden Island isn't a garden or an island, but once upon a time it was both. After the First Fleet landed, it was quickly planted to grow food for sailors on HMS *Sirius*, one of the fleet's ships. During World War II, land was reclaimed to join the island to the mainland. Today, it's an Australian naval base.

THE ISLAND LAYS CLAIM TO AUSTRALIA'S EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF A SETTLER'S GRAFFITI. THE RATHER UNIMAGINATIVE "FM 1788" WAS ETCHED INTO THE ROCK BY FREDERICK MEREDITH, A STEWARD ABOARD HMS *SIRIUS*.



STINK OR SWIM?

COOGEE BEACH

Tourists might not be so keen to visit this beautiful, surf-friendly, sandy beach and plunge into its glistening waters if they knew what the word "coogee" really meant. Local Aboriginal people called the beach "koojah," which translates as "smelly place," or "koo-chai," which very precisely identifies the smell as "stinking seaweed."



COOGEE BEACH

GUESS THE MEANING

WOOLLOOMOOLOO FINGER WHARF

Traditionally, Woolloomooloo was one of the poorer areas of Sydney, but this 1,312 ft. (400 m) long wharf has been redeveloped as apartments for the rich and famous. The shape of the wharf gives the "finger" part of the name, but nobody agrees on the Aboriginal origins of "Woolloomooloo." Different translations say it means: "place of plenty," "field of blood," or "young black kangaroo."

AU\$30 MILLION
(US\$22 MILLION)

Estimated value of actor Russell Crowe's luxury Finger Wharf apartment in 2016.



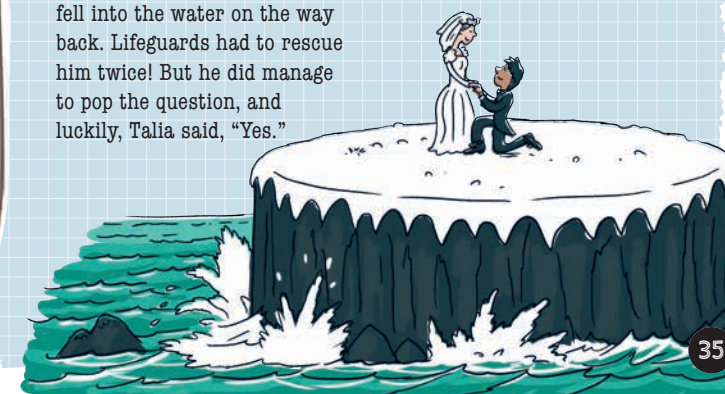
WOOLLOOMOOLOO FINGER WHARF

WEDDING CAKE ISLAND

A ROCKY PROPOSAL

WEDDING CAKE ISLAND

When waves crash onto this rocky island, it looks like the icing on a wedding cake. It's the perfect place to propose. Things didn't go to plan, though, for Sydneyside couple Hilton and Talia. Hilton's boat ran out of fuel on the way to the island, and he fell into the water on the way back. Lifeguards had to rescue him twice! But he did manage to pop the question, and luckily, Talia said, "Yes."





THE WILD ONES

TARONGA ZOO

In 1884, a small zoo was established in a place called Billy Goat Swamp. By 1916, the zoo was too big for the swamp, and 228 mammals, 552 birds, and 64 reptiles had to be ferried by barge to their new home at Taronga! Today, the zoo specializes in wildlife conservation, and its slogan, "For the Wild," reflects the hope that humans and animals can live happily together.



TARONGA ZOO

"Wow, I love the view!"



BIG FRIENDLY DRAGON

Tuka the Komodo dragon died in 2016, aged 33. He'd lived at Taronga Zoo for 24 years and was Australia's largest and most famous lizard. Of course, the Komodo isn't the sort of dragon you find in fairy tales. Nevertheless, it can survive inside the crater of a steaming volcano, it has a forked tongue, and, though it can't fly, it can swim from one Indonesian island to another. Tuka definitely wasn't a monster; he liked nothing better than having his back scratched by a kind keeper.

6 MILES (10 KM)

Distance from which Komodos can sniff out a meal of a rotting carcass, if the wind blows in the right direction.

3,000

Estimated number of Komodo dragons remaining in the wild.



ANIMAL HOSPITAL

THE ZOO HAS ITS OWN HOSPITAL, WHICH KEEPS ITS RESIDENTS IN TIP-TOP CONDITION. IT ALSO TREATS CREATURES BROUGHT IN FROM THE WILD. PATIENTS IN NEED OF HELP HAVE INCLUDED:

- a green turtle with a fishhook stuck in its throat. After a two-hour operation and a stay at the zoo until it could eat again, it was released back into the wild.
- a greater glider that flew into a barbed-wire fence and was too sick to be released. It now lives at the zoo.
- about 30 little penguins each year, which arrive in the hospital either sick or injured.

4,000+

The number of animals at Taronga Zoo today.



DEVIL BABIES

A few female and male Tasmanian devils are kept at the zoo for breeding purposes. The world's largest marsupial, Tasmanian devils only exist in the wild on the island of Tasmania. Sadly, a deadly disease, caused when the devils bite each other, is killing off the species. This furry creature was named "devil" by early settlers because of its eerie scream, pink mouth, and large teeth, but it isn't really a killer. It only eats dead animals, helping to tidy up the bush.

search: ZOO ANIMAL FACTS

KOMODO DRAGON

Scientists only discovered that the Komodo dragon's bite was poisonous in 2006!

GREAT GLIDER

A small marsupial that can fly, or rather glide, from tree to tree with the help of skin flaps that stretch from its elbows to its ankles!

SEA LION

The Australian sea lion is the rarest type of seal in the world.



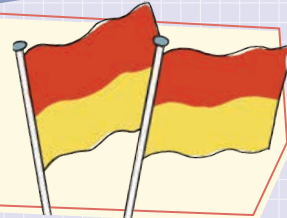
DEADLY SYDNEY

While newcomers to Oz may worry about killer spiders, snakes, and sharks, Sydney's early immigrants also faced many other lurking dangers, including violent razor gangs and dreadful diseases.

100

sea rescues occur each week in peak season at Tamarama Beach.

Wherever there's a beach patrol, always swim between the red and yellow flags.



BEWARE OF THE WATER

TAMARAMA BEACH

It's one of Sydney's most beautiful beaches – and one of Australia's most dangerous. When the water looks perfect for surfing, with plenty of breaking waves, it's actually at its most treacherous. As waves break on the shore, a lot of that water travels back out to sea in rip currents. Rips are where the sea looks calm, but they're actually deep, dark, and fast-moving channels of water. A rip can drag even the strongest of swimmers out to sea scarily fast.

TAMARAMA BEACH

SUN SAFETY

ALL AROUND TOWN

The sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays are dangerous, too – sunburn can be a killer. Sydney weather forecasts include an index to show how strong the UV rays are at different times of day, so people know when sun protection is needed. Australian schoolchildren learn to stay in the shade, wear sunhats, sunglasses, and clothes that cover their skin, and to apply good-quality, high-SPF sunscreen.



NORTH SHORE

FEAR OF THE FUNNEL-WEB

NORTH SHORE

While female funnel-web spiders hide in their burrows at night, hoping an unsuspecting creature will trip on the silk trap she's laid outside her door, the males wander about looking for a mate. That's how they end up trapped in garages, or finding their way inside houses. Only the male contains the deadly chemical that can kill a human. Luckily, an antivenom was developed in 1981, and no one has died from a funnel-web bite since. Phew!

15 MINUTES

How fast a funnel-web bite can kill a person, making it the deadliest spider in the world!



IT'S SAID FUNNEL-WEB SPIDERS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE FOUND ON SYDNEY'S NORTH SHORE, WHERE SOME OF THE POSHEST HOUSES (AND GARDENS) ARE FOUND.



OVER 6.6 FT. (2 M) Length of a full-grown common brown snake.

SNAKEBITE

FEATHERDALE WILDLIFE PARK

There are many kinds of snakes living around Sydney, but you can see them up close at this wildlife park. Snakes don't often bite out in the wild, and if a victim knows they've been bitten, they can be treated. Problems arise when victims don't realize they've been bitten. The common brown snake has such small fangs that its bite might just feel like a scratch.

A DEADLY STOKES' SEA SNAKE WASHED UP ON MANLY BEACH IN 2015, WITH FANGS LONG ENOUGH TO PIERCE A WET SUIT AND VENOM THAT HAS NO ANTIDOTE! IT WAS A FEW THOUSAND MILES FROM ITS USUAL HOME.



FEATHERDALE WILDLIFE PARK

