ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

N-W CORNER OF MUNSTER AND CLARENCE STREETS

PORT MACQUARIE

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FINAL REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site at the north-west corner of Munster and Clarence Streets may contain archaeological remains which are of State and National significance. The area was in use from the establishment of Port Macquarie as a settlement in 1821. At this time it was set up as a convict settlement—a place of secondary punishment. It was at first cleared for cultivation, and drainage lines crossed the area as part of the establishment of gardens. On the 1824 Plan the site contained a dwelling house, listed as the ‘Surgeon’s Quarters.’ By 1831 the Plan of the Settlement indicates it as the ‘Clergyman’s House’. Six years later the building was abandoned and condemned, and by 1840 it had been removed altogether.

The site lay dormant and clear of any structures until about 1918 when the large guest house ‘Tregoney’ was built on the corner. The other residence on the site, at 5 Munster Street, was built in the 1950s.

The site holds high archaeological potential because of the possible presence of early remains and the comparative lack of building activity on the site.

The whole of the early colonial settlement of Port Macquarie has the legal status of an ‘Indicative Place’ on the Australian Heritage Commission’s Register of the National Estate Database.

As the proposed development has two basement levels below ground and these cover the whole of the site, any potential archaeological resources will be endangered. A series of options for the excavation and development of the site have been canvassed, and the option to fully excavate and remove any archaeological remains, with the outcome that the whole site is available for development has been chosen. Therefore this Report recommends that an Excavation Permit Application under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act be applied for. This Permit will recommend full archaeological excavation of the site before bulk excavation for the development commences.

Anne Bickford Heritage Consultants 135 Catherine St Leichhardt NSW 2040 Ph:02/95699672 Fax:02/95500261
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This is an Archaeological Assessment Report about the land at the north-west corner of Munster and Clarence Streets known as Lots A and B, 5 Munster Street and 11 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie. The Report outlines the history and cultural significance of the site, the proposed development and its impact on the ground, and recommends measures to mitigate and manage the impact of the development if it is anticipated that any significant archaeological remains may lie there.

1.2 The Development Proposal and This Report

The developer proposes to build a five storey 30 unit development with two levels of underground parking on the site.

As it is anticipated that there might be archaeological remains on the site Anne Bickford Heritage Consultants was commissioned to prepare an Excavation Permit Application under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act. This Application is to be submitted to the NSW Heritage Office. To accompany this the Heritage Office requires an Archaeological Assessment Report which provides all the background information about the site to process the Permit Application.

1.3 The Study Area

The Study Area is the sites of No. 5 Munster Street and No. 11 Clarence Street. These form a rectangle on the corner of Munster and Clarence Streets. Munster Street slopes down to the north, and Clarence Street slopes up to the east. Lot A, 5 Munster Street, is a two storey weatherboard house with brick chimney. It has a backyard of grass and concrete slab. Lot B, 11 Clarence Street, is a two storey fibro house, now residential flats, but originally the guest house ‘Tregoney’. Also in Lot B is a concrete carpark and awning to the south of ‘Tregoney’, and beside this in Clarence Street is a small weatherboard shop with fibro shed attached at the back. There is a small detached outside toilet. The rest of the backyard is of grass.

1.4 Authorship and Research

This Report has been written by Anne Bickford except for the history, Chapter 4, the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria in Chapter 8 and the Statement of Cultural Significance in Chapter 9. These three sections are by Dr. Rosemary Annable1 and have been included from her unedited into this Report.

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1 Dr Rosemary Annable, Historical and Archaeological Consultant, 4/28 Tintern Rd Ashfield 2131.
The photographs of the site - *Figures 6.1 and 6.2* were taken by staff from King & Campbell, Port Macquarie.

1.5 Liaison

The client for this Report is King & Campbell Pty Ltd. The liaison officer is David Tooby, Associate Director of King & Campbell at 1st Floor, Colonial Arcade, 25-27 Hay Street, Port Macquarie.

1.6 Form of This Report

The Figures referred to in the text are placed at the end of each chapter where they are first referred to. eg. *Figure 1.1 Location Map* and *1.2 Site Plan* are at the end of Chapter 1. “Introduction”.

Anne Bickford Heritage Consultants 135 Catherine St Leichhardt NSW 2040 Ph02/95699672 Fx02/95500261
Figure 1.1 Location Map
Figure 1.2 Site Plan
2.0 PREVIOUS REPORTS AND STATUTORY LISTINGS OF THE SITE

2.1 The Archaeological Management Plan for Port Macquarie


Inventory No. 150 is No. 5 Munster Street. It is listed as having the Surgeon’s Quarters and later the Clergyman’s House on the site. Its significance is listed as being of State and National significance because of its relation to the Penal Settlement. It is recommended that prior to disturbance of the site and Excavation Permit should be obtained.

Inventory No. 151 is the boarding house at No. 11 Clarence Street. This site is also listed as having the Surgeon’s Quarters and later Clergyman’s house on the site. The significance and recommendations are the same as for 5 Munster Street - State/National significance, and the obtaining of an Excavation Permit prior to any disturbance of the site.

2.2 The Hastings Heritage Register

The Hastings Council has a site on the Internet which has an excellent coverage of the heritage sites in the Council’s region of responsibility. The Heritage sections can be accessed at www.hastings.nsw.gov.au By going to FRONT DESK and then HERITAGE.

Section 1 of the Hastings Heritage Register, Places of Significance, (non-Indigenous) is the list of archaeological sites of significance in Port Macquarie. This list of sites and classifications is acknowledged as being taken from the Higgenbotham Archaeological Management Plan 1994, and has been updated following the construction of major developments in the town. Page 6 of the Register lists inventory numbers 150 and 151, and notes that they are not listed in the LEP 2001, REP, State Heritage Register, Australian Heritage Commission Register of the National Estate, National Trust, or Royal Australian Institute of Architects registers. The entry gives the significance of both Nos. 150 and 151 as S3 meaning that for their Level of Significance they are ‘S’ of State Significance, and for their Condition of Below Ground Archaeological Remains they are ‘3’ Partly Disturbed.

2.3 The NSW Heritage Office

The NSW Heritage Office administers the NSW Heritage Act 1977 Amended 1998, for the NSW Heritage Council. The Heritage Council has established a State Heritage Inventory which is an electronic database with information on over 20,000 items on NSW statutory lists. It also administers the State Heritage
Register which is a register of places of State significance. Sites for the Register are recommended to the Minister by the Heritage Council.2

The Study Area is not listed on the NSW State Heritage Register and is not listed on the Heritage Schedule of the Hastings Local Environmental Plan 2001 (LEP of Hastings Council).

2.4 The Australian Heritage Commission

The Commonwealth body the Australian Heritage Commission administers the Register of the National Estate. This Register contains thousands of places of cultural significance all over Australia. The Register of the National Estate Database lists Database No. 100112 as the Port Macquarie Historic Settlement Area, Port Macquarie NSW. The database entry is included in this Report as Figures 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5. On the Location Map Figure 1.1 the area in the centre of town delimited by a heavy black line indicates the boundary of the Historic Settlement Area. It is described in the listing as:

Location: About 100ha, comprising the area bounded by Church Street and its alignment to Oxleys Beach, Low Water to the mouth of Kooloonbung Creek, the right banks of that creek and Wrights Creek and the alignment of Murray Street, Port Macquarie.

The Legal Status of the Historic Settlement Area is given as Indicative Place. This means that the area is being considered by the Commission and it is under assessment, but that the Commission has not yet decided whether the place should be entered on the Register or not.

At the moment the Commission has powers only over those places which have achieved the status of Registered which are owned by the Commonwealth. But new legislation is going through Parliament now and it is considered that places of State/National significance such as the Port Macquarie Settlement Area would receive legislative protection, and probably funding to assist in conserving it.

### Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan:

**Inventory No.** 150  
**Location & description details:**
- **Street:** Munster Street  
- **Section:** 2a  
- **Grants:** Sproule, Robert

**Description of existing structures:**  
1 storey weatherboard, brick piers

**Description of visible archaeological remains:**  
There are no visible archaeological remains on this site.

**Condition of below ground archaeological remains:**  
Laser floor at rear

**Nature of disturbance:**  
Partly disturbed.

**Previous Investigations:**

**Type of investigation:**

**References:**

**Heritage Study Inventory No.:**

**Historic sequence of development:**
- **Past settlement:** Surgeons Quarters, later Clergyman's house; Pilots Quarters.
- **Town development:** Parsonage (1852).

**Land use:**
- **1820:** Muns. 1820 (AO Map 2021) & 1031 (AO Map 2092).  
- **1852:** Muns. 1852 (AO Map 2070).

**Statement of significance:**

This site possesses historical or archaeological significance, because it may reveal evidence relating to:
1. The early 19th century development of the town (Local).
2. The early 19th century development of the town (Rare, Regional).
3. The government administration or improvement of maritime trade & communications (Rare, Regional).

**Recommendations:**

Prior to disturbance, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act 1977, as amended, should be obtained.

**Management Plan:**

**Caption**

**Photograph**

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**Figure 2.1 Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan Inventory No. 150**


Edward Higginbotham, Terry Kass & Vince Murphy, 1954.
Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan.

Inventory No. 151
Location & description details.
Street no. 11
Street Clarence Street & Munster Street
Section 2a
Grantee Spruille, Robert
Present name
Description of existing structures
2 storey fibre, older style.

Statement of significance
This site possesses historical or archaeological significance, because it may reveal evidence relating to:
1. The penal settlement (Rare, State/National).
2. The early 19th century development of the town (Rare, Regional).

Recommendations
Prior to disturbance, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act 1977, as amended, should be obtained.

Management plan.

Description of visible archaeological remains.
There are no visible archaeological remains on this site.

Condition of below ground archaeological remains.
Nature of disturbance Cut into slope only at SE corner.
Assessment of condition Partly disturbed.

Type of site
Condition of below ground archaeological remains.
Nature of disturbance Cut into slope only at SE corner.
Assessment of condition Partly disturbed.

Type of investigation

Previous investigations.

Historic sequence of development.
Penal settlement Surgeon's Quarters, later Clergyman's house.
Town development Personage (1832).

Type of site
Description of archaeological remains.
2 storey fibre, older style.

Caption
Older style house.

Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan Inventory No. 151

Class: Historic
Legal Status: Indicative Place

Database Number: 100112
File Number: 1/18/144/0007

Nominator's Statement of Significance:

1) The penal settlement: Port Macquarie has the potential to contribute to historical archaeology in several areas, notably in the study of penal settlements designed for secondary punishment. Port Macquarie was established for this purpose in 1821, but closed in 1830 to make way for free settlers. As a penal settlement it may be compared with the first settlements at Sydney, Parramatta and Norfolk Island, all of which were commenced in 1788. Port Macquarie shares many institutions and public buildings in common with these first settlements. In terms of secondary punishment it may be compared with Newcastle (1804-24) in New South Wales, and Moreton Bay in Queensland. A progression can be seen from Newcastle to Port Macquarie and finally Moreton Bay, in order to maintain the isolation of the penal settlements from the expanding free population.

Port Macquarie therefore represents one of a small number of penal settlements in Australia. It may be expected to provide a major contribution to the comparative study of these sites, but may also be considered relevant to the study of colonialism and penal settlement on an international basis.

2) The early nineteenth century development of the town: The early nineteenth century development of the town shared many features in common with other similarly dated towns in New South Wales. A more unusual factor is the continuation of some of the institutions of the penal settlement, including the new goal for specials, the use of convict labour in public works, together with the Lumber Yard and later asylum.

Port Macquarie is therefore one of a small group of early nineteenth century towns in New South Wales. It may be expected to contribute to our understanding of urban development, especially in terms of its unusual features, namely its penal origins and maritime location.

3) The late nineteenth or twentieth century development of the town: The late nineteenth or twentieth century development of the town shares features in common with other settlements in Hastings Local Government Area, but also in the north coast region as a whole. It may be expected to contribute to our understanding of the factors causing development or stagnation, including populations, trade, industry and communications, among others.

4) Convict labour and public works: The penal establishment and continuation of a convict presence in the first two decades of town development to 1847 may be expected to make a major contribution to our understanding of the nature of convict labour and other public works undertaken by convict labour. Examples include the Cut, the Causeway and Bridge on Gordon Street, but also the archaeological sites of the Granary and Treadmill.

Similar evidence is only available from a limited number of sites in New South Wales, notably in the vicinity of the penal settlements described above.

5) The government administration or improvement of maritime trade and communications: Port Macquarie is likely to make a major contribution to our understanding of the government administration or improvement of maritime trade and communications. It possesses a large number of sites, more than most other important ports of New South Wales. Obvious examples include the riverworks and the Pilot Station, but historical and archaeological evidence reveals the presence of wharves, pilot's quarters and other structures and institutions from the earliest days of the penal settlement.

6) The nature and importance of maritime trade: Port Macquarie is also able to contribute to our knowledge of the nature and importance of maritime-trade. From 1821

onwards, communications with the outside world depended on shipping. This dependence is reflected in the focus of maritime development on the Hastings River and Kookoobung Creek. Comparable sites are found in the other important ports on the North Coast.

7) The religious beliefs and burial practices of the community: Port Macquarie is unusual in possessing two burial grounds, dating from the commencement of the penal settlement in the 1820s. The Old Cemetery on Gordon Street is highly significant for its fine group of monumental masonry and also for the evidence it reveals about the historic community. The Church of Saint Thomas is one of the finest in Australia. Comparable sites are limited to the oldest settlements in New South Wales.

8) The nature and importance of mineral extraction and other industries: Many of the industries, so important in the past, have left little trace. Timber, dairy farming and extractive industries all played a role. Sites relating to each are located in the town, including sawmills, wharves used for the shipping of dairy produce, and an oxide mine. While the development of these industries may have been overshadowed elsewhere on the North Coast, nonetheless archaeology is likely to make a major contribution to our knowledge of the role of industry in the development of Port Macquarie and of the North Coast in general.

Description: The area described in the Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan contains many places where no visible archaeological remains exist. Some places may contain evidence of the penal settlement and/or other development within the town.

Places that do contain visible archaeological remains are:
- Part of former bridge abutments c.1840s, located in waterside, Gordon Street; Dam built by convict labour in Gordon Street; Cutting in Gordon Street between Horton Street and Hay Street; Brick barrel drain of sandstone brick in Clarence Street, between Hay and Murray Streets; one storey Pilot's Boatshed at Clarence Street and Laneway on Foreshore Reserve.
- Part of former bridge abutments c.1840s, located in waterside reserve, Kooloobung Creek, between William Street and Gordon Street; Section of building under hipped roof belonging to a historic building, Horton Street; Historic graveyard in Gordon Street; pre 1840s building, (but with altered roofline and facade) in Horton Street; one storey brick church in Horton Street; Well in sandstone brick (partly reconstructed using bricks from another local source) on Horton and Gordon Streets; two storey brick Victorian house in Horton Street; one storey brick courthouse on Clarence and Hay Streets; two storey brick on corner of Clarence and Hay Streets; two storey brick on Clarence Street; Sandstone brick church on Hay Street; Part of church precinct, including landscape features (and cast iron lamp) in closed road between Hay and Murray Streets; one storey sandstone brick building in Hay Street; Boundary wall in William Street; one storey sandstone brick house with cellar on Hay and Murray Streets; River training walls and breakwaters off Munster Street; Sandstock brick well on Munster Street and Lane; Cemetery with sandstone gravestones in Clarence Street; Well or cistern, part of former gaol in Stewart Street and Lord Street; Flagstaff on William Street and Pacific Drive; Three one storey weatherboard cottages in William Street.

Condition and Integrity:

Location: About 100ha, comprising the area bounded by Church Street and its alignment to Oxleys Beach, Low Water to the mouth of Kooloobung Creek, the right banks of that creek and Wrights Creek and the alignment of Murray Street, Port Macquarie.

Bibliography:
- Tract Consultants 1992 Port Macquarie Town Centre Masterplan Study, Hastings Council
- North Coast Regional Environmental Plan 1988
- Kiss, T. 1989 Regional History of the North Coast, Dept. of Planning, Grafton, NSW
The Register of the National Estate has been compiled since 1976. The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements of significance for places listed prior to 1991.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Cultural Significance

This project has been carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) 1999 including *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance*, and the *NSW Heritage Manual* produced by the NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996.

3.2 Archaeological Assessment

The NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning of NSW have produced a volume of *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* 1996. This document has been used in the preparation of this study.

The processes outlined in the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* are to carry out detailed historical work on the site; to conduct a physical survey of the site; to synthesise these two fields of research, and from this to assess the significance of the site. The impact of the proposed development on the site is then analysed, and a mitigation strategy to manage this impact is then proposed. Once the Excavation Permit Application to the Heritage Office is approved, the client is then contacted and the excavation procedures put in place.

3.3 Assessing Heritage Significance

*Assessing Heritage Significance*. The NSW Heritage Office produced this *NSW Heritage Manual* update in 2001. This document was consulted in the Assessment of Cultural Significance chapter (Chapter 8) of this Report.
4.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE
By Dr. Rosemary Annable

4.1 Brief Chronology

Historical research indicates that the area of land at the north-west corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street has been used for the following purposes since the establishment of Port Macquarie as a place of secondary punishment in 1821:

1821 Clearance of original vegetation and special preparation of the land for cultivation, including drainage
1821-1824 Government gardens and experimental cultivation of semi-tropical crops including sugar cane (from 1822)
1821-1824 Two buildings, probably residences, at the north-west corner of the Government Garden
1824-1826 Two residences improved or rebuilt, possible continuing use of Government Garden. One of the residences possibly used by the Reverend Thomas Hassall (August 1824-December 1825)
Early 1828 Repairs and possible additions to Building 2
1828-1836 Building 2 the residence of the Reverend John Cross and his family
Late 1836-early 1837 Building 2 vacated due to dilapidated and dangerous condition
1837 Clergyman’s residence abandoned and condemned
By 1840 Clergyman’s residence removed
c.1840-1917 Land vacant and apparently undisturbed
1917 Purchase of Allotment 4 by Dr Robert Sproule
c. 1917-1918 Construction of house
c.1923-1940s Use of house ‘Tregoney’ as guest house
1950 Subdivision of Allotment 4 and possibly construction of second house
1952 Sale of two parts of original Allotment 4 to separate owners
1951-2003 Continuing residential and boarding house use of site

4.2 Limitations of the Study

In view of the client’s time constraints, the primary research for this preliminary historical summary of the development of the area at the north-west corner of Munster and Clarence Streets, Port Macquarie has been limited to archives and libraries in Sydney. Local government records (Minute Books, Rate and Valuation Books) held by Hastings Council may provide additional information concerning the later 19th and 20th century usage of the site, from the incorporation of the Municipality of Port Macquarie in 1887 and the constitution of the Hastings Shire in 1906. Research files and original materials, including photographs, held by the Port Macquarie Historical Society may also help to elucidate more of the history of the place. These sources should be researched in the course of any future work associated with the site. While the extent of the research has been limited, it is considered that a basic framework for understanding the history and development of the area under consideration has been established.
4.3 A Suitable Place for a Penal Settlement 1818-1821

In the first years of Governor Macquarie’s administration the number of convicts transported to New South Wales was small, but with the end of the Napoleonic wars increased dramatically, more than doubling the population of the Colony in less than five years. The problem of dealing with secondary offenders had been solved in 1804 during Governor King’s administration, when the settlement at Newcastle had been established specifically for those who continued to offend after transportation. Timber getting, work in the coal mines and making lime made for suitably arduous and unpleasant punishment, while at the same time providing much needed resources and helping the settlement to pay its way. Newcastle’s isolation made it the ideal location for a place of secondary punishment but this was eventually breached by the extension of settlement into the Hunter, when some more distant place had to be found as its replacement.

Surveyor-General John Oxley’s chance discovery of the Hastings River in 1818, during his unsuccessful attempt to trace the Macquarie River and to find the inland sea, provided an alternative. His survey, the following year, of the harbour that he had named Port Macquarie confirmed his first impressions. With its ‘safe capacious Harbour’ surrounded by ‘a Country of great fertility of Soil, and abounding with various Valuable productions in Timber, Coal, Flints and other Articles’, the new discovery had considerable potential. Remoteness, access by sea and useful, exploitable natural resources were the key requirements for places of secondary punishment. In June 1819 Macquarie wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, outlining the advantages of the newly discovered port on the Hastings as ‘a place of banishment’. Late in 1820, as Governor Macquarie was about to be replaced by his successor, authority was received to form a penal establishment at Port Macquarie, ‘taking care however that it be so gradually formed as to lead to no heavy increase of Expence.’

A report by Oxley, on a visit in December 1820 with the future Commandant, Captain Francis Allan, was crucial in determining the location and disposition of the proposed new settlement:

The rich and fertile Land on the South Bank of the Hastings extends down to the very edge of the Port, and immediately within the entrance, a natural Wharf affords every facility for loading and discharging Vessels: in the vicinity of this Spot, there are numerous commanding positions from whence every operation either on shore or afloat may be overlooked. The Soil is of various descriptions, generally fertile, and abundance of Timber is close at hand: this part of the Country is also well watered by constant springs.

Three months later on 21 March 1821, Captain Francis Allman and his party sailed from Sydney to found Port Macquarie. Unlike those who were to come after, the members of his sixty-strong pioneer convict work force were not being sent to Port Macquarie as a form of punishment. They had instead been ‘selected from the best behaved Convicts’ and promised Tickets of Leave or Conditional Pardons after eighteen months work, subject to ‘steady good Conduct, sobriety..."
and Industry’. The military detachment, from the 48th Regiment, comprised a drummer, two sergeants, two corporals and thirty-three privates, some accompanied by their wives and families, as was the Commandant. The officers of the new settlement were Lieutenant W E B Wilson, Engineer and Inspector of Public Works and Stephen Partridge, Superintendent of Convicts and Public Labour. All would have much to do.

4.4 The Early Settlement

Settlement at Port Macquarie was initially close to the shore, where the provisions, stores and tools could be unloaded, but by August the camp had been moved to a ‘more elevated spot’ and the work force had been augmented by men with a greater range of skills than the initial party. The amount of work achieved by a convict workforce that in September-October 1821 numbered only ninety-two men was considerable. In November Governor Macquarie made a tour of inspection to Newcastle and Port Macquarie, his last as governor of New South Wales and was pleased with the progress achieved at Port Macquarie. The list of buildings and public works erected during his administration that Macquarie submitted to Earl Bathurst on his return to London in 1822, provides the first evidence for the built form of the new penal settlement after just over six months of occupation.

The full complement of public buildings and works at Port Macquarie was:
1. A Weather-boarded one Storey house with a Verandah and necessary Out Offices for the residence and accommodation of the Commandant, with a Garden enclosed and attached thereto.
2. Temporary Weather-boarded barracks for two Subaltern Officers and One Assistant Surgeon.
3. Temporary Weather-boarded barracks for 100 Soldiers with Kitchen Gardens attached thereto.
5. A Weather-boarded Barrack for the accommodation of the Chief Constable.
6. A Range of large well Constructed Temporary Bark Huts for the accommodation of 300 Male Convicts with Kitchen Garden attached thereto.
7. A Weather-boarded Provision Store and Granary enclosed with a strong stockade.
8. A Weather-boarded Guard house close to the Landing Place.

An additional note explained that while ‘having only been very recently established, little or no improvements have yet been made’. The settlement was nevertheless ‘very regularly laid out with the Streets at Right Angles’.

The description of some buildings as ‘temporary’ and others not, provides some insight into the arrangement of the settlement and its building priorities. The two most important elements in establishing the penal settlement – its command structure and victualling arrangements – had been provided for. The
Commandant, Superintendent of Convicts and Chief Constable were all housed, and the guard house, provision store and granary had been built. The military and the convicts meanwhile were in temporary barracks and bark huts. What is apparent from Macquarie’s instructions to Captain Allman and from the early built form of the settlement, is that Port Macquarie was not intended to remain a remote ‘place of banishment’ but was ultimately expected to have a future as a permanent town. 10

With the rudiments established by its select workforce at the end of 1821, the prisoners for whom the place was actually intended began to arrive. By September 1822 the population, excluding the military and their families, had grown to 346. 11 The settlement was predominantly male. Few women convicts were sent to Port Macquarie but a number of wives were allowed to join their convict husbands and some of the military, both officers and men, had their wives and children with them.

4.5 Extension and Development 1822-1826

Between 1822 and 1826, when the convict population had reached over 1,500 men, Port Macquarie assumed a greater semblance of order and permanency. With a larger population, the skilled work force was more diversified and local brick making began. 12 The penal settlement was now organised to earn its own living by exporting natural resources, mainly timber, while attempts were also being made to raise useful semi-tropical plants. Activity was no longer huddled along the shoreline. A bridge had been built over the creek and there were several out stations each with its own associated settlement.

John Uniacke, who visited Port Macquarie in October 1823, thought that a great deal had been achieved.

Considering that the site on which the town now stands was two years ago covered with immense forest trees, and thick bush-wood, it is quite incredible to what a state of perfection the place has been brought by the indefatigable activity of the commandant.

The Government House stands near the centre of the town, on a handsome esplanade, open to the sea. To the northwards, on a rising ground, which commands the whole town, are the military barracks, calculated to hold 150 men, each of the married men having a small cottage and garden. On the right of the hill are two handsome cottages, which are used as officers’ quarters. The remainder of the town, which is extremely clean, is entirely occupied by the prisoners, who are kept as distinct as possible from the military, and who each have a small neat hut, constructed of split-wood, lathed, plastered and white-washed, with a garden attached. The sites of the streets, intended to be built as the population of the town increases, are regularly laid out and fenced: the spaces between them are at present occupied as gardens and plantations of maize, sugar-cane, &c., the latter of which appears to thrive remarkably well, and will (I doubt not) at some future period form a lucrative article of export from this establishment. 13

Gardening and agriculture were important activities. In the first instance cultivation had been encouraged to ensure self-sufficiency and the health of the population, but there were other issues of much wider concern for the development of the Colony. The possibility of cultivating semi-tropical produce

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was of particular interest, as areas far to the north of Sydney were explored. While all classes of the population had kitchen gardens for their own use, the government gardens were used to trial the viability of crops such as sugar cane, tobacco and cotton, some of the world’s most valuable economic plants.

Information about the layout of Port Macquarie in the period from 1821-1832, during which it served as a place of secondary punishment, derives largely from three plans, drawn in April 1824, March 1826 and April 1831. All of the buildings and gardens are numbered in both the 1824 and 1826 plans. The key to the 1824 plan does not survive but that for the 1826 plan does. This, together with other documentary evidence and Surveyor D’Arcy’s 1831 plan, helps to fill in some of the missing information. Care must be taken in using these plans. While the 1824 and 1826 plans were apparently drawn to scale, they were not prepared by surveyors and do not show any contours or land form details and for these reasons should be used as indicative only and not as accurate location maps. It is however possible to deduce the type of activity that was taking place within a general area and, in some cases, to locate this with greater accuracy where features of the early settlement were still visible in later periods.

By 1824 the settlement had developed into three distinct areas (denoted as A, B & C on the 1824 plan) within and between which the disposition of the buildings was determined by strategic considerations, function and social differentiation, a pattern that was to be repeated at other places of secondary punishment. Area A, the high ground on the east side of the settlement (known as Allman’s Hill) was occupied by the military, overlooking the lower land immediately to the north, next to the waterfront, where the workshops (the beginnings of the lumber yard) were located. Area B, at the landing place, centred round the Commandant’s residence, the guard house and the commissariat store, with a large area of gardens immediately behind them to the south (See Figure 4.1). Area C, to the west, was used exclusively for the accommodation of the prisoners and their overseers. In this area, intended for the ‘permanent town’, the prisoners’ huts were arranged neatly along named streets ‘at right angles’, as Macquarie had noted.

In area B at the centre of the settlement, to the south of the Commandant’s house, there was a complex arrangement of small garden plots and what may be identified as drainage channels or drains (Figure 4.1). Later plans show a stream running through this area and it is clear from this evidence, from the detail shown in the 1824 plan and from surviving archaeological remains of brick drainage lines, that these plots had been prepared and drained with care and the stream bridged. To the south-east of the Commandant’s house were two larger fenced areas (Nos. 9 & 10) with, at the north-east corner, two timber buildings, both of which would appear to have been securely fenced off from the area by the shore. The buildings were No. 2 and No. 4 on the 1824 plan (the Commandant’s residence was No. 1) suggesting that their occupants were of some importance, probably civil officers of the settlement. Running parallel with the eastern boundary of the fenced area and the enclosure alongside building No. 4 was what would appear to be (by comparison with similar features elsewhere) a drainage line. This extended from the foot of Allman’s Hill down to the shore (Figure 4.1).
The key to the 1826 plan provides important evidence about what these large fenced areas in the centre of the settlement were used for. No. 9 is identified in 1826 as the government garden and No. 10 as the area that 'Contains the first plantings of the Sugar Cane' (Figures 4.2 and 4.3). Captain Allman had obtained eight joints of sugar cane in October 1821 and by 1823 had 'managed to swell them to 7,000, which are now planted on one acre & 60 perches of well prepared ground'. The Commandant had been assisted in this venture by the convict James Williams, a negro from Antigua in the West Indies, who had been sent to Port Macquarie in August 1822. The success of the crop was corroborated by John Uniacke during his visit in October 1823. The 1826 plan provides clear evidence of where this particular crop was first cultivated.

The plan drawn for Captain Allman in March 1824 shortly before his departure from Port Macquarie showed the settlement successfully established and at a point of transition. By the time the next plan was drawn in March 1826 two major changes had taken place. The first was the establishment of permanent quarters for the military and for the Commandant on Allman's Hill. By 1826 the Commandant had moved from the original weatherboard cottage by the landing place to a brick built Government House adjacent to the military barracks which also boasted new brick buildings to house officers and men. Here, next to Government House, the earlier military garden was considerably enlarged to serve the barracks (as it had done previously) and a separate kitchen garden for the Commandant’s residence had also been established. In front of Government House the grounds were laid out in an ornamental manner, extending down the hill towards the earlier government garden and sugar cane field.

The second major change in the establishment was that by the mid-1820s agricultural production and timber getting had shifted from the immediate environs of the settlement to a number of out stations. Among these was the settlement at Rolland’s Plains where T A Scott was employed to cultivate sugar cane and tobacco and to mill sugar. With the development of these specialised agricultural out stations, it seems likely that small scale experimental cultivation was no longer carried out within the confines of the garden plots at Port Macquarie. By 1826 the small plots to the south of the Commandant’s house had disappeared and the land was described as ‘vacant’. Whether the adjacent Government Garden and land in which the first plantings of sugar cane had been made were still actively cultivated is not known.

With the move by the Commandant into permanent quarters on the east side of the settlement, the area by the landing place was devoted to the accommodation of civil officers and the staff of the Commissariat. Changes were made to a number of buildings to accommodate different occupants, including the Commandant’s old quarters and the two buildings at the north-east corner of the gardens. Building No. 2 in the 1824 plan was now No. 4 in 1826 and was the pilot’s quarters. The other building (No. 4 in the 1824 plan) was now No. 2, the surgeon’s quarters (Figure 4.3). A comparison of the outline of these buildings as shown in 1824 and 1826 suggests that both had been altered in this period. Building 2 in the 1826 plan in particular, (the surgeon’s quarters) appears to have either been
substantially enlarged or replaced by a new building with a verandah along the east and north sides and a substantial detached building, presumably the kitchen, at the back. The residence had its own enclosed area of garden and faced east towards the barracks and Government House.

4.6 Housing the Clergy

One civil appointment notably absent in the penal settlement was that of a chaplain, an essential component of the philosophy of prisoner reform. The Sunday services were read in a building near the barracks which served as both school room and church, by the Commandant, other officer or by the school master, but it was not until 1824 that the settlement first had its first ordained minister. The Reverend Thomas Hassall visited Port Macquarie from April to May 1824 where he ‘laboriously engaged in his Ministerial functions’, the first minister to register baptisms, marriages and burials at the settlement. 19 On his return he reported favourably to the Governor on what he had found. 20 Three months later, in August 1824, Thomas Hassall was appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the establishment with charge of Port Macquarie and proceeded to his new cure. 21 His ministry lasted until the end of 1825, during which time the foundation stone was laid for the church. 22

The first chaplain’s place of residence is not recorded but it seems most likely that this was in the centre of the settlement with the other civil officers. It may even have been the cottage on the east side of the Government Garden that was later used by the Reverend John Cross (Building 2 on the 1826 plan) (Figure 4.3) which could have enlarged or rebuilt for Hassall’s arrival. Hassall’s departure from Port Macquarie at the end of 1825 coincided with the Commandant’s removal to the new Government House on Allman’s Hill and the chaplain’s vacant quarters could have been taken up by the surgeon during these readjustments. Like many other free persons, Thomas Hassall had a farm on the north shore of the Hastings during his residence at Port Macquarie but it would not have been appropriate, or safe, for a civil officer to live at such a distance from the penal settlement. When Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bowerman paid £20 for the farm on Hassall’s departure, he was paying for the fruit trees that Hassall had planted, not for a residence. 23

Whatever accommodation was made available to the Reverend Thomas Hassall and his family, it was clearly not thought appropriate as a permanent residence for the clergyman. In April 1825 as work progressed on the church, the Commandant, Captain Henry Gillman, requested permission to build a parsonage house and submitted plans, specifications and an estimate of costs to the Engineer’s office in Sydney. 24 The proposed building was to be built of brick with a stone flagged verandah, six main rooms and all necessary out offices, kitchen etc., a considerable improvement on almost all of the quarters at Port Macquarie at the time including the Commandant’s own. 25 These plans did not however come to fruition. A year later Gillman’s successor, Captain Samuel Wright again reported that there was no suitable residence for a parsonage and when another clerical
appointment was finally made, existing accommodation had to be used to house the new clergyman.  
The delay in filling the vacancy left by the Reverend Thomas Hassall's departure was due to an acute shortage of clergy in the Colony. It was not until December 1827 that the Colonial Secretary was able to inform the Commandant, Captain Crotty of the appointment of the Reverend John Cross as chaplain to the settlement. Cross and his family would proceed to Port Macquarie 'in about a month' and the Commandant was requested to have the chaplain's quarters 'put into thorough repair'.  
Whether this work had been completed by the time the Reverend John Cross and his family arrived in late February is not known. A few days later the first service was held in the new church, dedicated to St Thomas.

On the basis of the 1831 plan (Figure 4.4) and of other documentary evidence, the residence allocated to the Reverend John Cross and his family can be identified as the cottage at the north-east corner of the old Government Garden. These were the quarters that were being used by the surgeon in 1826 [Building 2]. Like most of the early buildings at Port Macquarie the cottage was constructed of timber slabs. Measuring 48 feet by 20 feet, it was far from commodious for a married man with three dependent children aged from fourteen to twenty-five. Bishop Broughton later described it as 'ruinous, unwholesome, and not superior to many residences occupied by Constables and other persons of that Class'. As a Colonial Chaplain, John Cross was entitled to a parsonage house as part of his remuneration and might reasonably have expected something better. It was certainly very different from the rectory the Cross family had vacated at St Matthew's in Windsor. The aspect of the house was perhaps somewhat more agreeable than its dimensions. To the south-east it enjoyed a view of the front garden of Government House, but to the north-east it overlooked the lumber yard.

A comparison of the outline of the cottage as shown in the 1826 and 1831 plans (Figures 4.3 and 4.4) suggests that it was extended or altered between these two dates. The 1830 description of the cottage gave the dimensions of the verandah as 64 feet by 6 feet, suggesting that an extension some 16 feet by 6 feet had been made to the front of the residence at the south end, as shown in the 1831 plan. The garden associated with the residence was also much enlarged after 1826. The cottage can just be seen in an oil painting of Port Macquarie from the north shore probably by Joseph Backler, a 'special' at the convict depot.

A specification for repairs and an addition to the parsonage drawn up by Alexander Thomson, the Clerk of Works, in March 1833 provides some additional details about the residence. Thomson described the main building as about 40 feet long, 16 feet wide and 9 feet high, divided into five rooms and a hall with a verandah in front and at one end. The detached kitchen, about 8 feet from the house, was 17 feet by 16 feet. The specifications provided for a covered way to be built between the back of the house and the kitchen and a weatherboard building 30 feet by 14 feet with a skilling roof, divided into two rooms by a studded partition. General repairs included: 'the servants room 12 ft by 6 and kitchen floor to be relaid with bricks or tiles'; repairing the shingles of the main
building and kitchen as required; repairing the plastering in all of the rooms of the main building and the ceiling of the verandah; colouring and repainting inside and out; plastering and whitewashing the interior walls of the kitchen and plastering the exterior walls with a roughcast finish; repairing drainage; fencing a garden with a 'two rail close paling fence 5 ft high' and providing gates. The rooms of the main house were to be coloured french grey, the skirtings and shutters black and the linings of the doors and windows white. The outside of the main building was to be coloured with yellow ochre with a green front door. The location of the new weatherboard building is not indicated in the specification.

Some pencil notes on a letter from Thomson to the Reverend John Cross a few months earlier, in December 1832, concerning repairs to the church, also seem to be about repairs to the parsonage. These refer to the same types of works as itemised in the later specification namely plastering, colouring, whitewashing, reshedling and the replacement of floor sleepers. The rooms of the house listed in these notes were the verandah, hall, parlour, back bed room, sitting room, sleeping room and kitchen. 33

Whether the additions and repairs for which specifications were prepared in 1833 were carried out is not recorded. A note on the specifications reads 'Deferred until the Archdeacon’s return'. The extent of the works certainly suggests that the residence was in need of attention.

4.7 The Closure of the Penal Settlement

By 1825 as the convict population of Port Macquarie reached about 1,500 and work on new buildings was proceeding at a great rate, the future of the settlement was in doubt. In May Governor Brisbane decided that Port Macquarie was no longer tenable as a place of secondary punishment and recommended that it be given up to free settlers. 34 His successor, Governor Darling, concurred. He also reviewed the practice by which magistrates sent prisoners to the penal settlements for ‘very trivial Offences’, a practice that was not only costly to the government but also deprived settlers of assigned servants. Following Darling’s review five hundred convicts (almost a third of its population) who had been sent to Port Macquarie by magistrates for insufficient reasons were withdrawn and sent to labour on public works elsewhere. 35 After a tour of inspection in June 1827, by which time the population had been reduced to just over 500, Darling recommended that the removal of prisoners should continue and Port Macquarie be thrown open to settlers. 36 Colonial Office approval came in a despatch written in November 1828. In 1830 Port Macquarie was proclaimed open to free settlement but it was not until 1832 that its function as a place of secondary punishment ended. In the meantime preparations were made for the advent of free settlers.
4.8 Free Settlement and a New Convict Establishment 1832-1847

In April 1831 Surveyor D'Arcy carried out the first real survey of Port Macquarie and prepared a plan of proposed town allotments and a new arrangement for the streets (Figure 4.4). As had been envisaged by Oxley and Macquarie, the west side of the penal settlement, which had been laid out on a grid pattern when Port Macquarie was established, was to form the nexus of the new town. This area, which had been occupied by the convicts, would be subdivided for sale and was thought to be quite sufficient to meet the immediate demand for town allotments.

The new Port Macquarie was not however to be entirely devoted to free settlement but would remain a convict establishment as a depot for ‘specials’ (educated convicts), invalids, lunatics, the aged and the frail. Existing government building stock was assessed for changed needs. The Commandant's lists and descriptions of the buildings in 1830-1831 provide a detailed account of government building stock at this period. The military barracks, prisoners' barracks, commandant's house, hospital, gaol and factory, the commissariat and other quarters, some of the most substantial buildings of the old penal settlement, would still be required by government, to run the new convict depot. These and the land immediately around them, would remain government property. Other smaller buildings, surplus to requirements, could be reused for new settlers, while many of the old slab and weatherboard convicts' cottages were decayed and useless and could be removed. Beyond the town, the farms at the out stations were let.

From 1832 until 1847 Port Macquarie had a unique role in the convict system as a depot specifically for specials and invalids. As the convict population of New South Wales reached its peak in the mid-1830s, it continued to play a significant role as the main establishment for the reception of these classes of prisoner. The work undertaken by these convicts was very different from the hard physical labour that had been an integral part of the regime as a place of secondary punishment. The specials, who formed a minority of the total establishment were, by virtue of their education or other skills, employed as constables, clerks and overseers, or 'lent' to settlers and officials. Of the other convicts, the 'effectives' (those who were reasonably able-bodied) and the very motley crew that comprised the ironed gang, built dams, roads and the race course and new accommodation for the military and prisoners. They helped to provide some necessary public works in the district but there were no longer any large-scale industrial and agricultural enterprises maintained by convict labour. The rest of the convicts were invalids, the simple and the frail, who had been sent 'principally to be out of the way of harm, these being persons of feeble bodily health or incorrigible petty thieves'. By far the majority of the convict population was incapable of work.

The loss of an able-bodied convict work force hindered development in the town. It was now government policy for works, other than road making and harbour improvements, to be done by contract, but Port Macquarie had no free mechanics to call upon. One aspect of the original penal settlement remained. Convict
mechanics were allowed to work for their own benefit on Fridays and Saturdays if their conduct was good, a useful adjunct to Port Macquarie's almost non-existent supply of tradesmen.\(^{41}\)

### 4.9 Accommodation for the Clergyman

As the penal settlement closed and Port Macquarie moved into a new phase as both free settlement and convict depot, the Reverend John Cross remained its Colonial Chaplain. In the absence of a purpose-built parsonage he continued to live in the slab cottage near the lumber yard, despite its size, condition and somewhat lowly status, until the dangerous, 'dilapidated and now scarcely tenantable state' of the building forced him to move, early in 1837. As a temporary measure, until his old quarters could be 'thoroughly repaired or rebuilt or some other dwelling provided' John Cross asked permission to move to the Deputy Assistant Commissary General's quarters close by.\(^{42}\)

In 1832 part of the Commissariat store, one of Port Macquarie's few brick buildings, had been converted into quarters.\(^{43}\) This accommodation was vacated when the Commissariat officer was (temporarily) withdrawn from Port Macquarie back to Sydney and it was these quarters that Cross was given permission to occupy.\(^{44}\) The state of his old quarters and lack of a proper parsonage had obviously affected John Cross keenly. When the move had been effected he wrote to the Colonial Secretary expressing his thanks to the Governor 'that the quarters lately occupied by Mr Ackroyd' had been appropriated for his use.\(^{45}\)

Six months later, in June 1837, when Mr Ackroyd was sent back to Port Macquarie, the arrangement seemed in jeopardy. John Cross was verbally given notice to quit the Commissariat quarters and was afraid that he would once again be 'disgraced in the eyes of his parishioners', as there was 'no other House fit for a clergyman' in the settlement.\(^ {46}\) Instead a compromise arrangement was reached. Mr Ackroyd was willing to occupy the surgeon's quarters near the hospital which the Assistant Surgeon, Dr Moncrieff was willing to vacate and to receive lodging money instead. So Mr Cross and his family could remain undisturbed in the Commissariat quarters, Mr Ackroyd, his wife and family would live in the surgeon's residence and Dr Moncrieff, who was single, would make his own arrangements. As the lodging money was much more than the Assistant Surgeon would have been entitled to in his own right, everyone was satisfied.\(^ {47}\) The arrangement was later described as a private one, but was officially sanctioned at all levels.\(^ {48}\)

All went well with this exchange of quarters until June 1839 when, in anticipation of the appointment of a new Assistant Surgeon, John Cross was given notice to quit his quarters at the Commissariat store. Cross appealed to the Bishop who pointed out to the Colonial Secretary that nothing had been done to repair the chaplain's old quarters and put them into a decent state, although such a request had been made more than two years previously.\(^ {49}\) By August 1839 when the new Assistant Surgeon, Henry Graham, arrived there was a total impasse. Graham
found his quarters occupied by the Commissariat officer who refused to give them up because John Cross refused to move from his. In the meantime Graham was obliged to live at an Inn which cost four times the amount of his pay. 50 The situation dragged on as Bishop Broughton tried to find some amicable arrangement and appealed for Cross to be able to remain where he was because of his age. Money was also a problem. Port Macquarie was an expensive place in which to live, as Henry Graham had found and the lodging allowance was inadequate to rent a decent house in a distant settlement that had little accommodation. As time passed Governor Gipps, ever conscious of government expenditure, became increasingly firm on the matter. Cross should give up the Commissariat quarters by 1 June 1840 or he would ‘very reluctantly’ make a deduction from his stipend to cover the costs of accommodating the homeless surgeon. 51 On 1 July 1840 John Cross moved to a new cottage owned by Mr Tozer, about a mile from the church. For £60 a year he rented ‘the smallest cottage in which I ever did reside’, just 24 feet by 28 feet with one fireplace and one good room. 52

4.10 The End of the Clergyman’s Residence

As Bishop Broughton had made clear in his correspondence with the Colonial Secretary in 1839, nothing had been done to repair John Cross’ old, dilapidated cottage since it had been vacated early in 1837. In November 1839 the Colonial Architect reported that it was ‘condemned and abandoned’. 53 The failure to repair a slab cottage built in the mid-1820s was not surprising at a period when unwanted buildings of the original penal settlement were being removed and the layout of the town was being remodelled.

As Port Macquarie was opened for free settlement, a new town plan was superimposed on the layout of the old penal settlement. On the west side, which had always been intended as the site for the permanent town, there was a rough degree of conformity between the existing streets and the new grid plan. On the east there was none, as the building layout here had been determined by strategic concerns, taking advantage of the topography to provide the necessary oversight of the rest of the settlement and of the landing place. The main problem with the new street plan was the eastward extension of Clarence Street, which cut through the grounds in front of Government House, part of the military barracks and the lumber yard, all of which were oriented at an angle to the new grid. According to D’Arcy’s plan (Figures 4.4 and 5.1) the former clergy residence may also have obtruded slightly into the new street.

The extension of Clarence Street eastwards, up the hill towards the military barracks, did not immediately become a reality in 1831 when the new street plan was designed and approved but was probably effected as the new prisoners’ barracks was built in 1836-1837. 54 The new barracks was a large two-storey brick building, built on part of the old lumber yard, but with a frontage to the proposed extension of Clarence Street, in conformity with the new street alignment. By about 1840 the old clergy cottage had disappeared from the map. Only the Clerk

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of Works quarters remained at what had once been the north-east corner of the Government Garden 55 (Figure 4.5).

4.11 The 1840s and the End of the Convict Era

While the 1830s had been a promising and affluent period in which to establish free settlement on the Hastings, the depression of the 1840s hit hard. 56 Three of the major investors in the town, Dr Fattorini, Archibald Innes and the firm of Hughes & Hoskins faced financial collapse and squatters generally were in difficulties. The construction of a road to the New England tablelands had opened up communications, but Port Macquarie was still not easy to get to. The possibility of the town becoming the entrepot through which wool from New England would be shipped direct to overseas markets was somewhat overstated. In 1841 the population was just over a thousand, considerably less than it had been in its heyday as a place of secondary punishment. By the mid-1840s viticulture was proving successful but the problems of clearing large areas of forest without the benefit of government labour were considerable. 57

The continuing use of Port Macquarie as a convict depot undoubtedly helped the town to survive. Transportation had been suspended in 1840 and the convict population was rapidly diminishing, but as late as 1844 it was thought that the invalid depot would be there 'for some years.' 58 The estimate was much overstated. Three years later, in 1847 the convict depot was closed down. The specials were dispersed and those invalids who still needed government care were moved back to Sydney and Liverpool. In March 1847 the Sydney Morning Herald reported that about 50 invalids, 'scarcely able to move, blind, deaf and dumb (and just out of the hospital)' had been shipped to Sydney. 59 The military detachment remained, but only briefly as events on the wider stage of Empire intervened. When Governor Fitzroy received urgent orders in April to send all possible troops to New Zealand the military detachment was immediately withdrawn. 60 Port Macquarie was becoming deserted.

With the break up of the convict depot and the withdrawal of the military, redundant government buildings began to be reallocated for public use. Arrangements were initially somewhat ad hoc. Some of the military buildings were disposed of by application to the military authorities and the Colonial Engineer, in part under the mistaken impression that these had actually been conveyed to the Board of Ordnance. 61 In 1851, as things eventually began to sort themselves out, the Bench of Magistrates drew up a list of government buildings at Port Macquarie with comments on their possible disposal. 62 The Colonial Secretary Deas Thomson favoured sale, but the Bench advised that property in Port Macquarie was so depreciated in value that they were not worth selling. 63 By 1854 most of the major buildings of the convict and military establishment (or at least parts of them) were in use for the benefit of the town. The commissariat store was to be converted into a police office; the gaol used as lock-up; the prisoners barracks were partly used by the Port Macquarie District Hospital; and the National School was using the men's barracks as a schoolroom with the officer's
quarters as a teacher’s residence.\textsuperscript{64} With the closure of its major ‘industry’ the decline of Port Macquarie, evident from the early 1840s, was confirmed. The town had an air of decay, an impression enhanced by the abandoned air of its large government buildings. By 1856 the town had only 492 inhabitants.\textsuperscript{65}

\subsection*{4.12 Government Lands}

For much of the 19th century the land on Allman’s Hill at the east end of Clarence Street remained in government ownership. In 1831 the land to the east of Murray Street had not been part of the original subdivision for town allotments. In 1840, while Port Macquarie was still a convict depot and the major government buildings were still in use, the lands around them were designated as Government Reserves.\textsuperscript{66} More town allotments were eventually made available beyond the gaol, but in the years following the closure of the convict depot there was little demand for land on the east of the town. Such activity as there was at Port Macquarie centred on the west side of the town and extended over the creek to West Macquarie.

By the shore, to the east of the old Government House, the area that had once contained the Government Garden and John Cross' old cottage was a Government Reserve in 1840, although allotment boundaries were shown on the map as if in anticipation of disposal (Figure 4.5). One allotment (Lot 1 on the east side of Murray Street) had in fact already been promised by the government in 1837, as the site for a Presbyterian manse and was surveyed in 1841. The rest of the block, bounded by Murray Street, the north side of Clarence Street and Munster Street attracted little attention. Some years later in 1854 the adjacent lot was purchased by William Fraser and Lot 3 eventually found a purchaser, but the rest of the area, including the site of the old clergy residence, remained in government ownership\textsuperscript{67} (Figure 4.6).

From 1866-1869 the former prisoners' barracks on the opposite side of Munster Street was used briefly as an asylum for the destitute and infirm and a small area of ground close to the principal entrance was rented to be worked by the inmates as gardens.\textsuperscript{68} Sketches and photographs show open ground on the west side of the barracks, being used for grazing.\textsuperscript{69} There was in fact little sign of the line of Munster Street that was so clearly marked on the parish maps (Figure 4.7).

By the late 1880s, shortly after the establishment of local government at Port Macquarie, the local Council turned its attention to the state of the old convict era buildings including the former prisoners’ barracks. In 1890 approval was given for these buildings to be handed over to the Council, cleared away and the materials sold. By 1892 the construction of the new town hall had been financed on the proceeds.\textsuperscript{70} The old Government House had been similarly disposed of in 1886 to provide materials for the School of Arts.\textsuperscript{71} The reminders of the convict past were disappearing but it was not until the early 20th century that these government lands found new purchasers and uses. In the meantime the lands would appear to have remained vacant and undisturbed.

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4.13 A Health and Tourist Resort

Although Port Macquarie failed to flourish in the second half of the 19th century, it did manage to survive. It was noted as a wine producing district and in the 1870s again ventured, briefly, into the production of sugar cane. The *Sydney Mail* reporter in 1880 called it a ‘pretty little seaport with a fair extent of good grazing and agricultural land in an almost deserted state’. Its stores and business places were not numerous and the hotel accommodation ‘of poor description’. By 1891 the town had a population of 1500 and was the ‘centre of a prosperous agricultural district’. Settlement on the east side of the river still concentrated in its original location, the allotments drawn in the early 1830s.

The features of Port Macquarie that to some signified lack of progress were, however, to become its assets. Its quiet, unspoiled and undeveloped character together with its natural beauty and temperate climate, ‘similar to that of Lisbon’ made it the ideal candidate for that much sought after remedy for late 19th century life, the health resort. Now accessible by a regular steamer service, by the late 1880s Port Macquarie, ‘picturesquely situated on the sea-coast’ and noted for its sea-bathing, fishing and boating had a new purpose in life and one which brought trade to the town. Visitors were to become an important industry and with the development of motor car in the early 20th century, tourism was to become the town’s lifeline.

4.14 Subdivision and Sale of the Land at the Corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street in 1917

Like much of the government land in the vicinity of Allman’s Hill, it was not until the early 20th century that the land at the north-west corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street was subdivided and put up for public sale. Even then, there was not a rush to purchase. In 1917 the allotment at the corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street (Allotment 4 of Section 2A) failed to find a purchaser. Following the unsuccessful sale, Dr Robert Sproule, a local medical practitioner, applied to purchase it at the advertised upset price of £132. During Dr Sproule’s ownership a house was built on the site, for when the property was resold in 1922 it was for £1500, a clear indication that the property now comprised more than just an allotment of land. This building is the present No. 11 Clarence Street, a two-storey house identified as Inventory No. 151 of the *Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan*.

The house was probably built quite soon after Robert Sproule purchased the allotment in June 1917. He took out a mortgage on the property in November 1917 and as the cost of the land was comparatively small, it seems most likely that this was to finance the construction of the house.

In the thirty years from 1922 to 1952 when the site was again subdivided, the owners of the property were:
February 1922-March 1924 Alfred Harold Drury a dairy farmer of Pampoolah, Manning River
March 1924-July 1933 David Baird Mc Giver a farmer of Kempsey
1933-1941 Stanley Hordern Macgeorge a mine manager of Port Macquarie and his wife Amy Macgeorge
March 1941-April 1947 Horace Leslie Larcombe a chemist of Port Macquarie and his wife Elsie Isobel Larcombe
April 1947-1951 Catherine Mercer Hannay a widow of Lindfield June 1951-1952 David Ruben Smith a chemist of Port Macquarie

While the ownership of the house changed, its function did not. By the 1920s the property was being used as a guest house, an important part of Port Macquarie's growing tourist trade.

4.15 The ‘Tregoney’ Guest House

From at least 1923 the house was used as a guest house, first under the management of Mrs A H Drury (1923-1925) whose husband owned the property from 1922-1924 and then, after a change of ownership in 1924, under a succession of proprietresses and owners. By 1925, when a photograph of the guest house featured in its advertisement in the annual guide to holiday and health resorts in New South Wales, the property was called ‘Tregoney’ (Fig. 8). The guest house could accommodate twenty persons and was under the management of Miss Lyon (1925-1929). In about 1930 Mrs Macgeorge (1930-1939) took over and continued as its proprietress after she and her husband bought the property in 1933 (Figure 4.8). In 1940 under new management (Mrs Green and Miss Taylor) another photograph of the ‘Tregoney’ was used in the hotel and guest house directory, but the house appeared unchanged (Figure 4.9). Mr and Mrs Macgeorge sold the property the following year to the Larcombes and its use as a guest house continued into the early 1940s. The date when Tregoney ceased to be used as a guest house has not yet been determined. It is understood that the house is still used as a boarding house.

The ‘Tregoney’ offered ‘every comfort and convenience for the Holiday-maker’ and was ‘centrally situated for Fishing and Oystering on Public Lease, Golf, Tennis, Surfing’. It had the added advantage of being ‘almost on the edge of the large rock surrounded tidal swimming pool, safe for adults and children’. Like many guest houses and boarding houses, the ‘Tregoney’ was managed by women. The trade was an attractive business proposition for women, both married and single, as it could be combined with other family responsibilities and commitments and required little capital outlay. Here the proprietress’ reputation for cooking, housekeeping skills and a warm welcome provided their own commercial reward.

Throughout most of the 1920s and 1930s there were only three hotels in Port Macquarie and three or four boarding houses. Three of the guest houses were in close proximity to one another: ‘Tregoney’ on the north side of Clarence Street;
‘Waterview, diagonally opposite on the south side of Clarence Street at the corner of Munster Street (Figure 4.9); and ‘The Canberra’ on the site of the old Government House, next to ‘Waterview’. When the number of guest houses increased in the later 1930s with the addition of ‘The Carrick’, ‘The Marine’, ‘Arincliffe’ and ‘Oceanview’, these premises were generally somewhat further from the town centre, but had the benefit of being close to the golf links and other sporting facilities.

‘Tregoney’ may now be the only surviving example in the Port of these early 20th century guest houses. ‘Waterview’ and ‘The Canberra’ have been demolished and Mrs Channell’s guest house, which appeared in the 1923 issue of The Tourist Hotel and Boarding House Directory, was on Horton Street at the south-west corner of Clarence Street, an area which has also been redeveloped. 85

The development of the eastern part of Port Macquarie in the 1930s can best be appreciated in an aerial photograph taken for The Northern Daily Leader (Figure 4.10). By this period the sites of the prisoners’ barracks and of the former Government House had been subdivided and new residences built. Much early 20th century building was of weatherboard construction on brick piers, a method of construction that caused little disturbance to existing ground levels. Services were minimal, as Port Macquarie did not have its own piped water supply until 1957. 86 On the block between Munster Street and Murray Street to the north of Clarence Street ‘Tregoney’ stood almost alone. 87

4.16 Subdivision in 1952

In March 1950 approval was given for the subdivision of the site into two lots (Figure 4.11), but it was only after the property had been sold to David Smith in June 1951 that the subdivision became effective. 88 When Smith sold the two lots separately in 1952 ‘Tregoney’ was part of Lot B. The date of construction of No. 5 Munster Street on Lot A is yet to be determined but it is possible that it had been built at this period. The single storey weatherboard house on brick piers on this lot is included as Inventory No. 150 in the Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan.

The ownership of the two lots after 1952 was as follows:

4.17 Ownership of Lot A – 5 Munster St

August 1952-April 1967 Dorothy May Turner of Port Macquarie
April 1967-September 1973 Mortimer McCarthy of Parramatta a retired police officer
September 1973 Gwendolyn McCarthy widow of Port Macquarie
May 1980-June 1984 FWG Timber Importers Pty Ltd
June 1984 Rodger Wayne Harrison
4.18 Ownership of Lot B with 'Tregoney' - 11 Clarence Street

April 1952-1959 Dorothy Catherine Trahey, Phyllis Iris Trahey and Stella Miriam Trahey. 89 (Two of the sisters subsequently owned 'Waterview', the guest house on the opposite corner. 90 )

1959-December 1964 Roy Middleton Macphail a retired farmer. 91

December 1964-November 1972 Leslie George Boston a grocer of Port Macquarie and his wife Vivienne Joan Boston

November 1972-1980 John Kevin Crockford a builder of Port Macquarie and his wife Ann Josephine Crockford

June 1980 Peters Trading Company (Australia) Pty Ltd 92

More primary research is needed to complete the later 20th century history of the site.
4.19 HISTORIC PLANS AND PICTURES OF THE STUDY AREA

Figure 4.1 The centre of the settlement in 1824 (detail). The Commandant’s House (No. 1) with the government gardens behind. Source: State Records NSW Map 74.
Figure 4.2 The eastern side of the settlement in 1826 (detail) The Commandant and the military now live on Allman's Hill with the old Government Garden below. Source: State Records NSW Map 3821.
Figure 4.3 The surgeon’s quarters (No. 2) and pilot’s quarters (No. 4) in 1826.
Source: State Records NSW Map 3821.
Figure 4.4 Surveyor D'Arcy's plan of Port Macquarie drawn in 1831 (detail). The residence of the Reverend John Cross is clearly identified.
Source: State Records NSW Map 3672
Figure 4.5 Port Macquarie in about 1840 (detail). The new prisoners' barracks conforms to the extension of Clarence Street, cutting through the front garden of the old Government House, now the Resident Magistrate's quarters. The clergyman's house has been removed.

Source: State Records NSW Map 3673.
Figure 4.6 Port Macquarie in 1879. The site at the northwest corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street is still government land.

Source: State Records NSW Map 1063.
Figure 4.7 The prisoners' barracks, later used as an asylum, in 1884. The area of land at the northwest corner of Munster Street and Clarence Street is in the foreground of the sketch. The line of Munster Street (along the barrack wall) had not been made at this date. Source: Sydney Mail 3 May 1884.
Figure 4.8 The first photograph used to advertise ‘Tregoney’ in ‘The Official Hotel and Guest House Directory’.

**NORTH COAST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oceanview</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Carrick (see adv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterview</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tregoney (see adv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PORT MACQUARIE**

Twelve miles from the North Coast Railway at Wauchope (222 miles) and on Pacific Highway (280).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Tel. No.</th>
<th>Proprietor</th>
<th>No. Acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td>P. J. Lynch</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Macquarie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. J. Corson</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Sandford</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td>T. W. Riddett</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Canberra (see adv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss V. Finn</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tregoney (see adv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. S. H. Macgregor</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanview</td>
<td></td>
<td>H. Stewart</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Carrick (see adv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss H. Finn</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterview</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss F. Chrysia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CARRICK PORT MACQUARIE

Is prominently sited, overlooking the ocean and town. Opposite golf links and close to surf and fishing. The Carrick has cool extensive verandahs on every side and shady lawns and trees. Electric lights, wireless and electric iron for use of guests. Picnic parties arranged for entertainment of guests. Service car fare from Wauchope (12 miles), 8/- return. TARIFF: Summer, 10/- per day; 50/- per week. Winter, 8/- per day; 42/- per week.

Telephone PM 121

MISS HAZEL FINN, Proprietress

TREGONEY - Port Macquarie

WONDERFUL WINTER CLIMATE

Every comfort and convenience for the Holiday-maker. Centrally situated for Fishing and Oystering on Public Lease. Golf, Tennis, Surfing.

TARIFF: WINTER, 8/- per day; 42/- per week. SUMMER, 10/- per day, 50/- per week.

‘Phone Port Macquarie 76

MRS. MACGREGOR

Please mention this Official Guide when Booking Accommodation.

1937
Figure 4.9 A new photograph of 'Tregoney' in 1940 showing the shore in the background.

TREGONEY - Port Macquarie
WONDERFUL WINTER CLIMATE

Every comfort and convenience for the Holiday-maker. Centrally situated for Fishing and Oystering on Public Lease, Golf, Tennis, Surfing, and Bowls.

TARIFF: Winter, 8/- per day; 45/- per week.
Summer, 10/- per day; 55/- per week.

Phone: Port Macquarie 76

PROPRIETRESSES - - MRS. GREEN & MISS TAYLOR

WATERVIEW Port Macquarie
The Largest and Most Commodious Accommodation House in the Port

The rooms are all large and replete with Modern Furniture and Electric Light. Close to Swimming Pool. The Verandahs overlook the Entrance and Bay. Magnificent Water Views. Close to the Historic Church. Fishing, Boating, Tennis and Golf. Launch Parties arranged. Fish and Oysters always on the Menu.

Tariff from 8/- per day, from £2/10/- per week. Christmas and Easter from £3/3/- per week.

'Phone: PM 85 Mrs. F. J. CRHSTAL, Proprietress
Figure 4.10 The development of the eastern part of Port Macquarie in the 1930s can best be appreciated in an aerial photograph taken for *The Northern Daily Leader*. 
Figure 4.11 In March 1950 approval was given for the subdivision of the Site into two lots but it was only after the property had been sold to David Smith in June.
5.0 OVERLAY OF PRESENT DAY STREET PLAN WITH HISTORIC PLANS TO PREDICT LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY ON SITE

The overlaying of plans with some streets and/or structures in common through time is a basic technique in this kind of historical archaeological process. This technique was used on the Government House Site and the plot was within a few metres of the actual location of the remains when they were uncovered. A predictive model such as this helps in planning and anticipation in the excavation phase when the soil deposits and overburden is being removed from the site.

5.1 Surveyor D’Arcy’s 1831 Plan Over the Plan of 1879

Rosemary Annable makes the point in her history (p. 21) that Surveyor D’Arcy’s Plan of Port Macquarie in 1831 is the most reliable because it is the first which was done by a qualified surveyor. Several other plans of the period are copied from D’Arcy’s, so it is his which should be used for processes like these. Figure 5.1 shows D’Arcy’s 1831 plan superimposed on the Surveyor General’s Office plan of 1879. This shows the Clergyman’s House and walls in about the middle of the Clarence Street frontage of the Study Area, and impinging south onto the footpath or road.

5.2 The Hastings District Historical Society’s Overlay Plan³

This plan, the Illustrative Plan of Port Macquarie (Figure 5.2), only a few metres out with regard to the predicted and actual location of the Government House Site, can also be used as a guide to the location of the Clergyman’s House and walls in the Study Area. In this plan it is further to the north than the one above, and within the curtilage of the Study Area.

5.3 Plan from King & Campbell, Port Macquarie

David Tooby of King & Campbell faxed a copy of the Historical Society’s plan with his estimate of the location of the Study Area shaded. This overlay places the Clergyman’s House and walls in the western half of Lots A and B (Figure 5.3).

5.4 Conclusion

All three overlays indicate that the location of the Clergyman’s House and walls falls within the Study Area. Only archaeological excavation will show if there are any remains of these or any other structures such as drainage systems, wells, and other buildings on the site.

Figure 5.1 Surveyor D'arcy's 1831 Plan Over the Plan of 1879.

[Diagram of historical survey plans with annotations, showing a comparison between 1831 and 1879 plans.]
Figure 5.2 The Hastings District Historical Society's Overlay Plan.

Illustrative Plan of PORT MACQUARIE

The Final Settlement as it existed between 1821 and 1830 shown by firm lines
The Town as aligned in 1831 shown by dotted lines

Figure 5.3 Plan From King & Campbell, Port Macquarie.

The History of Port Macquarie, Hastings District Historical Society

Anne - for your information

Overlay of subject site: 02 95500261

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6.0 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS – SITE SURVEY

6.1 The Site As Identified by Historical Research

Historical research and historical maps have identified the site as being an area initially of cultivation and drainage systems, of a residence and outbuildings and walls, and of the main building, of slabs, being so dilapidated that it was demolished and removed and the materials reused elsewhere after only about 15 years of life. There appears to have been nothing on the site between about 1840 and 1917.

6.2 Description of the Site

The Study Area contains two residences (Figures 1.2, 6.1 and 6.2).

The larger one, the ‘Tregoney’ guest house, has been renovated to form a building of residential flats. A concrete slab carpark has been placed in front of it (Clarence Street frontage), and also at the front but to the west side is a small square weatherboard building now used as a shop, with a fibro shed attached behind it. An outside toilet is visible on the Site Plan (marked as WC) to the rear of the weatherboard shop near the western boundary of Lot B.

The brick and weatherboard residence on Lot A is a typical two or three bedroom house of the 1950s – 1960s. It probably contains an internal WC with water and sewerage pipes dug into trenches in the ground. Electricity, water, and gas may also have been piped to this house.

The backyards of both residences are typical suburban backyards with a concrete parking area, a lawn, and Hills Hoist.

6.3 Condition of the Archaeological Remains

Services to the residences and to the weatherboard shop will have involved trenching through the ground. There will be water, electricity, and perhaps gas pipes for services to the house and ‘Tregoney’ flats, and electricity to the shop. The toilets to the residences and the WC in the backyard will require the installation of the water pipes leading in, and the sewerage pipes leading out. Both residences are partly built on brick piers. The footings for these will be wider than the piers and have been laid in pits in the ground.

Any archaeological features remaining may have been impacted by these service trenches and pits. Such trenches are easy to identify during excavation and can be quickly removed once the services have been disconnected.
6.4 Photographs of the Site taken 19 February 2003

Figure 6.1 Source: King & Campbell, Port Macquarie.

View from rear of block

View from Clarence Street
Figure 6.2 Source: King & Campbell, Port Macquarie.

View from road junction

View from Munster Street
7.0 SYNTHESIS OF PHYSICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence shows that there were structures which may be now archaeological remains built on the Study Area. These were drainage systems for the expedition’s cultivation of gardens, a dwelling, an outbuilding, and walls on the site in the highly significant period of its use during the penal period and early free settlement times. By 1840 there was no residence on the site and it fell vacant for about 60 years until the construction of the house later to become the ‘Tregoney’ guest house about 1918. The house on Lot A was built in the 1950s–60s.

It appears that the ‘Tregoney’ former guest house is one of the very few surviving in Port Macquarie, though tourist brochure records show that several were there in the early – mid 20th century. Because of its rarity, and appearance of intactness (from the outside) ‘Tregoney’ must be at least of Local significance. Therefore a photographic record should be made of it before it is demolished or removed to a new site.

A detailed physical examination of the site was not able to be programmed into this report process because of the constraints of time to complete this Assessment and the Excavation Permit Application and submit them to the Heritage Office for consideration.

The contours on the site appear to accord with those shown on the 1831 plan (Figure 4.4 p.38). This suggests that the landform has not been much altered by the 20th century construction.
As the land slopes steeply down to the west and to the north, both existing residences are partly constructed on brick piers. Such a building method means that there has been relatively little intervention in the ground, and therefore minimal intervention into the archaeological remains which may be there.

Services with pipes to take to and from the dwellings utilities such as tap water, stormwater, gas, electricity, and sewage, will have been installed and necessitated the digging of trenches in the ground to bury them. These service trenches may have cut into the earlier archaeological remains, however they are easy to see in the ground and quick to isolate from the rest of the archaeology.

5 A former guesthouse appears on one of the Hastings Council’s heritage databases on the Internet.
8.0 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 The Concept of Cultural Significance

In Australia the process of finding out whether a heritage item is important or not is called assessing cultural significance.

The importance of the archaeological resources of the Study Area will be evaluated by following the established heritage procedures.

The criteria for assessment have been standardised in NSW by the Heritage Office and published in the *NSW Heritage Manual* in 1996. This procedure makes it possible to compare the significance of like items between local government areas, or between states. The NSW Heritage Office has recently published a “NSW Heritage Manual update” in 2001. This is called Assessing Heritage Significance and is an update to the *Heritage Assessments* guideline of 1996. This new guideline has been used in the preparation of this Report.

8.2 General Assessment Processes and Criteria

In NSW the heritage system requires three steps:
1) investigate significance
2) assess significance
3) manage significance

The *Assessing Heritage Significance* guideline explains the second step in this process – assess significance. The *NSW Heritage Manual* is a comprehensive set of guidelines explaining the NSW heritage management system. As well as the additional 12 guidelines documents forming the Manual there are three documents in the category Further Information, and four Companion Documents.

The *Statement of Cultural Significance* used here uses the criteria established under Part 3A of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Amended in 1998) for the listing of items of environmental heritage (defined as ‘buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts’) which are of State heritage significance.

The *Summary Statement of Significance* which follows the assessment of significance using the seven criteria listed below should be a succinct statement

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6 *NSW Heritage Manual* “Heritage Assessments” p. 5.
7 *Assessing Heritage Significance* p.3
written in prose, which answers the question “Why is this item important”. It should summarise, not simply reiterate, the analysis addressing the seven criteria.

8.3 Statement of Cultural Significance

An item will be considered to be of State heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW it meets one or more of the following criteria:

a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;

b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;

c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;

d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;

f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;

g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments.

An item is not to be excluded from the State Heritage Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register.

While all criteria should be referred to during the assessment, only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria. In many cases, items of environmental heritage will be significant under only one or two criteria.

8.3.1 Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the cultural history of NSW

The convict settlement at Port Macquarie was important as:

• a planned component of the convict system as regularised and expanded after 1815

- a place of secondary punishment, chosen for its remoteness, accessibility by sea and natural resources

• a place of agricultural experimentation, to trial the development, exploitation and environmental range of semi-tropical plants

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8 Assessing Heritage Significance p.7

Anne Bickford Heritage Consultants 135 Catherine St Leichhardt NSW 2040 Ph02/95699672 Fx02/95500261
• a convict depot specifically devoted to 'specials', invalids, the insane and infirm

The first government gardens at Port Macquarie were specially prepared and drained for the cultivation of semi-tropical crops including sugar cane, cotton and tobacco. Information gained from these experiments was part of a developing body of knowledge about the environmental range of important economic crops and their potential for the future development of the Colony.

The residence used by the surgeon and later by the Colonial Chaplain was part of the earliest area of European settlement at Port Macquarie and an integral component of the civil officers' quarters in the first penal settlement. The area continued as a focus of government activity for the administration of the convict depot from 1832-1847.

The town of Port Macquarie is significant as:
12 a place that effected a successful transition from convict settlement to local urban centre
• a place that, from its location on the boundaries of settlement, represented authority and the rule of law in the early pastoral period

The town of Port Macquarie is typical as:
one of a string of north coast towns that provided entry to the interior and the main means of communication in northern New South Wales, promoting local industry and in particular experimentation in growing semi-tropical produce
• an early coastal resort that has become a considerable tourist attraction

No. 11 Clarence Street, 'Tregoney' is a rare surviving example of the guest houses that were an essential element of the 20th century development and growth of Port Macquarie as a tourist resort.

8.3.2 Criterion (b) An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural history of NSW
The clergyman's residence has a strong association with the domestic life of the Reverend John Cross and his family during the first nine years of his long ministry at Port Macquarie.

8.3.3 Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and / or a high degree of creative or technical achievement
The centre of the penal settlement of Port Macquarie was important as the location of early experiments in the cultivation of sugar cane and other crops, which required special expertise and appropriate preparation, drainage and cultivation techniques.
8.3.4 Criterion (d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for cultural reasons

8.3.5 Criterion (e) An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of NSW (This is sometimes referred to as Archaeological Significance)
Archaeological remains in this area have the potential:
- to contribute to an understanding of the penal settlement and convict depot of Port Macquarie
- to provide information to assist in a comparative analysis with other penal establishments in Australia
- to demonstrate the way of life of the civil officers of the penal settlement of Port Macquarie
- to contribute to an understanding of experimental agriculture at the settlement
- to contribute to a knowledge of the earliest European activity at the settlement
- to contribute to the history of Port Macquarie generally as part of the documentary record of the place
Artifacts recovered from the site may contribute to an understanding of the life styles of its occupants.

8.3.6 Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural history of NSW
Port Macquarie was one of two places of secondary punishment in the present state of New South Wales and one of only seven such places in Eastern Australia.

Port Macquarie was unique as a convict depot exclusively for specials, invalids, lunatics and the infirm.

The site is rare in Port Macquarie as the area has been little used or developed since the early 19th century and has a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

No. 11 Clarence Street, the former guest house 'Tregoney', is a rare surviving example of an early 20th century boarding house and may be the only such example in Port Macquarie.

8.3.7 Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural place in NSW
No. 11 Clarence Street, the former guest house 'Tregoney' was a typical example of house construction of the early 20th century.
9.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Port Macquarie was an important component of the convict system as regularised after 1815 and one of a small number of places of secondary punishment, the locations of which were specifically chosen for their remoteness, inaccessibility and exploitable natural resources. In its second convict phase Port Macquarie was unique as a depot reserved for ‘specials’, invalids, the insane and infirm. The town made an effective transition from convict settlement to local urban centre, playing an important role in the development of its region.

Archaeological remains, buildings and historical documents are complementary sources for the compilation of an authentic account of the penal system in New South Wales and Australia. Potential archaeological remains are an integral component of this research process.

During the early 20th century the site was used for residential purposes. ‘Tregoney’ No. 11 Clarence Street, built in about 1917-1918 was used as a guest house from at least the early 1920s and is a rare surviving example of guest houses of this period. It continues to be used as a boarding house.

The site has the potential to contribute to the history of the 19th century penal settlement and convict depot at Port Macquarie and to the history of tourist accommodation in the 20th century.
10.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

10.1 The Development Proposal

The developer proposes to build a 5 storey 30 unit development on the site. Below this will be two levels of basement parking. The base level of the lower of the two carparks will be well below the existing ground level.

All of the existing buildings on the site will be demolished. It has been suggested that 'Tregoney' may be sold and moved to a new location.

10.2 The Development's Basements

The plan of Basement Level 2 (Figure 10.5) shows an unexcavated area towards the Clarence Street frontage. This is not excavated because the land slopes sharply down to the north from Clarence Street and this basement level benches in. Above this Basement Level 1 (Figure 10.4) covers the whole of that area so that by this level the whole of the site is covered by basement car parking. The lower Section Drawing (Figure 10.3) shows the full height of one carparking space built up against the Clarence Street footpath. By this level the basements cover the whole extent of the site.

10.3 The Impact of the Development on the Archaeological Resource

As the development will cover the whole of the Study Area (Figure 10.1) and the excavation for the basements will be two levels below ground, excavation for these structures will remove any archaeological remains which might be in the Study Area.

The nature of the archaeological remains is unknown. The research into historical records and plans indicates that the surgeon’s/clergyman’s house on the site was made of timber, and because of its dilapidated condition was demolished by about 1840. This means that the remains found will be postholes or sleeper trench holes from the timber building’s foundations. These will be difficult to see, being only different colours in the soil, unless rocks or bricks were hammered in to the postholes as chocks to assist in supporting the uprights.

As the pre-1840 building was intentionally demolished and what remains could be re-used were used in the construction of a new building, the way in which the posts were pulled out will effect our ability to interpret what remains. If it was roughly done then the postholes may not have survived the demolition.

Because of their supposed fragility, when the demolition of the existing buildings on the site takes place prior to development care should be taken not to disturb the below ground remains any more than is necessary.

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Figure 10.1 Proposed Development Ground Floor Plan
Figure 10.2 Proposed Development Elevations
Figure 10.3 Proposed Development Sections
Figure 10.4 Proposed Development Basement Level 1
Figure 10.5 Proposed Development Basement Level 2
### 11.0 Options for the Future of the Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options for Site</th>
<th>For this Option</th>
<th>Against this Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leave remains in situ. No development on site.</td>
<td>Remains are kept in situ.</td>
<td>- Site is in private ownership. Who will maintain the site? Who will pay for conservation and interpretation? Neither government nor owner will want to. - Cost to owner of foregoing development opportunity. - Impact of this decision on developers of rest of sites in Pt Mq with potential remains. - As significant buildings of timber, remains may be only postholes showing as different coloured soils. : very difficult to conserve and display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Leave remains in situ. Redesign building to fit around remains.</td>
<td>Remains are kept in situ.</td>
<td>- Owner loses part of the site for development. Smaller number of apartments allowed. Loss of revenue. - Who will pay for maintenance of the remains, their conservation, and interpretation? - Cost of redesign of building to the owner. - Inability to redesign very much on such small site. - As significant buildings of timber, remains may be only postholes showing as different coloured soils. : very difficult to conserve and display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIONS FOR SITE</td>
<td>FOR THIS OPTION</td>
<td>AGAINST THIS OPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leave a sample of the remains in situ. Redesign building around a sample to keep sample.</td>
<td>Most significant part of the site is kept as a sample of remains.</td>
<td>- Owner loses a smaller part of the site for development. Less number of apartments. Loss of revenue. &lt;br&gt;- Who will pay for maintenance of site, conservation, and interpretation? &lt;br&gt;- Cost of redesign of building to the owner. &lt;br&gt;- As significant buildings of timber, remains may be only postholes showing as different coloured soils. &lt;br&gt;.: very difficult to conserve and display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Excavate site with minimal recording. Remove all archaeological remains.</td>
<td>Less cost to developer to pay for excavation, cataloguing, reporting, and conservation of artefacts.</td>
<td>- No archaeological justifications for this option. &lt;br&gt;- Excavation Permit from Heritage Council has standard conditions re reporting, cataloguing, and conservation. These not complied with. &lt;br&gt;- Site of State significance, therefore must be fully recorded. But not yet on State or Commonwealth Heritage Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Excavate site and fully record. Remove all archaeological remains.</td>
<td>- Developer pays for excavation, recording, reporting, and conservation of artefacts. Heritage Council condition of approval may be requirement for developer to establish permanent interpretation inside and outside development site. &lt;br&gt;- Whole site available to developer for full range of development proposals.</td>
<td>- No negatives for this option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.1 Preferred Option

Option 5 is the preferred option. In this option the whole site is excavated and no remains are to be kept in situ. The archaeological remains are recorded in the correct manner, the artefacts are catalogued, conserved, and stored, and a full site report is written. It is recommended that the report, site records, and artefacts are placed with the Port Macquarie Historical Society Museum.

It is recommended that ‘Tregoney’ is recorded by a heritage architecture specialist before it is moved or demolished, and the report from this is lodged with the NSW Heritage Office, the Hastings Council, and the Port Macquarie Library.

11.2 Obligations Arising from the Site’s Significance

The preferred option for the site is confirmed also by the assessment of the significance of the site. The research significance of the potential archaeological site is high. It has been shown above that it is of State significance and that those remains of the penal period are of National significance. It has also been assessed that the existence of the site is rare (See above Section 8.3 and Chapter 9).

The site has been listed as an Indicative Place on the Commonwealth’s Register of the National Estate as part of the Port Macquarie Historic Settlement Area, and it is almost certain that once it is registered, and when the new National Estate heritage legislation passes through Federal Parliament, sites which are part of this Historic Settlement Area will be considered significant enough to be placed on the National List.

11.3 Recommended Excavation Method

The extent of disturbance – full removal of archaeological remains – requires that the whole site is excavated archaeologically before bulk excavation for the development can take place. As it is expected that the excavation will consist of timber buildings, a broad area must be laid out to see the formation of the postholes, the soil impressions and colours, and the outline of the building as a whole.

Even though the extent of the potential archaeological site is not known, initial test trenching to locate the existence and extent of the remains is not the recommended approach. Test trenching will not allow an extensive opening up of any area, and will give no indication of what remains exist under the untested spaces. If remains are found through this method, a further Excavation Permit will have to be applied for for permission for full excavation; and another report with a detailed research design and excavation methodology prepared. The time taken for this process is an estimated 3-6 weeks.
11.4 **Recommendation for Excavation Permit**

It is recommended that the *Excavation Permit Application* under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act* be applied for with full archaeological excavation as the archaeological methodology to take place on the site.

At the completion of the excavation work a comprehensive report will be written and forwarded to the Heritage Council. The *Excavation Permit Application* and the Letter of Approval from the Heritage Office will detail the Heritage Council’s requirements for the type of report, the processing, cataloguing, and location of storage of the artefacts excavated, and any other requirements which the Heritage Council may stipulate.

11.5 **Interpretation of the Site to the Public**

As the archaeological site is rare and the remains of State significance the Heritage Council might require that the site be open to the public and school groups for lectures and tours on designated open days. Anne Bickford held such events during the excavation of the Government House site at 2 Clarence Street. A fence will need to be erected around the development site to protect it and the archaeological site from vandalism and from the public falling into the excavation trenches. Signs about the archaeology can be placed on the fence, and people will be able to look through it at the excavation.

When the development is completed consideration should be given to a display area showing a selection of the artefacts and plans and photographs of the excavation being erected in the foyer of the new building.

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12.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

The Research Design for this site is quite straightforward. As there is so little known about this early period in Port Macquarie research questions will be directed to construction methods, evidence of occupation of the site, and the demolition methods of the main residence when finally it was condemned and demolished. The daily life of the early inhabitants is a most important research area, and the site must be carefully excavated and recorded to allow as much evidence as possible to be preserved, researched, and curated. The Government House site nearby had the potential to provide evidence of this kind, but because the building was demolished and cleared away to such a low level, there were few archaeological layers of the occupation remaining. This occupation evidence can be put together with the written documents and plans of the settlement to ‘flesh out’ the picture we have of life at Port Macquarie in the penal and early settlement periods.

Evidence of the initial drainage systems to drain the area and prepare the site for cultivation of food for the settlement and also for semi tropical cash crops such as sugar cane will also be significant, and it will be important to distinguish these garden drains from the drainage system which may have been put in place to drain off stormwater from around the residence and outbuildings.

12.1 Research Questions Prepared by the Project Historian Rosemary Annable

Does the site contain any evidence of Aboriginal use prior to European settlement or during the contact period?

Is there any evidence of the means of site clearance and ground preparation for cultivation?
Has the site been subject to flooding?Were the early drainage systems built to deal with this possibility or to provide a water supply for crops?

Is there any evidence of the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco or cotton in the vicinity?

Does the site provide any evidence of site drainage and the pattern of enclosures known from the 1824 and 1826 plans of the settlement and of their purpose?

Is there evidence on the site of the construction of more than one building in the period 1821-1840 and of alterations and additions to a residence / residences on the site?

Is there any evidence of gardens associated with a residence on the site, their layout and of their contents?
Do the archaeological remains contribute to an understanding of building construction techniques and can any changes / improvements be seen over time in building construction?

Do the archaeological remains contribute to an understanding of the living conditions for civil officers in the settlement in the period from 1821-1840?

Is it possible to identify original contours and water courses and any modifications to landform? Can these be related to other excavated sites nearby (Government House/ Lumber Yard) and can they be used to begin to built up a picture of 1820s-1830s topography?

Do the archaeological remains confirm the accuracy of surviving historical documentation? (eg. the 1824, 1826 and 1831 plans of the settlement) Are there any important built features that are found in the archaeological record but that are not mentioned in the available historical documentation?

Is it possible to deduce the status and family composition of the occupants of the residence from the surviving archaeological remains?

Do the archaeological remains provide any evidence of the deteriorated and decayed condition of the residence in the later 1830s?

Is there any archaeological evidence of the use of the site between c.1840 and its subdivision and development in the early 20th century?
13.0 ENDNOTES TO HISTORY CHAPTER 4.0

2 Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 30, 19 July 1819, Enclosure No. 1 ‘Government and General Orders 17 June 1819’, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 178-180
3 Bathurst to Macquarie Despatch No. 7, 18 May 1820 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X p 306
4 Oxley to Macquarie 27 December 1820, Enclosure No. 2 with Despatch No. 12, 21 March 1821 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 487-492
5 The composition of the work force was specified in Macquarie’s Instructions to Captain Allman, Enclosure No. 1 with Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 12, 21 March 1821 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 480-487
6 Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 12, 21 March 1821 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 479-487
7 Allman to Goulburn 3 August 1821, Colonial Secretary Letters Received from Commandant Port Macquarie 4/1815 pp 27-28, Reel 6068 (State Records NSW)
8 ‘A General Statement of the Population of New South Wales…’ Enclosure No. 3 with Macquarie to Bathurst despatch No. 33, 30 November 1821, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X p 575
9 ‘A List and Schedule of Public Buildings and Works … from 1st of January 1810, to the 30th of November, 1821, both inclusive’, Enclosure A with Macquarie to Bathurst 27 July 1822 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 671-701, At “Port Macquarie” pp 698-699
10 Instructions to Captain Allman, Enclosure No. 1 with Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 12, 21 March 1821 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. X pp 480-487
12 ‘The Early Days of Port Macquarie’ (By Mr H L Wilson), Newspaper cuttings F991.1/N, Vol. 159 pp 299-301 (Mitchell Library FM4/8030)
14 Map Nos. 74, 3821 & 3672 (State Records NSW)
15 ‘Ground Plan Port Macquarie Capt F Allman 48th Regt Commandant April 4th 1824’ (State Records New South Wales Map 74)
16 Benjamin Sullivan’s ‘Old Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie’ and proposals for Port Macquarie drawn in about 1835 (State Records NSW Map No. 3684) and an 1840s ‘Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie’ (State Records NSW Map No. 3673) show the line of the stream, perhaps straightened by brick built drainage lines.
18 J Uniacke: ‘Narrative of Mr Oxley’s Expedition to survey Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, with a view to form Convict Establishments There in pursuance of the Recommendation of the

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19 *Sydney Gazette* 3 June 1824 p 2a & G Griffin & R Howell: *Port Macquarie The Winding Sheet* (1996) p 22

20 Undated report [1824] with Hassall papers A 1677 / 2 pp 1345-1350 (Mitchell Library)

21 *Sydney Gazette* 19 August 1824 p 1b

22 D Rogers & N Lewis: *History of St Thomas' Church, Port Macquarie* (Revised ed., 2000) p 5

23 Port Macquarie enquiry August 1828, *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) Vol. XV p 498

24 Gillman to Major Ovens 20 April 1825, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1825, 4/1915.1A (State Records NSW)

25 Engineer's Office to Colonial Secretary 23 March 1826, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1826, 4/1915.1B (State Records NSW)

26 The Commandant, Captain Wright reported in April 1826 that there was 'not at present a suitable residence for a clergyman', Wright to Alex. Kinghorne, Civil Engineer, 7 April 1826, Clergy & School Lands, Architects & Mechanics 4/346 (State Records NSW)

27 Colonial Secretary Copies of Letters to Port Macquarie, Colonial Secretary to Crotty 29 December 1827, 4/3865, Reel 824 (State Records NSW)

28 *Restoration of the Parish Church of S. Thomas* (2nd ed.) nd [but post 1969] This reference to correspondence then held at the Mitchell Library may be to the correspondence of the Colonial Secretary which is now at State Records NSW. The item cannot however be identified from the details given in this publication.

29 Smyth to Colonial Secretary 20 July 1831, Letter 31/5642, Colonial Secretary Correspondence received 1831, 4/2102 (State Records NSW)

30 Bishop of Australia to Colonial Secretary 2 July 1839 39/7451, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)

31 Oil painting of Port Macquarie, unsigned but possibly by Joseph Backler ML 356 (Mitchell Library)

32 'Specification of repairs &c required to be done at the parsonage Port Macquarie', signed by Alexr Thomson, Clerk of Works, Commissariat Branch 12 March 1833, Clergy & School Lands Corporation, Architects' and Mechanics' Estimates and Tenders 1833, 4/348 pp 75-82, Letter 33/169 (State Records NSW)

33 Pencil notes on letter from Alexr Thomson, Clerk of Works to Revd John Cross 1 December 1832, Clergy & School Lands Corporation, Architects' and Mechanics' Estimates and Tenders 1831-1832, 4/347B p 835 (State Records NSW)

34 Brisbane to Earl Bathurst Despatch No. 50, 21 May 1825 *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) Vol. XI pp 603-605

35 Darling to Bathurst Despatch No. 54, 31 August 1826 *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) Vol. XII pp 513-515

36 Darling to Goderich Despatch No. 92, 26 September 1827 *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) Vol. XIII pp 522-524

37 'Plan of Port Macquarie shewing a new arrangement of streets according to the regulations April 1831' by F D'Arcy, AO Map 3672 (State Records NSW)

38 Smyth to Colonial Secretary 20 July 1831, Letter 31/5642, Colonial Secretary Correspondence received 1831, 4/2102 (State Records NSW)

39 Gray to Colonial Secretary 22 September 1846 Letter 46/7093 in Colonial Secretary Correspondence from Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie 1846 2/8021.2 (State Records NSW)
40 Bourke to Glenelg Despatch No. 115, 1 November 1836, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. XVIII p 580
41 Gray to Colonial Secretary 21 September 1846 in Colonial Secretary Correspondence from Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie 1846 2/8027.2 (State Records NSW)
42 Bishop of Australia to Colonial Secretary 21 October 1836 Letter 36/8579, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
43 Colonial Secretary to Smyth 20 February 1832 in response to Letter 32/1085, Colonial Secretary Copies of letters sent to Port Macquarie 1830-1834, 4/3866, Reel 825 (State Records NSW)
44 Commissariat Office to Colonial Secretary 18 May 1839 Letter 39/5746, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
45 Cross to Colonial Secretary 24 January 1837 Letter 37/905, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
46 Cross to Colonial Secretary 14 June 1837 Letter 37/6171, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
47 Police Magistrate Port Macquarie to Colonial Secretary 15 June 1837 Letter 37/5561, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
48 Correspondence from Bishop of Australia, Police Magistrate and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
49 Bishop of Australia to Colonial secretary 11 June 1839 Letter 39/6743 & Cross to Clerk of Works 26 June 1839 Letter 39/7475, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
50 Graham to Inspector of Hospitals 2 August 1839 Letter 39/8931, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
51 Marginal notes on Bishop of Australia to Colonial Secretary 18 April 1840 & Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to Colonial Secretary 17 February 1840 Letter 40/1846, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
52 Cross to Colonial Secretary 30 December 1840 Letter 41/270, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
53 Report by Colonial Architect on parsonage houses 13 November 1839, Colonial Secretary from Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW)
54 James Backhouse: A narrative of a visit to the Australian Colonies (1843, London) & Surveyor General to Col Sec 22 July 1837 Letter 37/6772 in Colonial Secretary correspondence from Police, Port Macquarie 1836-1841, 4/2546 (State Records NSW). The Surveyor-General reported that the convict establishment was about to be removed to the new barracks, or may indeed have already moved.
55 Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie (State Records NSW Map 3673)
56 F Rogers (ed.): Port Macquarie. A history to 1850 (1982) p 124ff
57 Gray to Colonial secretary 6 December 1844 Letter 44/9175 in Colonial Secretary Correspondence from Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie 1844 4/2663.4 (State Records NSW)
58 Gipps to Stanley Despatch No. 117 dated 10 June 1844 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. 23 pp 637-640
59 Sydney Morning Herald 2 March 1847 in Cuttings File, Port Macquarie, Envelope 1 (Mitchell Library)
60 FitzRoy to Earl Grey Despatch No. 100, 30 April 1847 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol. XXV pp 531-533
61 Extract of memo. 16 December 1848 with Letter 63/3550 in Misc. 86.18441, Lands Dept. Miscellaneous Branch Correspondence 1886, 10/3729 (State Records NSW)
62 Bench of Magistrates Port Macquarie to Colonial Secretary 27 May 1851 in Dept. of Lands & Public Works In-letters 1857, 5/3581 (State Records NSW)
63 Bench of Magistrates to Colonial Secretary 15 February 1850 in Dept. of Lands & Public Works In-letters 1857, 5/3581 (State Records NSW)
64 'Return of Government Buildings at Port Macquarie' 8th May 1854 signed by E D Day, Police Magistrate in Dept. of Lands & Public Works In-letters 1857, 5/3581 (State Records New South Wales)
66 'Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie' c. 1840, DL 84/155 (Dixson Library)
67 Parish maps and Crown Plan M21-706 for allotment purchased by Wm Fraser (Dept of Land & Water Conservation)
68 'Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Port Macquarie (Sheriff's Report)' Votes & Proceedings NSW Legislative Assembly Session 1866 Vol 4 p 43
69 Sydney Mail 3 May 1884 p 832 'Residence of Lieut-Colonel Maunsell, Port Macquarie'
71 Town & Country Journal 9 January 1886 p 69b & 22 May 1886 p 1068
73 'Sketches at Port Macquarie. By our special artist' Illustrated Sydney News 12 September 1891 pp 8 & 13
74 L Bruck (ed.) Bruck's guide to the health resorts in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand 1888 (Facsimile ed. 2002) p 86
75 Vol 2763 Fol 44 Grant dated 5 June 1917 (L&PI)
76 Transfer A790491 (L&PI)
77 Vol 2763 Fol 44 (L&PI) The mortgagor was Thomas Hallett, a cabinet maker of Port Macquarie.
78 The Tourist Hotel & Boarding House Directory for New South Wales, 1923 (NSW Government Tourist Bureau)
79 Holiday, Health & Tourist Resorts in New South Wales 1924-25
80 The Official Hotel and Guest House Directory, 1937 p 193
81 Tregoney is listed in Wise's NSW Post Office & Commercial Directory for 1942
82 The Official Hotel and Guest House Directory, 1937 p 193
83 The Official Hotel and Guest House Directory, 1935
85 NSW Towns, Subdivision Plans TP P16/1 (Mitchell Library)
86 Port Macquarie News: Port Macquarie News 1882-1982. 100 years of publishing integrity (Centenary Issue 7 July 1982) pp 63 & 69
87 Small Picture File - Port Macquarie. Photo by The Northern Daily Leader, Tamworth (Mitchell Library)
88 FP374241 (L&PI)
89 Vol 6521 Fols 96, 97 & 98 (L&PI)
90 Vol 7925 Fols 39, 40 & 41 dated 14 June 1960 (L&PI)
91 Vol 7775 Fol 32 (L&PI)
92 Vol 7775 Fol 32 (L&PI)