271-273 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

VOLUME 1, REPORT

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for
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and
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Damaris Bairstow
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I. STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.

The site was first occupied by Europeans by or during Macquarie's term of office and has been occupied continuously ever since.

In terms of the criteria for assessment of Cultural Significance significance for the Register of the National Estate it

Is associated with events and trends in Australian History

As set out in part 2.1 of the Project Proposal:

It had the ability to demonstrate the form and pattern of housing and settlement in early Sydney.

It had the potential to demonstrate the transition from penal settlement to free society, both in terms of land use and structures and in terms of the former convict and non-convict occupants of the site.

It had the potential to demonstrate the reality of domestic life in the early nineteenth century with the possible remains of a pair of semi-detached cottages fronting Pitt Street and their yards behind.

It had the potential to demonstrate small scale industry within the town of Sydney.

Possessed rare and threatened aspects of Cultural History

It contained remains of living areas which reflected the pattern of settlement during an early phase of Sydney's development.
Statement of Significance

Until their recent demolition, the buildings which stood on the lot date fundamentally to 1840-80 and therefore the remains of structures which predated them and culturally significant deposits associated with those structures were likely to have survived.

Sites of this type are rare.

Demonstrated the principal characteristics of a type of place.

The site had all the characteristics of a nineteenth century inner urban allotment with gradually increasing density of occupation, multiple occupation and multiple use.

The utilisation of space, reuse of existing structures and virtual self-sufficiency in terms of services such as water supply and refuse disposal are all recognisable aspects of nineteenth century urban life in Australia which no longer exist.

Had potential to yield information.

The site had considerable potential to yield information on a wide variety of historical questions as well as questions relating to architecture, drainage and services, crafts and trades, European impact on the environment and modification of the landscape.

This potential could only be realised by appropriate archaeological investigation.

The site embraced, however, two separate occupation areas which differed in terms of heritage significance.
Lot 18, which fronts Pitt Street, had all the characteristic and potential outlined above and Lot 9, the landlocked block behind was of less significance. Originally it comprised merely the back yards of buildings on the George Street frontage. While occupation impinged upon the area available for excavation by the middle years of the century, the exact occupation sites were difficult to determine other than in the north-east corner where there was evidence of considerable disturbance. This period of occupation ended with the demolition of all buildings to make way for an annex to the Sydney School of Arts.

Whilst the 1880-81 School of Arts annex had the potential to demonstrate early formal technical education in New South Wales:
* the use and occupation of the annex was extensively recorded in documentary and graphic form
* the building was an annex only and not central to the School of Arts
* it dated from a period late in the School of Arts movement and therefore had little rarity value
* it had little ability to demonstrate the establishment of formal technical education in Australia which could better be demonstrated by the extant School of Arts which was established two decades earlier.

For these reasons archaeological excavation of the site before development obliterated all former occupation evidence was warranted. However, the investigation concentrated on Lot 18 and was extended to embrace Part of Lot 9 only on the recommendation of the Archaeological Advisory Panel subcommittee appointed to advise both the NSW Heritage Council and the excavation team.
2. INTRODUCTION.

Archaeological excavation is aimed at the recovery of two types of data, structural and social. The first seeks evidence of the plan and building technique of the structure under investigation and of any changes to these over time. The second seeks data in the form of artefacts and food remains with which to reveal the lifestyle of the people who occupied that structure.

Historical archaeology adds a third dimension in the form of documentary and oral records. Historical archaeology is not limited to the illustration of written history nor to filling in any gaps in the documented record. Its aim is to integrate all types of evidence into a comprehensive account of the past. Whilst the historical archeologist is trained primarily in the recovery of material evidence, this is not seen as paramount. Historical archaeology is heavily reliant on the written record both to structure archaeological research questions and to anchor archaeological findings.

Although historical archaeology, ipso facto, is geared to a specific site and the results of excavation are therefore mainly site specific, the excavation area must be seen in the context of the neighbourhood and city of which it was part.

2.1 Legal Responsibility and Professional Ethics.

2.1.1 Legal Responsibility of the Developer.

The NSW Heritage Act requires any developer to have investigated archaeologically any deposit of heritage
Introduction

significance which will or could be disturbed by or in the course of site redevelopment. It is not incumbent upon a developer to finance archaeological excavation for the purpose of research however interesting the results may be.

2.1.2 Professional Ethics.

Subject to the proviso that the archaeologist must satisfy the conditions on which an Excavation Permit is granted, the responsibilities of the historical archaeologist are not defined by law but are subject to a code of ethics. Professional ethics dictate that the archaeologist comply with the provisions of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter). In addition, Procedural Guidelines for Historical Archaeological Sites presently in the course of preparation make it incumbent upon the archaeologist to recognise the legitimate objectives and restrictions of the developer and the costs to the developer of archaeological investigation and to minimise costs and delays while avoiding unnecessary costs and delays.

It is now firmly established that archaeological investigation of sites occupied since European settlement must be firmly geared to historical documentation to yield evidence of value.

It is not justifiable in terms of time/cost to obtain by archaeological means information readily available from historical documents,

It is not justifiable in terms of time/cost to excavate archaeological areas of known disturbance.

Park Plaza Excavation 1989–90
Introduction

The excavation area was in the critical path of a major development programme. The cost of delay in obtaining access to it after 8 January, 1990, was estimated at $5,000,000 per month. This cost had to be kept in mind in determining archaeological strategy and time limits.

2.2 Archaeological Policy.

These constraints and the complexity of the site led to the decision to employ a maximum number of archaeologists with varied skills over a short, intensive excavation season and to employ an administration officer to cope with volunteer registration and deployment, maintenance of supplies and volunteer facilities, computer data entry and excavation records thus leaving the archaeological team free to direct the excavation, sort and catalogue the artefacts and conduct preliminary analyses.

In addition, outside specialists were used on an hourly basis to provide information and expertise during the course of the excavation and later data analysis.

2.3 Personnel and Publicity.

The Archaeological Director was Damaris Bairstow who engaged the following team:

Site Supervisor
Field Director
Laboratory Supervisor
Administrative Officer
Archaeological Assistants

Graham Wilson
Siobhan Lavelle
Mafalda Rossi
Patrick Grant
Anthony Lowe
Diane Walker

Park Plaza Excavation 1989-90
Introduction

The services of the senior personnel were retained after excavation to the extent necessary for post-excavation analysis and the preparation of the report.

Experts were retained to provide specialist advice both during excavation and for the subsequent analysis of the excavated data. They included:

- **Ceramics:** Wendy Thorp
- **Computer Programming:** Dr. Ian Johnson
- **Faunal Remains:** Pauline Sholto-Douglas
- **History:** Terry Kass

Other specialists volunteered their services:

- **Artefacts:** Denis Gojak, Jean Smith
- **History:** Roslyn Maguire, Dr. John W. Turner

Media coverage, direct advertising and personal communication attracted sufficient volunteers to enable completion of the field and laboratory programmes within the time frame. A list of volunteer participants forms...
Introduction

Appendix 11 to this report. To maximise volunteer involvement, the excavation ran from Thursday to Monday inclusive.

In addition, a subcommittee was appointed by the NSW Archaeological Advisory Panel to advise the excavation team.

2.4 Time Schedule

The excavation was scheduled for six weeks commencing Thursday, 16 November, 1989, which, allowing for the Christmas/New Year holiday period, freed the site by Monday, 8 January, 1990, to meet the development programme. The Christmas to New Year holidays provided a contingency period which avoided any overrun beyond 8 January. Artefact sorting and processing ran concurrently with excavation allowing interchange of personnel between field and laboratory according to the exigencies of the site and the weather.
3. THE SITE AND ITS HISTORY.

3.1 The Site.

The excavation site was situated on the west side of Pitt Street about seventy metres north of Park Street (Figure 2) It rose from east to west in a series of terraces the result of sundry buildings erected on the land. The original land contour of this part of Sydney was unknown.

It was known that the Tank Stream flowed between George and Pitt Streets, that it could be forded at King Street and that no bridge was needed for all-weather vehicular traffic along Market Street. South of Market Street the catchment area turned east towards Hyde Park but at what point appears not to have been recorded. A map dated by the Mitchell Library to the 1820s but clearly a 20th century reconstruction shows the Tank Stream continuing south to the excavation area whence it turned south-east to cross the intersection of Pitt and Park Streets. This suggested that Lot 9 (Excavation Area 2), the western section of the excavation site, was originally the lowest part of the land.

George Street south of the Millers Point/Rocks area ran along the ridge between Darling Harbour and the Tank Stream. However, George Street was straightened while land fill in the vicinity of Hay Street allowed it to cross the swamp. The extent of land fill, cut, road levelling and straightening by 1810, the approximate date of first occupation of the site, is not known.

Early contour maps are rare, but one drawn in 1887 for the purposes of Darling Harbour reconstruction and which does not extend to the excavation area suggested that south of Market Street the ridge lay east of George
The Site & its History

Figure 2
LOCATION MAP

HILTON HOTEL

LOT 9    LOT 18

SYDNEY SCHOOL
OF ARTS

PARK STREET

PITT STREET

0 5 10 50m.
The Site & its History

Street. This indicated that Lot 9 was then the highest part of the site as it was at the time of the excavation.

Determination of the original land form was one of the research questions to be answered by this excavation.

3.2 Historical Summary.

Note.: The archival record on which this summary is based is set out in Appendix 1 to this report and has been extracted from Andrew Wilson Project Proposal 1989, unpublished but presented to the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

Whilst the whole of the land available for excavation seems to have been used for domestic purposes by or during the early years of Governor Macquarie's term of office (c.1810), in terms of occupation and use the site divides into two:

Lot 18 Section 31 of the Parish of St. James known as 271-3 Pitt Street having a frontage to that street of twelve metres and containing about 440 square metres
Part of Lot 9 Section 31, a land-locked block containing about 420 square metres
Each lot has an independent history.

Lot 18.

The first structure on this site was a dwelling house built by William Hill (Appendix 1 Plan 1). Hill, a convict transported for life, obtained an absolute pardon. He married Mary Johnson, also a convict. According to the 1828 Census taken during their residence in Pitt Street, they had six children then surviving. With the exception of the eldest who was then seventeen, the children, who ranged between five and thirteen years of age, probably resided with them.

By 1830, Hill had extended his house to provide two semi-detached occupation units (Appendix 1 Plan 2). Hill
The Site & its History

I lived in one. The other appears to have been occupied by James Black, a cashier at the Bank of NSW.

From the archival evidence (Wilson Project Proposal Volume 3) it is clear that during the whole of Hill's tenure, which was nigh on thirty years, the property was used for domestic occupation.

By 1836 the lease had been transferred to William Wyatt who received a grant of the lot in 1840.

Wyatt, a free settler, currier by trade and a man with capital, arrived in NSW with his wife and two children in 1829. In about 1839 or 1840 he demolished the cottages and replaced them with a three-storied brick building which he used as his house, shop and, apparently, workshop (Figure 3). By 1848 he had taken his sons into the business and by 1858 Wyatt Bros. had taken over. The business was extended to include hardware and by 1873 dealt exclusively in hardware. During the Wyatt Bros. period which lasted until 1879-80 at least one of the brothers seems to have lived on the premises.

Thus in the Wyatt family we have continuous occupation by free tradesmen (in contrast to William Hill) for forty years.

After 1880 the premises were divided into two units known as 271 and 273 Pitt Street. Although Louisa Matthews "Fancy Goods" shop, otherwise known as the Berlin Wool Warehouse, occupied the ground floor of No.271 for twenty years (1882-1901), the upper floors and No.273 were used for a variety of businesses, usually on short term occupancy, as this part of Sydney became an area of small scale light industry and commerce. This type of occupation continued until the buildings were demolished in 1989.
The Site & its History

Figure 3.
271-273 Pitt Street in 1848

from Joseph Fowles Sydney in 1848, 1982 Facsimile, Ure Smith, Sydney.
The Site & its History

Of more human interest than the bare archival records are the stories of the Hill and Wyatt families as related to the Project Director by their great grandsons as a direct outcome of this excavation.

The Hills.

William Hill was convicted of larceny at the Essex assizes and transported for life. He arrived in the colony in 1797. In 1813, as a result of Macquarie's rehabilitation policy, Hill obtained a full pardon. By that time he had married.

Hill was a butcher by trade. In 1828 he set up on his own account as both butcher and publican. This was during his occupation of Lot 18.

Hill sired ten children. The eldest son, George, was to become a prominent Sydney citizen, landholder and businessman. In 1832 he was elected to the first Sydney Municipal Council, in 1844 he became a magistrate, in 1848 a member of the Legislative Council and in 1850 he became Mayor of Sydney. A Trustee of the NSW Savings Bank, a committee member of the Benevolent Asylum and of the Cumberland Agricultural Society (he held a 56 000 acre grant on the Murrumbidgee River), George married one of his daughters to the eldest son of William Charles Wentworth and another married her cousin, a son of Sir Daniel Cooper. George Hill built Durham Hall, Surry Hills. Still standing, the house has been classified by the National Trust.

William Hill's eldest daughter married Sir Daniel Cooper. Edward, the second son, became a trustee of the Australian Museum and was commissioner for the NSW exhibitions in Philadelphia, Paris and Sydney.

Courtesy of George Ryan, great-great-grandson of William Hill

(see also Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1851-90, 198-199)
The Wyatts.

Joseph Wyatt, born in London the son of Thomas Wyatt, was transported to New South Wales arriving in 1815. Soon after his wife followed him to the colony. By 1815 he had established his own business as a draper. Like William Hill, he earned a full pardon, after which he did so well for himself buying and selling land that in 1823 he was able to return to London where he persuaded his younger brother, William Henry, to migrate to the colony.

William, born in 1789, arrived in New South Wales in 1829 with his wife and infant children, Joseph, named after his uncle, and Frances Mary. Two other sons were born to him in the colony, Frederick and William Junior. William Senior set himself up as a leather merchant on the corner of George and Barrack Streets, the site until recently of David Jones George Street store. In 1833 he moved to 15 Pitt Street and later to the site the subject of this excavation. This was not in 1836-40 as the archival record suggests since in 1841 he was still living in Waterloo Street, Surry Hills.

Meanwhile the more flamboyant Joseph had entered into partnership with the famous (perhaps notorious) Jewish theatrical entrepreneur, Barnett Levey, in the Theatre Royal which was in George Street on the site of Dymocks bookshop. They were both Masons. Joseph Wyatt was one of a syndicate of six Sydney businessmen who took the lease of Levey's theatre after Levey had fought with his leading man, Joseph Simmons. Wyatt was to buy out the other five. In 1837, when the lease expired and Levey regained his theatre, Joseph built his own, the Victoria which seated 2 000 patrons, in Pitt Street almost back to back with the Royal. Twenty years later, when the lease of that land expired, Joseph built an even larger theatre, the Prince of Wales capable of seating 3 000, in Castlereagh Street near King Street. In 1860, the
theatre burned to the ground and Joseph Wyatt died soon after. Ten tears later the theatre was rebuilt as the Theatre Royal.

The more conservative William continued his leather goods business on the excavation site. In the late 1840s he took his eldest son into partnership. In 1850, having retired, he transferred his business to his sons. Thereafter it was known as Wyatt Bros. Joseph, as head of the family and of the partnership, lived on the excavation site. His brother and partner, Frederick, lived in Bourke Street, Surry Hills.

William lived to the ripe age of 88, dying in 1871. His daughter, Frances, married a son of John Fairfax.


Lot 9.

This lot also appears to have been developed for residential use by or during Macquarie's term of office. Harper's 1823 Map of the City of Sydney (Wilson Project Proposal Volume 3) shows a single large building on the George Street frontage though there is no record of who occupied it until Joshua Holt moved in in 1833. However, only the rear portion of Lot 9 was available for excavation and it was used only as the back yard.

By 1845 commercial enterprise had spread to this section of George Street. Six separate buildings (of which five were in part commercial) stood on the George Street frontage, but Council records show that only three, Joshua Holt and Son, occupation unknown; Joseph Kirby, who occupied the only solely residential unit, and
Charles Chapman’s City Cooperage had access to the excavation area. By 1848 a few sheds had been built apparently on the rear portion of Lot 9. By that time Thomas Cripps had opened a baker’s shop in George Street and his bakehouse may have encroached upon the excavation area.

By 1858 the record becomes clearer and can be augmented in part by an 1864 map (Appendix 1 Plan 3). Sheds, yards and later a stable associated with Chapman’s cooperage stood in the south-west corner. Enever’s wheelwright’s shop seems to have stood in the north-east sector while the bakehouse attached to Cripps’ “Fancy Bread and Biscuit” shop may be the structure overlapping the southern boundary. Both Chapman’s and Enever’s establishments were timber-built and likely, therefore, to have left insubstantial remains. Both were in areas of later disturbance. Whilst Cripps’ bakehouse may have been brick-built, the only structure which may even tentatively be identified as that bakehouse lay only partly within the excavation area.

There is a gap in the cartographic record between 1863 and 1880 but this is in part made up by a photograph taken in the 1870s probably from the Town Hall tower and published in Susanne Mourot, This was Sydney, Sydney, 1969, 60-61 (Figure 4) which in the main seemed to confirm the earlier map but which allowed more accurate dating of structural extensions built between 1863 and 1880.

By 1877, according to Sydney Council rate records, both Chapman and Enever had gone. Cripps’ bakery lasted perhaps two years longer. All buildings that could be attributed to any of them were demolished in anticipation of the construction of the Sydney School of Arts annex which was to be built across the whole of the area available for excavation.
The annex to the Sydney School of Arts was completed in 1881 and from that time the use of its various parts has been recorded extensively (Wilson Project Proposal Volume 3).
4. RESEARCH DESIGN.

The Research Design on which the Excavation Permit was granted was to concentrate investigation upon three major areas of research:

* the "life-ways" of William Hill, convict, pardoned, over a period of almost thirty years (c.1810-1840).

* the "life-ways" and work and commercial practices of the Wyatt family, free settlers and tradesmen, and any changes and adaptations in those ways and practices over a period of forty years (1840-1880).

* the transition from this form of use and occupation to one of small industry and commercial enterprise on a neighbourhood level over a period of sixty years (1880 to the Second World War).

Subject to these primary aims but related to them were

* site specific issues relating to
  - changing use and occupation as indicated by the documentary record
  - the relationship between the original construction and later adaptation of buildings on the site
  - source of supply of materials and artefacts used by those who built, altered and occupied those buildings
  - socio-economic variation, status, ethnic traditions, occupations and social roles of the various inhabitants of the site
  - the relationship between the various functional areas within the sites, domestic, workshop, retail and open areas

* neighbourhood issues relating to
  - changes in land form, drainage control and the introduction of town services.
The Research Design, therefore, concentrated on Lot 18 and within Lot 18 on three phases of occupation: William Hill (c.1810-40), the Wyatt family (c.1840-80) and later commercial and light industrial use (1880-1940). Such part of Lot 9 as was available for excavation was considered to be so disturbed by late 19th and 20th century reconstruction and service lines that it was unlikely to yield information of sufficient value to justify archaeological investigation within the limits of the constraints imposed upon developers by the NSW Heritage Act. The historical analyses on which this opinion was based are set out in Appendix 1 and summarised in Part 3.2.

This analysis was rejected by the Archaeological Advisory Panel sub-committee which was appointed by the Heritage Council to oversee and advise the excavation team. The sub-committee determined:
* that ephemeral remains of the City Cooperage, Cripps Bakery, Enever's Wheelwright shop and of Joshua Holt's occupation of Lot 9 were expected to exist
* that an area of stone flagging along the northern end of Lot 9 appeared to correlate with the documented site of the City Cooperage
* that the 1830s stables (undocumented) erected on Lot 18 had been converted to use as a Volunteer Fire Station in the 1860s and that the fire station, therefore, was concurrent with Wyatt occupation
* that the then land-locked building at the rear of Lot 18 had been occupied by Mackenzie's cabinet works which was also contemporary with late Wyatt occupation.

The historical analysis on which this determination was based was not made available.

Notwithstanding this, the developers, Kumagai (NSW) Pty. Limited, agreed to extend funds so as to allow excavation
Research Design

to embrace the Research Design formulated by the sub-committee by which investigation was to include:
  * the Volunteer Fire Station
  * Mackenzie's cabinet works
  * the spatial relationship between the City Cooperage, Cripps Bakery and Enever's wheelwright shop
  * early coopering practices, and
  * early 19th century remains relating to the above and to Joshua Holt's occupation of Lot 9.
5. METHODOLOGY.

The NSW Heritage Act, 1977, as amended, protects all structures and archaeological deposits more than fifty years old. This provides a clear cut-off date. Anything before World War II is covered by the Act. World War II saw an hiatus in building construction clearly discernible in the archaeological record. Nothing after World War II has statutory protection.

The aim of the excavation was fourfold:
* to reveal and record former architectural features
* to determine which features had statutory protection
* to reveal and record refuse deposits associated with those features, and
* to interpret both as in terms of their relationship to the research themes outlined in Part 4.

Archaeological excavation is time consuming and consequently expensive. The aim of any excavation must be to maximize results within the dual constraints of time and cost. The excavation sought to achieve that:

1. by site selection according to historical priorities.
2. by combining sample with open area excavation.
3. by using mechanical assistance wherever possible given the exigencies of the site.

Because of their disparate histories and to facilitate recording, the two lots were treated as separate areas,
Methodology

Area 1 being Lot 18, Area 2 that part of Lot 9 as was available for excavation.

Excavation and analysis of the excavated data were seen as interdependent and interactive. Thus artefacts were sorted and inventoried concurrently with the excavation.

5.1 Field Methodology.

To facilitate recording, to provide the spatial control necessary for excavation and to provide a basis for sampling and distribution studies, each Area was marked out in 1x1 metre quadrats. In Area 1, these were identified alphabetically south to north (the letter I being omitted to avoid confusion) and numerically east to west. The breadth of Area 2 in comparison to its depth necessitated that the alphabetical sequence there ran east to west (the letters I and 0 being omitted), the numerical north to south. Thus each quadrat had a specific alpha-numerical reference. To distinguish that of Area 2 from Area 1, the Area 2 alpha-numeric reference was preceded by the number "2".

As can be seen from Figure 2, Area 1 was not rectilinear. For ease in laying and relaying the grid, measurements were taken from the north and south boundaries. This meant that one alphabetical series of quadrats would diminish in size east to west and disappear in the western sector of the Area. The quadrats chosen were those commencing with the letter "G". This section coincided with the right-of-way shown in Annexure 1 Plan 7 which had been greatly disturbed by a series of service lines and drainage sumps penetrating deep into the subsoil which had obliterated all interpretable occupation deposits.

Each archaeological unit was numbered consecutively in order of discovery. Hence Unit numbers do not
Methodology

necessarily bear any relationship either to their
distance from the surface or to each other. Structural
features and negative interfaces were also numbered
consecutively, though to avoid unnecessary search for
artefacts by the laboratory team their numbers were added
to the sequence at the end of the excavation except where
the feature was removed in the course of excavation.
Since the computer database allowed for a total of 999
stratigraphic units, numbers 1-500 were allotted to Area
1, the Units in Area 2 commencing with the number 501.

Each structural feature and stratigraphic unit was
photographed twice on Fuji professional 400ASA colour
slide film and once on Kodak T-MAX 400ASA black-and-white
film.

Each stratigraphic unit was sampled in that:

1. each bucket of material excavated from a
minimum of a single quadrat was weighed before
discarding so that the artefact yield proportionate
to the deposit could be determined

2. other than for clay deposits which could not be
sieved, each tenth bucket starting from the second
was quantified into three fractions which were
weighed separately.
   Fraction 1 comprised reusable building material
   (half-bricks or larger)
   Fraction 2 comprised material remaining in a
   10mm. sieve
   Fraction 3 comprised material which fell
   through the sieve the weight of which was
determined by deducting Fractions 1-2 from the
   total weight.

The Unit Quantification record is set out in Appendix 3.
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Unit type, colour, texture, PH factor and content was recorded for each stratigraphic unit as was the manner of excavation. Once sampled, the rest of the stratigraphic unit was removed quickly by machine or hand according to size and sensitivity.

Figure 5. Mini-excavator under archaeological supervision removing disturbed deposits from Area 2.

As excavation increased in depth and archaeological sensitivity increased, sampling and removal was abandoned in favour of total excavation. Details of the stratigraphic Units, the manner in which they were treated (mechanical or by hand), their weight, artefact weight and proportionate artefact yield are set out in Appendix 2.

All artefacts other than brick but including plaster, mortar and timber were recovered for processing in the laboratory. The artefacts were placed in trays
Methodology

identified by Area, Unit and Quadrat where appropriate. The identification labels remained on the trays until after laboratory processing.

Figure 8.
Labelled artefact trays in the field.

6.2 Laboratory Methods.

All artefacts taken from the field were washed at the end of each day, replaced in the trays labelled on site at the time of excavation and left to dry overnight. The trays were then taken to the laboratory and stacked according to stratigraphic unit (and excavation quadrat if appropriate). Each day a check was made of completed units. Artefact sorting would then commence.
Methodology

Artefacts from each Unit or, if from sampled quadrats, each Unit by Quadrat, were sorted into material and function according to predetermined categories (see Appendix 7, Guide to the Artefact Database), only groups of identical artefacts being bagged together. Each artefact bag was numbered consecutively according to provenance while the contents of each bag were counted and weighed, the weights being recorded to the nearest tenth of a grammie. The bag number, contents, weight and number were noted on Artefact Inventory sheets to facilitate entry as computer data. The database used was a variation of the Minark Scientific Database System.

The artefacts were then regrouped in five categories according to their significance and treatment:

1. Discarded - mainly unidentifiable bone fragments, rusted iron, and bottle glass where found in bulk. This material was counted, weighed and inventoried but was not kept.

2. Those suitable for Display - whole or almost whole items suitable for immediate display without further treatment. These were packed in tissue paper and boxed separately.

3. Those needing Conservation treatment before display - whole or almost whole items which had been broken, mainly fine glass bottles and ceramics, which could be reassembled as well as whole items such as bottles, coins and crafted bone which required chemical cleaning or conservation but which then would be suitable for display. These were boxed separately for treatment.

4. Artefacts requiring further Research or expert analysis for purposes of interpretation. These were boxed separately to avoid unnecessary double handling.
Methodology

Figure 7. Sorting artefacts in the laboratory

Figure 8. Artefact weighing and data entry (note equipment for artefact photography in foreground).
Methodology

and were retained by the archaeological Project Director pending further investigation after which they were reboxed according to their provenance.

5. The bulk of the Artefacts (44 boxes + 2 of brick samples) - fragments of china, glass, metal, shell, bone and so on, which, after bagging by material and function were grouped according to provenance, placed into larger bags for ease of handling and boxed in standard archive boxes.

The box number (and box identification if necessary) was entered on the Inventory sheet and thence on to the computer database so that the location of any artefact can be retrieved.

Diagnostic artefacts including all ceramic base marks were photographed on Kodak Tri-X pan or T-MAX Professional 400ASA black-and-white film. The film and frame numbers were recorded on the Inventory sheets and thence on to the database.

Unfortunately, to permit an A4 print-out suitable for inclusion in this report, inscriptions (base marks etc.) and notes (which include cross-reference to the photographic record) must be omitted. Appendix 5 comprises lists of ceramic base marks, clay pipe manufacturers' marks, coins, tokens etc. while a list of all artefacts photographed makes up Appendix 9.
6. LOT 18.
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

6.1 Results of Excavation.

Pre-European Settlement. Earliest surface remains

The deposits which can be attributed to the period before European settlement are the basal clays developed on thin shale beds. These (Units 38, 88, 97, 114, 134 & 182) were exposed to some extent in all sectors of the site. This natural soil horizon had survived virtually intact and provided a reliable guide to pre-European topography. The surface of the clay was relatively even with only a moderate slope (1 in 160) from east to west. The clays graded in colour from light grey through tan to an orange yellow. Some laterite was present in the upper section of this horizon.

The basal clay graded upwards into the relict topsoil and thus the pre-European surface (Units 77, 81, 100, 109, 115, 124, 125 & 126). This deposit consisted of dark grey clay-loam flecked with charcoal and contained the remains of at least two trees (Units 135 & 253) which appear to predate European settlement. The grey loam remained the surface during the earliest phase of European occupation.

There was no evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the site.

The Earliest European Phase.

The matrix of grey loam was consistent across the site although there was considerable variation in pH from 6.0 in the north-east corner to 8.5 in Quadrats D-E 16-17.
Lot 18 Excavation Results

This can be explained by variations in the use of particular areas of the site during later phases of occupation.

Evidence of land clearance is provided by the remains of the two trees and the presence of large quantities of charcoal. One of the trees (Unit 253) had been grubbed out, its presence being indicated by decayed roots. The second stump (Unit 135, Figure 12) remained substantially intact despite the presence of active termites. The tree, a hard-wood, had been felled just above ground level and the stump fired but it had failed to burn below ground level. An attempt was then made to cut through some of the principal surface roots while one side had been partly exposed in an unsuccessful attempt to grub out the remnant stump.

The major portion of the site covered by the well preserved clay-loam deposit contained no evidence of tree roots suggesting that the original timber covering was sparse. The deposit was 150 - 200mm. thick and revealed no evidence of ploughing or deep cultivation, although some disturbance had occurred at depth since artefacts were recovered from all but the deepest few millimetres.

The earliest structural remains were those associated with the pre-1823 Hill cottage (Figure 9). The date for Hill's occupation of the site is unrecorded but the variety and extent of the occupation deposits associated with the cottage documented by 1823 suggest that he took possession in the first years of Macquarie's term of office, between 1810 and 1815.

The structural evidence came in the form of three post holes and an alignment of laterite fragments bonded with red clay. Two of the post holes (Units 185 & 262) formed part of the north wall of the cottage which was built so as to leave a passageway 1.75 metres wide between the house and the north boundary. The laterite and clay
footing (Unit 266) evidenced the east or front wall. This is an unusual choice of building materials and this type of footing occurred nowhere else on the site although a similar material (Unit 57) was located on the south side of the two northern post holes. This deposit did not extend into the passageway. The only evidence for the rear wall of the cottage was a single post hole (Unit 170) while later construction works had removed all evidence of the south wall.

The archaeological evidence shows that the cottage was about ten metres long and five wide. No internal divisions were observable but any central east-west dividing wall would have been obliterated by a later footing (Unit 197). The cottage stood approximately seven metres west of the modern Pitt Street building alignment. Construction was with vertical timber posts set into the clay. Brick fragments were found in deposits associated with the structure but in such small quantities as to indicate that brickwork was used sparingly. The absence of evidence for floor supports, either plates or piers, suggested a packed earth floor or one of timber resting substantially on the earth.

The principal occupation deposit associated with this phase of the cottage was Unit 126 which extended into the front yard. Unit 45 also included material associated with occupation of the northern half of the cottage. A related deposit (Unit 13) which was mainly an external deposit in the northern passageway was remarkable for the number of cockle shells it contained.

At the rear of the cottage was a series of post holes (Units 85, 93, 120, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156, 152, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 225 & 227, Figures 10 & 12) apparently relating to fence lines extending across the block. That these had been filled with material containing pre-1830 artefacts suggests that they related to the earliest arrangement of the property. There was
Lot 18 Excavation Results

no perceptible change in the deposits on either side of the alignments such as would be expected between the inside and outside of a building. Thus the posts were probably fence posts forming yards. The division of land into small plots for crops, gardens and animal pens is consistent with early depictions of the Sydney settlement. Later building and changes in land use which resulted in the incomplete preservation of the fence alignments created problems in interpretation, but the yard in the north-west corner (formed by the alignment of Units 152 and 227) may have been animal pens such as pigsties.

The plan of 1823 (Figure 9) does not show any privy on the site but it is reasonable to assume that such a structure existed. The most likely location is the site of the privy shown on the plan of 1830 (Figure 13). In the earlier of its two surviving forms the cesspit was built of hammer-dressed sandstone blocks (Unit 228), a far more substantial structure than the cottage itself. This therefore seems to represent a later formal construction of the existing cesspit.

The yard deposits behind the cottage (Units 77, 81, 109 & 115) developed from the period before European settlement until the early 1820s or mid 1820s at the latest. Large numbers of artefact were recovered from these deposits while a small number were recovered from the site of the cottage. This suggested that most of the waste material produced by the occupants was deposited away from the house and not inside the house as was the practice in many other Sydney sites of this period. This may also indicate that there was no sub-floor space, the usual repository for household waste.

During the later years of this phase, brick paving (Unit 79) was laid west of the north-west corner of the
Lot 18 Excavation Results

cottage. As only a small remnant of the paving survived it is difficult to determine whether it formed part of a floor or a path.

Possibly constructed during this period was a sturdy brick-lined well (Unit 181, Figure 14) located, unusually, at the front of the house in the north-east corner of the land. Since the well was hard against the north site boundary and had been bisected by later building foundations including those of the modern Hilton Hotel, excavation of the well fill proved virtually impossible.

Early 1820s to Early 1830s.

At some stage during the early to mid 1820s the site underwent a considerable structural change. The deposits forming the soil surface over the back of the site (Units 77, 81, 109 & 115) were overlain by a similar grey clay-loam (Units 86 & 106). The break between the horizons is subtle but distinct. This resulted in a new topsoil and the change was accompanied by the removal of the pens and yards at the back of the site.

The new topsoil was approximately 150mm. thick. Its presence raises problems as to the source of the material. In part this deposit survived until c.1840 and had therefore developed over a period of fifteen to twenty years. Some of the material may have come from redeposition of previous surface material during excavation of foundation trenches for brick and sandstone structures built at this time. However, by the stage they were built the deposit was at least 50mm. thick which suggests that some of the soil was imported.

At some time before 1830 the cottage was enlarged by the construction of a brick extension to the rear (west, see Figures 13 & 15-18). The footings associated with this
Lot 18 Excavation Results

extension (Units 65 & 203) survived in some places as five courses of sandstock brick although in other areas the bricks had been robbed leaving mere trenches (Unit 180) to indicate their former presence. The extension was built across the entire width of the cottage and extended about four metres to the west. One internal division was observed 3.5 metres north of the south wall. The remains of a timber post (Unit 118) beneath the north-west corner of the extension suggested that the brick footing had replaced a timber structure or a fence in the same position. The data was insufficient to determine either hypothesis.

Two occupation deposits associated with the west end of the extension were located, one (Unit 124) on the north side of the internal division wall, the other (Unit 100) on the south. The artefacts ranged in date from the late 1820s to c.1840. No functional difference between the rooms could be discerned.

Several post holes (Units 175, 176, 186 & 221, Figure 17) were located both inside the south room of the extension and outside immediately adjacent to the footings. It could not be determined if these were structural units associated with the extension such as floor supports or if they predated the extension.

Soon after 1830 several other additions were made. The most substantial was what appears to have been a detached kitchen (Units 256 & 258, Figures 15, 16 & 19) constructed of sandstone blocks. The building was five metres long (north- south) and 4.5 metres wide (east-west) and stood against the south boundary of the site between the cottage and the privy. It contained at least two rooms. Two large sandstone blocks protruding from the south wall may have formed part of a large fireplace or oven.

During this period a brick wall (Unit 226) was built from the north boundary to end a metre north of the north-east
corner of the kitchen (Figures 15 & 16). This effectively divided Lot 18 into three main sections, the front yard containing the well, the cottage and its extension with a small yard at the back enclosed by the brick wall (Unit 226) and the east face of the kitchen from which a gate led to the rear section of the Lot.

These extensions and renovations, all substantially built in contrast to the original cottage, suggest an increase in the prosperity of the Hill family. This, perhaps, is a reflection of Hill's success as a butcher and publican working for himself in contrast to his employment in the government slaughter-yard which he had left in 1828.

Early 1830s to c. 1840.

A second gate may have stood at the west end of the northern passageway. A post hole (Unit 92) which had held a large square post was located immediately north of the north-west corner of the cottage. The post must have been removed within a few years since it was sealed with the gravelly clay (Unit 72) used to surface the passageway, a deposit which could be dated reliably to before 1840. A similar deposit (Unit 263) in the same stratigraphic horizon was found against the north wall of the kitchen suggesting that gravel had been spread across the yard between the cottage, the brick dividing wall and the east wall of the kitchen.

During the period between c.1830 and c.1840 the kitchen block appears to have been provided with an earth floor (Units 136 & 139) which remained in use until about 1840. The wall dividing the yard (Unit 226) was removed during the mid to late 1830s. The wall was robbed out and the trench filled with rubble and loam (Units 87 & 96). The removal of this wall suggests that the west section of the site was put to a new use. Two features, a large cut
Lot 18 Excavation Results

600mm² (Unit 177) and a post hole (Unit 179) were located against the west wall of the cottage. The function of these features remains unknown.

Wyatt Commercial Occupancy, c. 1840 to 1880

In c. 1840 Lot 18 underwent massive rebuilding. The cottage was demolished as were the kitchen and privy resulting in the creation of an horizon of brick and sandstone rubble in a mortar matrix (Units 28, 99, 103, 107, 108 & 113). These deposits were most distinct in the centre of Lot 18, in the area of the kitchen and the extension to the cottage. In the east of the site the matrix (Units 14 & 41) was derived only in part from demolition rubble. The rubble was overlain by loam containing refuse, ash and charcoal (Units 29, 59 & 83). This may be the result of burning the structural timbers from the cottage after demolition.

As part of the reconstruction programme trenches (Units 155, 174, 219, 220 & 257) were cut for foundations. The clay-loam removed from the trenches (Units 20, 23 & 70) was deposited over a large section of the west and central parts of the site. A new complex of buildings was constructed of hammer-dressed sandstone bonded with lime mortar. The main building (Units 196, 197 & 217, Figures 16 & 21) was located in the south-east corner of the land. It was 21 metres long with a frontage to Pitt Street of 5.7 metres. Three trenches (Units 155, 219 & 220), robbed out later in the site's history, show that this building had four internal divisions.

The kitchen was rebuilt in brick on sandstone foundations (Units 206, 207 & 210) and abutted the west wall of the main building (Figure 16). The west wall of the kitchen formed a common wall with the rebuilt privy (Units 208 & 209). The privy was reduced in size to approximately two by one metres. The north-east wall of the earlier
Lot 18 Excavation Results

cesspit (Unit 228) was cut to allow the construction of the kitchen/privy wall (Unit 210, Figure 20). The pit which resulted from the removal of the earlier wall (Unit 247) was filled with domestic refuse, clay and rubble (Units 90, 122 & 123). Found in association with the new kitchen was a layer of construction rubble (units 69 & 104). Above this, inside the new kitchen, was a further deposit of compressed sand and rubble (Unit 68) which appears to have formed the base for sandstone flagging. The flagstones were removed at a later date but there was sufficient evidence in the surface of the base sand to confirm their existence.

Adjacent to the main building and also fronting Pitt Street was a second large structure represented by a sandstone footing (Unit 216, Figure 21). Though built of large ashlar blocks, this footing was shallower than that of the main building. Fowles' 1848 etching of Pitt Street (Figure 3) depicts the north annex as being single-storied in contradiction to other documentation (see Appendix 1) which suggests that it was of three storeys. The material evidence tends to confirm Fowles' representation. The north annex was 11.5 metres long with a frontage to Pitt Street of four metres.

The main building with its north wing were constructed so as to leave a 2.5 metre passageway to the north. It is likely that the well (Unit 181) in the north-east corner of the Lot was filled at this stage (Unit 89). Removal of the well would have allowed the passage to be used by wheeled vehicles as would have been necessary for Wyatt's commercial enterprise.

During this period a pit (Unit 249) having a timber floor (Unit 183) and possibly timber walls was dug towards the rear of the block (Figures 22 & 23). The pit was a metre wide, at least 2.75 metres long and about 900mm. deep. The timber floor had a pH reading of 8, the interstitial soil was pH7, the fill (Unit 95) had a pH between 5.5 and
Lot 18 Excavation Results

6 while the clay into which the pit had been cut had a pH of 7. The acid surround compared with the alkaline of the timber suggests the use of alkaline substances possibly related to currying (see Appendix 6).

By 1848 (see Appendix 1) stables had been constructed in association with the Wyatt buildings. Evidence for these was found in the north-west sector of the site in the form of two patches of bluestone cobbles (Units 244 & 245, Figure 22), in common use for stable floors, and a timber post (Unit 246). The extent of the structure could be gauged by the presence of slight, round depressions in the surface of the underlying fill (Unit 95) indicating the position of cobbles later removed. The stable appears to have been six metres long and 3.5 metres wide and to have been erected against the west boundary of the land. Construction of the stables meant filling the timber-lined pit which suggests that Wyatt had ceased refining leather at least on the premises. The stables and fill coincide with William Wyatt’s retirement from the business.

The surface of the yard between the main complex was a dark grey sandy loam (Unit 17). No evidence was found of a formed driveway from Pitt Street to the stables.

All these developments occurred at a period bereft of historic maps. The archaeological evidence bridges the gap (Figure 24).

The next major development represented in the stratigraphic record was the construction of a large building at the west end of the site (Figures 16, 22 & 25). Documentary evidence (see Appendix 1) suggests the construction took place between 1856 and 1858. The building was described as a three-storied store. Photographic evidence (Figure 4) shows it was brick. The excavated remains (Units 211, 212, 213, 214 & 215) consisted of hammer-dressed ashlar sandstone footings
Lot 18 Excavation Results

with brick above. No cross walls or other internal divisions were observed during excavation while the associated occupation deposit (Units 84 & 157) was unbroken across the site of the building. This indicates that the store comprised a single large room on each floor.

Construction of the store required the removal of the stables and further reduction of the yard. Access was still available through the passage to Pitt Street but no material evidence of replacement stables was discovered.

Between 1870 and 1874 Lot 18 underwent a further change (Figures 4 & 21). The single storied building fronting Pitt Street was demolished and replaced by a substantial three storied structure (Units 199 & 200) which filled the whole frontage between the north site boundary and the main Wyatt building to the south. This blocked direct access to the rear of the site. The material evidence exposed by the excavation contradicts the plans of 1880 and 1881 (Figures 26 & 27) which indicate that the west wall of the new structure was formed in part by the west wall of the building it replaced. On the other hand, the excavation findings are supported by the 1874 photograph (Figure 4). The excavation revealed no evidence of an extension of the west wall to the north boundary. Deposits in the position of the supposed extension gave no suggestion of having been disturbed and there was no discernible physical difference between the north and west walls (Units 199 & 200) of the new building. Thus the two walls were contemporary and the new building extended further west than shown in the 1880 plan.

At this stage or possibly slightly later a sewer and storm water system was installed and the cesspit converted into a W.C. The waste line extended from the privy to the principal sewer line (Units 238 & 251) which ran along the line of the north wall of Wyatt’s single-
Lot 18 Excavation Results

storied annex. The remains of that wall were robbed out and a trench over 1.3 metres deep (Unit 222) excavated in its place to carry the sewer to the Council main in Pitt Street. A second W.C. was built against the north boundary in the centre of what remained of the yard. This structure, apparently timber framed, was represented by a series of post holes (Units 240, 241, 242 & 243). The most undisturbed occupation deposits dating to this period lay at the bottom of Wyatt’s reduced cesspit and represented fill supporting the sewerage pipes (Units 61, 63 & 73).

Possibly as part of this building programme the kitchen was extended 1.5 metres north (Figure 16). The extension is represented in the deposits by a sandstone footing (Unit 205) the construction of which disturbed the fill of the original cesspit (Units 90 & 123) creating Units 82 and 102.

Between 1880 and 1881 the W.C. against the north boundary was demolished to be replaced by a toilet block further west against the north boundary and the east wall of the store. Evidence for this structure existed in the form of a series of sewerage connections.

1880 to the Present.

The last two decades of the nineteenth century were represented in mixed occupation deposits. Two units (Units 14 & 41) associated with the main Wyatt building accumulated between construction of the building in c.1840 and its demolition in 1989. Two units found in the store (Units 84 & 157) also date from construction in the late 1850s and the present.

Between 1900 and 1923 a brick and concrete structure (Unit 201) was built against the north site boundary from the 1880-81 toilet block to a point two metres west of
the building fronting Pitt Street (No.271), reducing what remained of the yard to a passageway. The function of this structure was not determined. Also by 1923 a brick wall (Unit 198) reduced the ground floor area of 271 Pitt Street so as to provide a right-of-way giving access to the rear of the site (Figures 16, 21, 28 & 29).

After 1923 what had been the Wyatt kitchen was further extended (Unit 204, Figure 16) and the yard between the extension and the toilet block paved with brick (Unit 31). Much of the paving failed to survive. Its original extent could not be determined.

Additional structural features were located all of which related to internal changes to the Pitt Street buildings. A single brick footing (Unit 98) towards the rear of 273 Pitt Street appeared to relate to an internal division of the back room. At the front of this building two splayed footings (Units 259 & 260) formed a narrowed shop entrance (Figure 21).

The above constitutes an outline of the major archaeological results of the excavation. Deposits not mentioned comprise post hole fill (sterile or undiagnostic), disturbed fill and deposits formed during the last fifty years which relate to phases of internal remodelling and final demolition. Details of all stratigraphic Units are set out in Appendix 2 and phasing charts are to be found in Appendix 6.

David Mackenzie, upholsterer & cabinet maker, and the Volunteer Fire Co No.2 Engine Station.

It was the contention of the Heritage Council Archaeological Advisory Panel based on Wilson's archival record (Wilson Project Proposal 1989) that Mackenzie's works and the Volunteer Fire Station stood on Lot 18,
that the Fire Company occupied the former stables and Mackenzie the 1856-8 building at the rear. The evidence for this was an 1870 photograph (Wilson Project Proposal Volume 3 & Volume 1 frontispiece) which shows a bell-shaped object on a thick pole apparently on the south side of the driveway north of Wyatt's single-storied annex. The object was interpreted as the fire bell. Sands' Directories from 1867 list the Fire Company as occupying 317 Pitt Street jointly with Mackenzie who had been at that address since 1858. Since Wyatt Bros. occupied the buildings at the Pitt Street end of the site, their address being recorded as 319 Pitt Street, Mackenzie must have used the store at the back. The archaeological evidence refutes this suggestion.

The only archaeological evidence for stables was located in the north-west sector of Lot 18 and it was commensurate with the stables recorded as having been built in or by 1848. The stables were demolished to make way for the 1856-8 store and were not replaced. Between 1870 and 1874 the single-storied Wyatt building was replaced by a three storied structure which filled the whole of the north-east quarter of the site blocking direct access to the store at the back. The new building coincides with the recorded change in the Wyatt's trade in that from Sands Directories list the firm as being ironmongers exclusively and no longer dealing in leather or as a grindery or warehouse. The same Directories show that occupation of 317 Pitt Street remained uninterrupted from 1867 until 1879.

The archaeological evidence, therefore, supports the contention of the Excavation Director that Mackenzie and the Volunteer Fire Co No.2 Engine Station stood immediately to the north of Lot 18 on the site now occupied by the Hilton Hotel and that the bell-shaped object in the 1870 photograph was a ceramic chimney pot on top of a narrow, possibly iron, chimney.
Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 9

1823 PLAN

Charles Harper
[Map of City of Sydney]
AONSW: S268 (SZ435)

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area within dashed line

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ANDREW WILSON

PITT STREET
Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 11. Lot 18 Quadrant D-H 18-28 facing south showing postholes. The walls are of later construction.

Figure 12
Lot 18 Quadrant K-H 24-27 facing west. Detail of postholes (Units 148-153) and tree stump (Unit 135) Scales in 250mm intervals.
Lot 18 Excavation Results

FIGURE 13

1830 PLAN
Ambrose Hallen
NSW Surveyor General
Fieldbook No.347
AONSW: 25195

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area
within dashed line

HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE SYDNEY
SCHOOL OF ARTS

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Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 14. Lot 18 Quadrats L-M 3-4. The well (Unit 181) facing south. Scales in 100mm intervals.
Figure 15

SSA Lot 18
late 1830s
Lot 18 Units A-H 14-29 after excavation facing south. The rear wall of the pre-1830 brick extension extends south from 17-18 while the internal division wall connects to 19 from the east. The north return lies beneath the north-south footings in the foreground. The early 1830s detached kitchen extends north from 21-24. The garden wall appears as a robbed trench in the foreground of 21. The rear of Wyatt's main building extends north from 20-21 while his extension to the kitchen appears as the wall south from 26. The original privy and its reduction are to the right of this wall. The 1900-23 brick & concrete structure is in the foreground and the post-1823 extension of Wyatt's kitchen is marked by the brick footings centre right. The wall far right is the east wall of the 1856-58 store
Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 17 Lot 18 Quadrats A-D 15-18. West wall and internal division wall (Unit 203) of pre-1830 brick extension facing south. Note postholes in south room & west of footings.

Figure 18 Lot 18 Quadrats B-D 17-18. Detail of above facing west. Scales in 250mm. intervals)

Park Plaza Excavation 1969-90

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Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 19 Lot 18 Quadrats A-D 21-25. Early 1830s detached kitchen facing south. Note sandstone blocks top centre which may have formed an oven or fireplace.

Figure 20 Lot 18 Quadrats A-D 25-29. The privy facing south. The privy is on the right, the Wyatt kitchen/privy wall top centre and the original west kitchen wall is on the left. Note the hammer dressed sandstone blocks of the earlier privy bottom right.
Lot 18 Quadrats A-M 1-17 after excavation facing north. The east-west walls of the main Hyatt building appear at the top & top centre while the footing of the front wall is top left. The west wall of the north annex is shown as sandstone footings extending north from the above at 11-12. The north annex return is marked by the east-west trench bottom centre. The internal division walls of the main building appear as robbed trenches extending north from 6, 10-11 & 15. The rear wall of the 1870-74 north building is shown bottom right at 14-15 and the narrowing shop entrance to 273 Pitt Street is marked by brick footings extending west from B-C & D 1. The well can just be seen in the bottom left corner.
Lot 18 Excavation Results

Figure 22
Lot 18 Quadrats A-H 30-36 facing south showing the south, north & west walls of the 1856-58 store. The currying pit (Units 183 & 249) is in the centre & the remains of the cobbled stable floor (Units 244 & 245) bottom right.

Figure 23
Lot 18 Quadrats D-H 32-33. Detail of the currying pit facing south. Scales in 100 & 250mm intervals.
Figure 24

SSA Lot 18
mid 1840s

- STRUCTURAL REMAINS
- ROBBER TRENCH
- INFERRED STRUCTURE
- SURFACE

STABLES
PRIVY
KITCHEN
RESIDENCE & COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
Lot 18 Excavation Results

FIGURE 25

1864 PLAN

Unknown
Trigonometrical Survey
SMC Archives

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area within dashed line

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ANDREW WILSON

Park Plaza Excavation 1989-90
Lot 18 Excavation Results

FIGURE 27

1881 PLAN

Fred Poate
City of Sydney (Detail Survey) Sheet No.2
WB Land Information Service

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area within dashed line

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ANDREW WILSON
Lot 18 Excavation Results

FIGURE 28

1900 PLAN

Adelbert Schleicher
Land included in
Application 11704
LTO: DP 61794

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area
within dashed line
Allotment 18 only

HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE SYDNEY
SCHOOL OF ARTS

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ANDREW WILSON
Lot 18 Excavation Results

FIGURE 29

1923 PLAN

George James McGuire
Plan of land in Certificate of Title: Vol.1405 Fd.129
LTO: DP 175322

Rescaled to 1:200

Excavation area within dashed line
Allotment 18 only

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ANDREW WILSON

Park Plaza Excavation 1989–90  61
6.2 Artefact Analysis.

This analysis is by occupation phase and follows the structural development of the site as set out in the preceding summary of the excavation results. Analysis of the artefacts by material is contained in Appendix 6 to this report. However, some time after the Second World War the floors of both 271 and 273 Pitt Street were replaced in concrete. The levelling this necessitated effectively stripped the site of most post-1860 occupation deposits. Thus although some of the artefacts recovered could be dated to and related to late 19th and early 20th century use, they came from deposits which embraced decades. The transition from Wyatt’s occupation to one of small industry and commercial enterprise was reflected in this material but, apart from undisturbed units at the bottom of the cesspit and the massive occupation deposit in the store at the back, detailed analysis of the later deposits was abandoned in favour of more intensive analysis of the early deposits rarely encountered intact in urban (or other) sites.

Pre-European Settlement.

The earliest deposits examined consisted of natural basal clay (Units 38, 88, 97, 114, 134 & 182). That a small number of artefacts were recovered from Units 38 and 97 suggests either disturbance during later building construction or imperfect clearance of overlying deposits during excavation. Since this group of artefacts cannot be properly associated with the contemporary life of the units from which they were recovered, they have been excluded from this analysis.
The earliest cultural deposits were contained in the then topsoil (Units 13, 45, 77, 81, 100, 109, 115, 124, 125 & 126). Units 100, 124 and 125 were inside the area occupied by the earliest known cottage but may contain material which extends beyond this phase of occupation. The other deposits were yard surfaces. Units 13, 45 and 126 were located at the front of the cottage. Deposition may have continued in this area into the next development phase. Units 77, 81, 109 and 115 lay behind the cottage and were sealed by a later deposit. These units formed during Hill's occupation of the site and it may reasonably be assumed that the artefacts were lost or discarded by members of his family.

The material from the main yard deposits consisted of domestic refuse and contained a considerable quantity of ceramics. The largest single group of ceramics consisted of coarse, lead-glazed earthenware (approximately 34% by number; for detailed figures see Appendix 4). It is generally assumed that this material was of local manufacture. It was used primarily for large and small open bowls for food preparation and closed storage vessels. Although all was classified as kitchenware (KW; see Appendix 7 for definitions), the smaller bowls may have been used at table for such as porringer. Only a small number of the fragments were from plates, saucers or jugs.

The next major component of the ceramic assemblage consisted of blue transfer-printed fine earthenware (approximately 20% by number) found in a wide range of shapes including plates, cups, saucers and a small number of bowls. Despite the size of the sample, no dinner services could be identified. This suggests that tableware was acquired piecemeal. Undecorated
creamware and pearlware (PW) formed another 20% of the assemblage and consisted mostly of plates and bowls.

Two main forms of porcelain were identified, that of British or European manufacture (less than 1%) and Chinese porcelain (approximately 8%). The Chinese porcelain comprised plates, cups, saucers and bowls. Thus fine earthenware and porcelain seems to have been used exclusively as tableware.

The ceramics associated with the cottage and the front yard show a different ratio of types. Coarse earthenware constituted only 20% by number while fine earthenware both plain and decorated rose to 75%. This difference tends to confirm that coarse earthenware was primarily kitchenware. Oriental porcelain was found in smaller quantities at the front of the site but European porcelain formed approximately 5% of the assemblage. The small proportion of European porcelain suggests that it was expensive or difficult to obtain while its location associates it with the room(s) used for the entertainment of visitors.

Glassware from this period consisted mainly of drinking vessels. The back-yard deposits produced 60 tumbler fragments and 21 fragments from stemmed glasses. On the other hand, no glass was recovered from the front yard deposits while those from the cottage yielded only six tumbler fragments. The neck of an Anglo-Irish decanter was recovered from a disturbed deposit (Unit 8) but can be attributed to this period. The decanter was decorated with neck rings and therefore was more expensive than an undecorated decanter.

Dietary evidence was restricted to animal bones and containers for liquids.

Unit 13, associated with the earliest years of occupation, contained 362 cockle shells. In later
deposits cockle shell was found in much smaller quantities (back-yard - 29, front yard - 10). This dramatic diminution during the 1820s suggests that the Hills on first arrival had foraged for shellfish, possibly in near-by Cockle Bay. During the later years of this occupation phase cockles gave way to oysters (five only were found in Unit 13 compared with 264 in later deposits), suggesting improved financial circumstances.

The animal bones recovered from the yards and cottage occupation deposits consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep/pig</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fowl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures do not include the large quantity of bones which were too fragmented to be attributed to a particular species.

Though the range of meat is wide there is a noticeable absence of fish and macropod usually present, if in small quantities, in contemporary deposits located elsewhere in Sydney.

The ratio of sheep to cattle is approximately 1:1, but the amount of flesh associated with cattle bones is at least three times that for sheep. Beef, therefore, formed a substantial part of the meat consumed. The early age at which some of the sheep and cattle were slaughtered (see Part 8.3 for details) is also surprising given the need at this time to increase herd numbers. William Hill’s position as superintendent of the government slaughter yard may have given him access to meat which otherwise would have been beyond his means.
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

The presence of pig bones, which included those from two animals under a year old, suggests that pork was a luxury item. Rabbit at this time was also in short supply. It is unlikely that either would have been among the stock slaughtered by the government. The structural evidence found in the back-yard suggest that the Hills may have been raising pigs, rabbits and fowls.

Alcohol was predominantly beer, gin and wine. By weight these were on the following proportions:

- beer 63.4%
- gin 16.5%
- wine 20.1%

These figures do not reflect the volume of each group. The amount of gin consumed was probably greater than the 16.5% expressed because the glass in case gin bottles was thinner and lighter than that in beer or wine. Gin bottles also contained a larger quantity of liquor. None the less gin seems to have been drunk in less quantity than was general in Sydney at that time.

Tobacco was smoked during this period. The number of fragments recovered varied across the site:

- front yard 36
- cottage 57
- back yard 255

The number is consistent with a moderate use of tobacco or tobacco smoking restricted to one or two people.

The recovery of a single rat bone shows that vermin were present, but the number is in stark contrast to the numbers found in later nineteenth century Sydney sites.

Evidence of lighting was provided by twenty fragments of a glass lamp chimney recovered from Unit 115. The form suggests a central-wick lamp possibly fuelled with whale oil.

A small gold and turquoise brooch (ID7492) was found in
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

Unit 77. Luxury items, therefore, were not beyond the means of the Hill family.

In general terms the artefact assemblages associated with the early phase of Hill's occupation reflect a rise in the material standard of living. Life may have been difficult during the first years but the necessities were not lacking. During the early 1820s the family's economic position had improved to the point where finer tableware, even luxury items, could be bought. The presence of large quantities of animal bones and the range of meat eaten show that hunger was not a problem. Hill's position at the slaughter yard may have relieved the family of the need to buy meat as well as providing it with cuts denied to others in similar circumstances. Absent from the assemblage were children's toys and religious objects. The former is surprising in view of the age of the Hill children. The latter suggests that the Hills were not Roman Catholics.

Mid 1820s to Mid 1830s.

The years c.1825 to c.1835 encompass the final years of Hill's occupation and the possible subdivision of the cottage. The deposits from which the artefacts for this analysis were taken were:

- kitchen: Units 136 & 139
- back yard: Units 66 & 106

Units 45, 100, 124, 125 and 126 also contain material from this phase but they cannot be separated from the earlier occupation period.

Since the proportions of ceramic types was almost identical for both areas, the two were combined for purposes of analysis. The sample was extensive, 3941 fragments being recovered. Coarse earthenware, mostly bowls and storage vessels, appeared in greatly reduced number (371 sherds = only 9.3%). European porcelain was
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

absent and Chinese porcelain, although more numerous (208 sherds) was also proportionately less (5.2%). Fine earthenware made up the bulk of the assemblage. Pearlware and creamware were prominent but transfer-printed items, particularly blue on white, made up more than half of the fine earthenware recovered.

Shellfish continued to form an important part of the diet. Units 66, 106, 136 and 139 yielded over 500 oyster shells but only 21 cockle shells.

The other edible animal remains identified were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep/pig</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>144</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The drop in the proportion of cattle bones and the rise in sheep cannot be readily explained. By this time William Hill was a butcher in his own right but he may not have had the same access to beef as he had during his career at the government slaughter yard.

During this period Hill also became a publican, but the assemblage of alcohol bottles show no dramatic change as to type or quantity consumed. The number of beer bottle fragments increased but their weight was less (139 fragments @ 960.1g.), gin bottle fragments were much the same (123 @ 591.7g.) while wine bottle fragments remained similar in number but decreased in weight (27 @ 523.4g.). The number of bottles represented was small suggesting that the Hills remained moderate drinkers.

Tobacco continued in use, the number of fragments increasing to 574. While this is still fairly small, the increase may reflect more smokers. Some of the Hill children were reaching smoking age or the tenant
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

occupying the other half of the cottage may have been a smoker.

The assemblage in general was similar to that of the earlier period though the amount of coarse earthenware had reduced considerably. This may reflect reduced availability or an increase in the means of the Hill family which enabled them to buy fine earthenware for use in the kitchen.

Late 1830s (c.1835 to c.1839)

Material from this phase was restricted to two types of deposit. Unit 72 was part of a prepared yard surface at the rear of the cottage. The sample from this deposit was small and consisted mainly of ceramics and glass. Nevertheless it evidenced trends in ceramics, particularly for the continued decline in coarse earthenware and the proportionate increase in fine earthenware. The figures for the different ceramic classes were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse earthenware</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriental porcelain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine earthenware</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other deposits from this phase were created by the demolition of the cottage and adjacent structures during c.1839-1840. These deposits (Units 28, 103, 107 & 113) consisted of rubble containing artefacts dating to the final phase of occupation of the cottage. Analysis of the ceramics produced the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse earthenware</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine earthenware</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriental porcelain</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine stoneware</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1153 | 100.0 |
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

Again fine earthenware dominated the assemblage at the expense of all other ceramic types. Blue transfer-printed wares formed almost 60% of the fine earthenware. The amount of hand-painted and other decorated earthenware had more than doubled.

Only 89 fragments of identifiable types of alcohol bottle were recovered, too small a sample to draw any inference other than that alcohol was drunk in moderation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>428.4g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>95.2g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.3g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly the number of animal bones was too small to be statistically valid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep/pig</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratio of oyster to cockle had changed considerably. Oysters numbered 145 and cockles 103. The increase in cockle shell may reflect new occupancy after the Hills had left, the new residents being in a similar position to that of the Hills when they first arrived, but there is no documentary evidence of any such change.

Despite this, the artefact evidence for this phase suggests that the Hills had left and less affluent people occupied the cottage for a short term. The continued decline in coarse earthenware may reflect a change in the market rather than in the economic status of the residents (see later discussion).

Wyatt Construction Phase (c.1840).

During the construction of the Wyatt commercial buildings a series of deposits were created. Units 20 and 23
reflect an extensive deposit resulting from the excavation of foundation trenches. Units 90 and 123 comprised refuse filling a pit excavated during the rebuilding of the kitchen and privy. It is clear that the cottage was demolished, but the kitchen and privy remained virtually intact. The site would have been unoccupied while the work was carried out. Hence the original provenance of the artefacts recovered from deposits associated with this phase remains a problem. A total of 1148 objects were found in the refuse pit (Units 90 & 123) and 1855 from the fill deposits (Units 20 & 23). Some of the latter material may have derived from redeposition of on-site material disturbed by construction work. Some may have come from dumping on the unoccupied site, a common activity before organised garbage collection. Thus the artefacts from these deposits cannot be related directly to the occupation of this site, but they still reflect the trends previously discerned in the artefact classes.

Quantification of the ceramics from Units 90 and 123 reveals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse earthenware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriental porcelain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine stoneware</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again fine earthenware dominates the assemblage with patterned earthenware, particularly transfer-printed ware, forming the bulk of the deposit. For the first time repeated patterns on different vessels appear in the assemblage. This suggests refuse from an institutional source such as an hotel or eating rooms rather than domestic refuse.

The rest of the artefacts from these deposits comprised bottle fragments and a small number of bones. Much of
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

the material came from demolition of the former structures.

Post 1840 Deposits.

Most of the deposits associated with the Wyatt buildings had been removed or severely disturbed by later building programmes. Two deposits, however, remained substantially intact. They consisted of fill placed in the cess pit during the late 1860s or early 1870s and the occupation deposit associated with the post 1850 store at the western end of Lot 18.

The cess pit fill comprised a number of units (Units 25, 39, 40, 42, 49, 50, 61, 62, 63 & 76) distinguished by a change in the matrix reflecting different material but all were deposited at the same time. The deposit at the bottom (Unit 73) appeared to contain items deposited while the cesspit was still functioning and thus was excluded from the final analysis. The artefacts recovered from the fill consisted mostly of bottle glass, building materials and ceramics with a small quantity of shell and bone.

The ceramic assemblage was small, 89 pieces of which 84 were fine earthenware, four were European porcelain and one was Chinese porcelain. Such a sample is too small to be statistically valid.

Alcohol bottle fragments, however, formed a considerable sample which, when quantified, comprised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>6702.1g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gin</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>2985.3g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>10,533.3g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The occupation deposit associated with the store may contain some material derived from earlier, underlying
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

deposits disturbed during the construction of the store but in the main represents continuous deposition from the late 1850s to the present. Excluding stoneware, the ceramics comprised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse earthenware</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine earthenware</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriental porcelain</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chinese porcelain appears to relate to the influx of Chinese following the discovery of gold.

Edible animal remains reveal a shift from cattle to sheep:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep/pig</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large number of alcohol bottles were recovered from this Unit. Beer during this period achieved complete domination:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>16513.2g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>2256.9g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>19655.1g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 84 contained a considerable amount of material associated with domestic occupation rather than with the known function of the building as a store. Although craft items such as sharpening stones and clerical items such as ink-wells were also recovered, the assemblage as a whole suggests that part of the store had been used for domestic purposes from the late 1850s until the 1880s.
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

General Trends.

One of the main problems encountered when assessing trends in the material culture of a single site over time is in determining whether changes in the material record are the result of changes in the economic circumstances of the inhabitants or in the availability of materials resulting from variations in manufacturing or general economic conditions. This is particularly true of the ceramic assemblages.

Ceramics

The deposits excavated provide a sufficient sample for the period before c.1840 to make a reasonable assessment of trends in the type of ceramics used. The changes reflect those observed but not quantified in contemporary deposits elsewhere in central Sydney.

Excluding stoneware bottles which are treated separately (see Appendix 6), five main classes of ceramic embracing both tableware and kitchenware were identified.

Coarse earthenware (CEW)  
Body: coarse, ranging in colour from white or cream to pink or red.  
Glaze: lead or tin glaze, clear to red-brown with some yellow and pale green examples; glaze often applied to one surface only.  
Decoration: mostly plain, some roughly applied hand-painted underglaze geometric designs.  
Forms: primarily large and small bowls, open pans and dishes and storage jars often large.

Fine earthenware (FEW)  
Body: white.  
Glaze: creamware, pearlware, clear glaze, tin glaze.  
Decoration: plain white or colour, hand painted polychrome, banded, dipped, transfer-printed.  
Forms: plates, cups, saucers, bowls, teapots, tureens.
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

European porcelain
(PC)

Body: white.
Glaze: clear.
Decoration: mostly plain white, some hand painted or gilded.
Forms: cups, saucers, plates.

Oriental porcelain:
(OPC)

Body: white to grey-white.
Glaze: clear to pale blue.
Decoration: hand painted underglaze, mostly blue, some overglaze decoration, red-brown or polychrome.
Forms: cups, mugs, bowls, saucers, plates.

Fine stoneware:
(FSW)

Body: grey-brown to black.
Glaze: unglazed, clear glaze, salt glaze.
Decoration: undecorated, some with relief pattern.
Forms: bowls, plates, teapots.

The changes in percentage frequency of each type based on number of sherds for the period before the 1840s were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Pre c.1825</th>
<th>c.1825-35</th>
<th>c.1835-39</th>
<th>c.1839</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEW</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The coarse earthenware vessels diminish in importance from approximately one-third of the assemblage in the period before 1825 to virtual absence by 1840. One example was clearly made by Jonathan Leak of Sydney who operated the Government Pottery between 1819 and 1822 and his own works from 1822 until his death in 1838. It seems likely that most if not all of this class of ceramic can be attributed to local potters. The range of bodies is small and consistent, comprising mixtures in different proportions of red, brown and white clays of a type readily available in Sydney. The glazes also have a limited range which also points to local manufacture. Coloured glazes had always been in short supply in Sydney and the number of items glazed only on one side or thinly glazed equates with a shortage of materials. The decline in the occurrence of these wares is also commensurate with local production. Of the six potters known to have
been working in Sydney in 1821 only two remained by 1840. Coarse earthenware was mainly used for heavy kitchenware though some tableware was produced especially in the early period. By 1840 it had been replaced by imported fine earthenware.

Fine earthenware, almost all of English manufacture, was found in considerable quantity. It rose from 60% of the ceramic assemblage in c.1825 to almost 100% by 1840. This material was divided into smaller units based on glazes and forms of decoration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-c.1825</th>
<th>c.1825-35</th>
<th>c.1835-39</th>
<th>c.1839</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamware</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearlware</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer-print</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shell edged</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hand painted</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These assemblages show the rise of transfer-printed wares from less than half in the period before 1825 to almost three-quarters by 1840. Before the late 1830s most of the transfer-printed ceramics were in blue but by the end of the period green had appeared in significant quantity (Figures 30 - 33).

The rise in transfer-printed ware was accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the amount of plain ware. The most dramatic fall was in creamware and pearlware. Pearlware in particular had almost vanished by c.1840. The dominance of transfer-printed pottery over other fine earthenwares may be the result of perfection of the
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

transfer process and the industrialisation of English potteries after 1820, but changes in taste may also be a factor.

Change in taste may also have led to the demise of shell-edged wares. Although it continued to be produced in blue until the 1860s, it had dropped to less than 1% of the fine earthenware on this site by c.1840.

The hand painted fine earthenware considered in the analysis grouped together coloured glazes, banded wares, "Peasant" ware, English "delft", "Cafe Bongo" and Mocha ware as well as polychrome hand painted wares. "Cafe Bongo" and Mocha ware appeared in deposits until c.1840 after which it vanished completely other than for three sherds found in the store (Unit 84) thought to have derived from an earlier disturbed deposit (see Appendix 4).

Porcelain of British or European manufacture appeared in only very small quantities, 1% or less throughout the period under examination. It was always a luxury item and it is surprising to find it in larger amounts in the early phases but disappearing by 1840. It was present in even smaller quantities in post 1850 deposits.

Oriental porcelain, identified as Chinese, formed a small but recognisable component of the assemblage. The percentage frequency of this material declined from 7% of the ceramics in the period before c.1825 to virtually nothing by c.1840.

The final class of ceramics considered in the analysis was fine stoneware. The quantity recovered varied within a range of 2% in the period before c.1840. A small portion of the fine stoneware was Egyptian black or basaltes thought to have been of local manufacture. In the early nineteenth century this type of stoneware was popular for teapots because of its durability. The
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

The number of fragments recovered from the deposits considered in the final analysis (see also Appendix 4) was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre. C. 1825</th>
<th>C. 1825-35</th>
<th>C. 1835-39</th>
<th>C. 1839</th>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
Lot 18 Artefact Analysis

Figure 30
Unit 123 Bag 91
DBID10119
Blue transfer-printed platter

Figure 31 Unit 123 Bag 101 DBID 10129.
Blue transfer-printed plate.
Figure 32 Unit 123 Bag 124 DBID10152.
Blue transfer-printed plate.

Figure 33 Unit 123 Bag 133 DBID10161.
Green transfer-printed soup bowl.
7. LOT 9. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Pre-European settlement.

During excavation of Lot 9 an orange basal clay (Unit 523) was exposed along the western margin. The clay had a slightly different texture and colour from west to east. In the west it was unlike the basal clay exposed in Lot 18. This may reflect a change in lithography with sandstone in the east giving way to shale in the west.

Above the basal clay was a grey clay-loam deposit (Units 511 & 522) similar in appearance to the relict topsoil in Lot 18 (Units 77 & 81).

Levels taken of basal clay and relict topsoil in the east and west of the Lot indicated that the original land surface rose markedly towards the west. The contention that the Tank Stream bisected the site was refuted. The west of Lot 9 was the highest point of the ridge which ran east of George Street as the 1887 contour map suggests. The map dated to the 1820s is clearly an incorrect 20th century reconstruction.

The Earliest European Phase (pre-1880)

The topsoil loam (Units 511 & 522) varied in thickness from 200mm. in the west to 500mm. in the east. Where these units had not been disturbed by later trenching for sewer lines and footings, the surface was found to be firm and compact with a slight brown discolouration. Artefacts recovered from these deposits ranged in date from the early 19th century to the early part of the present century. This suggests that Lot 9 functioned as an open yard for a considerable period and that part of the deposit related to occupation by the School of Arts Annex.
Two areas within Lot 9 were selected for detailed examination, the site of Enever's wheelwright shop in the north-east and the site of Chapman’s cooperage and possibly of Cripps’ bakehouse in the south-west.

In the north-east the yard surface (Unit 511) was overlain by an even deposit of charcoal and rich black sand (Units 508 & 510). The deposit was located within the area enclosed by the walls of Enever's shop and appears to have been the shop floor, the charcoal being derived from a forge or furnace. No evidence for the external shop walls or any internal divisions was observed. The position of the north and east walls was occupied by the massive stone footings of the School of Arts Annex while the position of the west wall was overlain by later sandstone flagging.

Excavation in the north-west corner was not extended to the south margin of the Enever site. The site was cut east to west by sandstone footings of the later School of Arts Annex. Although comparatively clear in section (Figure 34), the floor deposit had been badly disturbed by sewerage connections and excavation had revealed no artefact deposit attributable to Enever's occupation. The sewerage plan and visual inspection showed that the land south of the footings had also been disturbed. Thus any extension of this investigation could not be justified in terms of constraints imposed upon developers.

In the south-west corner of Lot 9 the site of a complex of buildings shown on the plan of 1864 (Figure 35) thought to be associated with Chapman’s cooperage and Cripps’ bakehouse was excavated. Foundation walls for the School of Arts Annex had reduced the pre-1880 deposits to a series of narrow strips. The yard surface (Unit 522) was overlain in this sector by a deposit of ash, charcoal, coke and decayed iron (Units 520 & 531)
Lot 9 Excavation Results

apparently derived from a forge or furnace (Figure 36). These deposits occupied an area both inside and outside the bounds of the structures shown on the 1864 plan. The only structural element that might be associated with these buildings was an irregular line of small sandstone boulders and bricks located between later footings (Units 525 & 526). This alignment was in the approximate position of the north wall of a long structure attached to a building fronting George Street thought to be part of Chapman's cooperage (Figure 35 & 36). Hence it may represent support for the timber frame of Chapman's rear building.

The School of Arts Annex (post-1880)

In c.1880 the whole of Lot 9 was cleared for the construction of an annex to the Sydney School of Arts. A small deposit of clay mixed with brick and sandstone rubble (Unit 532) located in the south-west corner of the Lot may be associated with demolition of Cripps' bakehouse, the only one of the pre-1880 structures that could have encroached upon the excavation area to be brick-built. The rear of Cripps' complex appears to have stood on or adjacent to the south-west corner of the site.

The north, east and west walls of the annex survived to just above ground level as a sandstone wall (Unit 543) within which were a number of internal divisions. The annex was divided into two main sections, one to the north, the other in the south, divided by an east-west corridor (Figure 38) represented by a pair of substantial footings Units 525 & 526. To the south was a large room described in the graphic record (Wilson Project Proposal Volume 3) as having been a museum, hall or lecture hall. Three sandstone footings (Units 527, 528 & 529) supported the floor. In the north-west corner was the laboratory, its eastern extent marked by a sandstone footing (Unit
Lot 9 Excavation Results

524). Within the laboratory two smaller east-west footings appear to have been floor supports. In the north-east corner another sandstone wall (Unit 546) formed the south wall of a flagged yard (Unit 534) to the west and, to the east, the lavatory block containing two main sewer lines (Units 539 & 540) and a number of secondary connections. That the flagstones were part of the School of Arts complex and unrelated to any earlier occupation was clear in that the northern edge of the flags were tied into the Annex wall.

Associated with the annex walls were deposits of sand and clay removed from or redeposited in the foundation trenches (Units 512, 513, 514 & 519). An extensive deposit of sand, crushed sandstone and mortar (Units 502, 521 & 532) seemed to have been formed during building construction.

The original toilet block, the site of which was marked by heavy sandstone blocks in the north-east sector (Figure 37), was remodelled during the early years of the present century. Brick walls (Units 536 & 537) were built at the north-west and south-west corners of the block. Possibly as part of this programme new sewerage connections (Units 533 & 538) were installed. Also relating to 20th century structural change was a concrete footing (Unit 530) in the south-west corner. Whether the footing represented additional floor support or an internal division of the hall could not be determined.

The only occupation deposit associated with the annex to survive its demolition was located in the north-west corner. It contained a considerable amount of laboratory apparatus consistent with the recorded function of this room.

The surface deposits (Units 516, 517 & 518) comprised demolition rubble and sand used to protect underlying deposits during the demolition of the eastern buildings.
Lot 9 Excavation Results

A matrix of the excavated units and phases of development forms Figure 38.
S SA
Feb. 1990

Section 1
West Section
2E/1-5.5
Lot 9 Excavation Results

FIGURE 35
Lots 9 & 18 in 1864
from SMC Archives Plan taken from Wilson Project Proposal 1989 Volume 3

GEORGE STREET

PITT STREET
Lot 9 Excavation Results

Figure 36 Lot 9 Quadrats 2K-2R 12-19 facing east.
The footings of the School of Arts Annex cut the excavated area into small strips.
The original yard surface (Unit 522) has been exposed in the east. The overlying deposit of ash & charcoal appears as the darker area in the foreground. Some of the sandstone & bricks possibly associated with Chapman's cooperage can be seen in the bottom left sector.

Figure 37 Lot 9 Quadrats 2A-2D 1-3 facing east.
Sandstone footings of the first Annex lavatory block. The east wall of the block (Unit 543) appears in the background. Scales in 250 & 100mm intervals.
Lot 9 Excavation Results

FIGURE 38
Plan of the Sydney School of Arts, 1879-1881
taken from Wilson Project Proposal 1989 Volume 3
Lot 9 Excavation Results

FIGURE 39

LOT 9 Phases of Development

c.1990

516=517=518 (demolition rubble)

(drain) 533

(footing) 530

515 (Laboratory occupation)

519 = 513 (fill)

(Annex walls) 524, 525, 526, 527, 528

529, 543, 544, 545, 546 = 534 (flagging)

521 = 502 (const. debris)

505

539

504

540 (sewer lines & trench fill)

532 = 507 (deml. rubble)

(Chapman's 531=520 cooperage)

508=510 (Enever's wheelwright's)

1830-----------------------___________________________

511=522 (yard surface & relict soil)

523 (basal clay)

park Plaza Excavation 1989-90
8. SPECIALIST REPORTS

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Specialty</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Wendy Thorp</td>
<td>Ceramics Analysis</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.2</td>
<td>Graham Wilson</td>
<td>Clay Pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Pauline Sholto-Douglas</td>
<td>Teeth</td>
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</tbody>
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CERAMICS ANALYSIS

SCHOOL OF ARTS SITE

PITT STREET, SYDNEY

A Report Prepared for Dr D. Bairstow

March 1990
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

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   2.1 Initiative for Investigation
   2.2 Parameters of the Investigation
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   3.2 Patterns
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4.0 Coarse Earthenware
   4.1 Sample Size
   4.2 Objectives of the Discussion
   4.3 Current State of Knowledge
   4.4 Archival Evidence
   4.5 Archaeological Evidence
   4.6 Conclusions
5.0 Bibliography
CERAMIC ANALYSIS: PITT STREET SCHOOL OF ARTS SITE

SECTION 1.0
SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Dr D. Bairstow, Director of the Pitt Street School of Arts excavation. The investigation is a limited discussion of a sample of two types of ceramic recovered from this investigation; base-marked or other identified ceramics and a distinctive coarse earthenware suspected to be of early, local manufacture.

The objectives of the work were, in the case of the base-marked material, to provide information with respect to manufacturer and/or pattern that could be used to provide broad or specific chronological parameters for the associated excavated layers. In the case of the coarse earthenwares, the objective was to provide comparative evidence as a means of establishing a potential archaeological horizon or marker on the Pitt Street site related to a specific period of ceramic use or production.

The base-marked material was discussed in groups according to the type of information that was contained within the mark; pattern name, manufacturer etc. A number were too fragmentary to provide any form of identification.

The coarse earthenwares were discussed as part of a wider archaeological assemblage; archival evidence was examined and comparative archaeological evidence. It was concluded that the material from Pitt Street is typical of its type, is likely to be of local manufacture, of a pre-1830s period and was of a utilitarian nature.
SECTION 2.0
INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT

2.1 Initiative for Investigation

This report has been commissioned by Dr D. Bairstow, the Director of the Pitt Street School of Arts excavation. It is one specialist report which is designed to provide information which might aid in the interpretation of the excavation and, ultimately, the development of the site.

2.2 Parameters of the Investigation

This investigation was concerned only with a sample of two types of ceramics from the Pitt Street site. The sample was selected by Dr Bairstow. It consisted of base-marked items and, secondly, a distinctive glazed or unglazed coarse earthenware.

2.3 Objectives

This discussion is intended to:

- provide identifications for the base-marked material, as far as possible, in terms of manufacturers and/or date of manufacture
- provide comparative evidence for the coarse earthenware in terms of sites which have produced like material
- provide, if possible, details of production of the coarse earthenware and broad chronological parameters.

2.4 Methodology

The identification of the base-marked material relied on standard texts and specialist literature. These are identified in the bibliography (Section 5.0). The discussion of the coarse earthenware has largely depended on the author's experience. Financial constraints precluded
detailed investigation of primary sources and examination of excavation catalogues. Limited research, only, has been possible within the parameters requested by Dr Bairstow.
SECTION 3.0
BASE MARKED MATERIAL

3.1 Sample Size

A list of sixty-six items was provided with the associated unit numbers and, where available, item ID code. Of these sixty-six examples, sixteen had been previously identified, eleven were too fragmentary for identification and sixteen could not be identified or any information supplied.

3.2 Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of the work were to provide specific attributions for manufacturers name or initials, or pattern types or other information which might be used to establish broad or specific chronological parameters for the associated archaeological units.

3.3 Methodology

A number of standard texts were used to identify manufacturers and patterns; these are listed in the bibliography. Where a positive identification could not be made, but several possibilities are available, these are presented.
3.4 Pattern Names

"FOUNTAIN:" - Unit 84/171, ID 8189

Probably "Fountain" a design produced by several manufacturers: Alexander Balfour and Co., Thomas Fell and Co. on dinnerwares (c. 1830 - 90), Robert May on plates and David Methven and Sons (first half of the nineteenth century to c. 1930) on teawares.

"STONEWARE/P W & B/ZOOLOGICAL" - Unit 123/106

James and Ralph Clews produced a "Zoological Gardens" series in c. 1834/5 and Job Meigh and Son (1805 - 34) produced a "Zoological Sketches" series. Neither form appears to suit the initials which cannot be identified.

"STAR" - Unit 123/132

No single design known that incorporates the single word. May relate to the Clarence Star series (see following).

"CLARENCE STAR/LB" - Units 123/133, 123/134, 123/147, 123/148, 123/188, 123/192.

A design by Zachariah Boyle (1823-50). An open pattern with leaves and stars. The printed mark includes the initials ZB (possibly the "Ls" noted in the sample are poorly formed Zs). The name of the individual pattern is usually a feature of the period 1823-8.

"WEED AND BERRY" - Unit 123/186

No design of this name can be traced.

"PALESTINE" - Unit 123/189

A design produced by a series of manufacturers:

- William Adams and Sons (1769 +) - romantic scenes with prominent tents, gazebos, minarets and figures
- J & M.P. Bell and Co. (1842- 1928) - romantic scenes with figures
- John Ridgway (1830 - 1855) - romantic scene in light blue with a river and classical buildings on the left bank.
- Ralph Stevenson (1832-1835) - dark blue chinoiserie style pattern

Taken into account with the evidence below, regarding the use of
"PALESTINE" - Unit 123/189
"granite ware", in conjunction with the pattern name it appears likely that an 1830 - 1850 date range would be appropriate.

"G P ANITE WARE/PALESTINE/SHECHEM" - Unit 123/207

"Palestine" refers to the above pattern although no specific mention of "Shechem" can be found. The "G P ANITE WARE" probably means "Granite Ware". Granite ware, or granite china, was a trade name frequently used in the period 1830 - 1880 as an alternative to ironstone china. It has been seen on blue printed wares by Brameld, Clementson, Ferrybridge and William Ridgway. It was also used by Thomas Hughes, C.J. Mason and Co., Pountney and Co, Ridgway and Morley and Swillington Bridge.

"CANADIAN" - Unit 123/210 and 123/240

No pattern or manufacturer of this name could be identified.
3.5 Manufacturers Names

"YAR:/G.BATTY AND CO." - Unit 18[C27]30, Item ID 908
No manufacturer of this name could be traced.

"15/ALCOCK/?" - Unit 20/52, Item ID 2841
There are several manufacturers of this name or incorporating it. None have been noted with the excise mark which appears in this example:

- John Alcock - printed marks 1853 - 61
- John and George Alcock - printed marks 1839 - 46
- John and Samuel Alcock - printed marks c. 1848 - 50
- Samuel Alcock & Co - 1828 - 59

"ALCO:" - Unit 20/53 Item ID 2842 is presumed to be of the same or one of the above firms.

"SEMI/OPAQUE/CHINA/:LSMORE & FORSTER" - Unit 53/43, Item ID 6015
Probably Elsmore and Forster (1853 - 71).

"HOLLOWAY'S/OINTMENT" - Unit 82/80, Item ID 51/46
Holloway manufactured various medicinal preparations throughout most of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. This example, a pot lid with a seated women and the address 533 Oxford Street and price 2/9, may be dated c. 1900 - 10.

"KEVIN" - Unit 83/69, Item ID 7602
No pattern or manufacturer of this name can be traced.

":FACTURED BY/:OLOMON/STREET/:DE:" - Unit 84/106, Item ID 8124
Cannot be identified.

"G.DUNN" - Unit 84/148, Item ID 8166
Could not be traced.
"BLACING BOTTLE/15/J.B.D." - Unit 107/64 "CK:NG BOTTLE/15/:B.D." - Unit 59/32 Item Id 4549

Most likely relates to J. Bourne of Denby one of the most prolific manufacturers of this form of ceramic in the nineteenth century. The excise mark 15 suggests that it must date pre-1834 (at which time the Excise Duty period finished). Askey also notes that any stoneware bottle impressed "EX" or "Blacking Bottle" must be ascribed to the period 1817 - 1834 to comply with the excise laws.

"J.MUNRO/G.McARTHUR" - Unit 123/59

Could not be identified.

"M.MURR:" - Unit 145/9

Could not be traced.
3.6 Initials

"JC" - Unit 17/40, Item ID 662.
Could not be identified.

"JOR." - Unit 17/41, Item ID 663
Could not be traced.

"V & B/S/967" - Unit 18[B27]30, Item ID 786
Most likely to represent Villeroy and Boch, German manufacturers from 1841 onwards.

"D" - Unit 18[C27]32, Item ID 910
Several manufacturers produced base marks incorporating the letter D;
- Thomas Dimmock and Co. - 1828 - 1859 included on several printed marks
- Swansea Pottery - 1783 and most of the nineteenth century including printed marks.

"W & N/LONDON" - Unit 18[C27]38, Item ID 916
Could not be identified.

"J.LL" - Unit 28/184, Item ID 32/37
Could not be identified.

"WS" - Unit 47/13, Item ID 5297
Could not be identified.

"PO" - Unit 52/6, Item ID 5342
Could not be identified.
3.7 Other Information

"SOSTRA:/LACKIN:/BOTT:" - Unit 66/284, Item ID 4155

Could not be positively identified but the impressed "Blacking Bottle" suggests a date of 1817 - 1834 at which time the excise duties required this impression.

"IRON STONE CHINA" - Unit 123/91

Hard earthenware patented by Mason in 1813. Soon copied by other potters.

"STAFFORDSHIRE:/PAUSE/WARRANT:" - Unit 123/104

Cannot provide any further information.

"DORSET:/ONE WARE" - Unit 123/296

Stoneware was another trade name for a body similar to stone china. Used by a variety of makers.

"SHIPS/Colonies/& Commerce/FOR Sydney New South Wales/James Simmons" - Unit 123/124

Cannot be identified.
3.8 Unidentifiable

The following marks were too fragmentary to afford identification although efforts were made to trace the most likely possibilities. The same symbols used by Dr Bairstow are incorporated here viz.

/change of line

/incomplete word

/ unreadable character

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<td>20/56</td>
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SECTION 4.0
COARSE EARTHENWARES

4.1 Sample Size

The sample was selected by Dr Bairstow. She has stated that these pieces are typical of the assemblage. Approximately 150 bags containing single or multiple pieces were presented for investigation.

4.2 General Description

Dr Bairstow has stated that a discussion of the various shapes is unnecessary because of the familiarity with the Irrawang material. This assumes a similar production range which, on the basis of the available evidence, may be a reasonable assumption. However, as the sample material is likely to relate to an earlier period of production than that of Irrawang a detailed discussion of the comparative shapes may be valuable. At this time, however, it is noted that the material represents, generally, large shapes such as dishes, pans, jars and jugs.

The body is coarse earthenware, occasionally poorly fired and generally thick walled although this sample includes a few finer pieces. It is produced on a wheel. It is often unglazed but many pieces are lead glazed in a variety of brown, red/brown, ochre, cream and buff, green and green/yellow colours. The most distinctive pieces incorporate a simple form of decoration, often bands or splatters of colour.

The sample includes a few pieces of decorated ware including two pieces of cream ground with green wavy lines and dots and, the most distinctive and fine, a cream ground with brown and green stripes. A few pieces show some form of rudimentary rouletting.

4.3 Objectives of Discussion

This discussion is not intended to be a detailed analysis of the ceramic type nor a comprehensive stratigraphic assessment. The material represents only a sample of the type found on the School of Arts site.
and this discussion is intended to place it in a broader context of sites with similar material. It also aims to provide broad chronological parameters for the period of manufacture and, therefore, for the associated units.

4.4 Current State of Knowledge

It is only in the last few years that this ceramic type has come to be associated as a marker for archaeological horizons on Australian sites. However, it is poorly understood and has been little examined. Higginbotham has attempted a limited discussion of the material using items from two sites, Parramatta and the Gateway site (Higginbotham, E. 1987). The only detailed discussion, to date, on the development of locally produced utilitarian wares has been W. Lawson’s "History of Industrial Pottery Production in NSW" (JRAHS 1971). Essentially the type remains poorly documented and little understood.

4.5 The Archival Evidence

Both Lawson and Higginbotham use the same sources to establish the presence of an early nineteenth century ceramic industry in NSW. The first documented case of pottery production in NSW occurred in 1790. This appears to have not been markedly successful. By 1802 glazing agents were being introduced into the country; similar agents had, at that time, not been discovered in the new colony.

By 1803 Samuel Skinner had established a successful pottery in Sydney. He advertised a range of wares for sale that included both utilitarian and table wares, for example slop basins and tea sets. A number of other potters established businesses in Sydney prior to 1820 with varying degrees of success.

In 1823 Bigge published his account of the colony and in it deemed the local ceramic industry, through want of its glazing agents, essentially worthless. However, in 1827, Cunningham stated that the local industry produced enough for the needs of the colony. He stated that the ware was glazed by either litharge (lead) or salt. Furthermore a variety of "common" wares were produced including milk dishes, large butter and cream jars with covers, large meat salting tubs, jugs, water and wine coolers. The description fits precisely the types of items represented at Pitt Street, as well as other sites.

By the 1830s New South Wales had an established ceramic industry both in Sydney and elsewhere, notably Irrawang in the Hunter Valley.

The documentary evidence suggests that an established local industry produced a ceramic group, prior to c. 1830, that was fairly abundant and of a utilitarian character. The archaeological evidence would seem to support this pattern.
4.6 The Archaeological Evidence

It is unclear and uncertain if sites excavated during the early 1980s produced ceramic material of the Pitt Street type. Catalogues of material from, for example, Hyde Park Barracks and the Royal Mint do not provide enough evidence of the type of glazed and unglazed ceramic to determine if similar material was present. The current cataloguing programme for these two sites will rectify the situation. However, sufficient quantities of the type have been excavated from other sites to provide evidence of a consistent pattern.

The excavations at both Old Sydney Gaol (Burritt, P. 1980) and Macquarie Place (Higginbotham, E. 1986) produced examples of this type of ware in pre-1850 contexts.

Significant pieces have been excavated at Parramatta on the sites of convict huts that date to the period c. 1790 to c. 1815 - 1823 (Higginbotham, E. 1987) and the Gateway site, the latter with a similar date range (Higginbotham, E. 1987). Similar items have also been located in the excavation of a brick barrel drain at Parramatta, provisionally dated to pre-1830 (Higginbotham, 1981).

The Lilyvale Hotel site, in the Rocks, produced quantities of the material all in pre-1850 and most in pre-1830 contexts, for example below the foundations of structures built in c. 1829/30. The First Government House site also produced large quantities of the material representing a diversity of shapes and types from the out-buildings. These all pre-dated 1845, the time of the demolition of the house and its out-buildings. Recent excavations in Harrington Street have produced some material from, what appears to be, the remnants of a pre-1810 house (Thorp, W).

The archaeological evidence does indicate a consistent ceramic type of a utilitarian nature occurring in a variety of pre-1850 and, generally, pre-1830 contexts. It is significant that this material has not been located in any major and well dated artefact assemblage of the mid to later nineteenth century. For example, neither the dump excavated on the State Library site in Macquarie street (well dated to the middle nineteenth century) (Thorp, W. 1984) nor the dump from the mid to later nineteenth century excavated at First Government House (Thorp, W. 1988) produced any pieces of this earthenware. The mid and later nineteenth century assemblages at Lilyvale, also, did not produce this material.

It should also be compared to the material produced in the 1830s from the Irrawang pottery in the Hunter Valley. The latter is considerably more sophisticated in technique, shape and decoration than the material under discussion.

This ceramic type is the same material in shape, composition and decoration which occurs at Pitt Street.
4.7 Conclusions

It may be concluded, on the basis of the archival and archaeological evidence, that the material from the Pitt Street School of Arts site:

- is likely to be of local manufacture
- is likely to be of the pre-1850s and probably pre-1830s period
- is likely to represent utilitarian wares
SECTION 5.0
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MSS Lilyvale Hotel site and Harrington Street excavations.
CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

The following attributions and dates can be made for the clay pipes recovered from 271-3 Pitt Street. The items are grouped according to manufacturer or other identification and identified by their respective artefact bag number and database identification number.

William Cluer, George Street, Sydney.
c.1802-1846

Plain bowl with relief initials on spur: LHS-"W", RHS-"C"

45[J7]16 5254
45[J7]17 5255
45[J7]18 5256
72/26 6975 (2)
77/237 7411
77/242 7416
106/126 9429
106/127 9430
106/128 9431

Joseph Elliott, Market Wharf, Sydney.
c.1828-1839

Stems with relief script: LHS - "ELLIOTT MAKER"
RHS - "MARKET WHARF"

13[L9]22 5608
13[L9]24 5610
13[L9]25 5611
20/3 2792
28/198 3251
66/310 4181
66/311 4182
Clay Pipes

(Joseph Elliott continued)

66/314  4185
66/315  4186
68[B22]1  6421
72/23  6972
83/133  7666
100/32  8980
106/123  9426
106/125  9428
136/110  10755
136/115  10760

Samuel Elliott, Clarence Street, Sydney.
c.1828-1839

Stems with relief script: LHS - "ELLIOTT MAKER"
RHS - "CLARENCE STREET"
Clay Pipes

(Samuel Elliott continued)

8/63         2567
14/89        6164
68/312       4183
70/142       6852
72/24        6973
81/149       8588
83/131       7664
83/132       7665
102[C26]36   9146
106/124      9427
136/111      10756

Stems with relief script: LHS - "REFORM"
RHS - "REFORM"

136/107      10752

Stem fragments attributable to either Samuel or Joseph Elliott.
c.1828-1839

13[L9]21     5607
13[L9]23     5609
66/316       4187
82/94        5160
83/130       7663

Jonathan Leak, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.  
1819-1839

Stems with relief script: LHS- "LEAK"   RHS- "SYDNEY"

69/45        6619
107/71        9550
Clay Pipes

Duncan McDougall, Glasgow.
1846-1967

Stems with incuse script: LHS - "McDOUGAL"  
RHS - "GLASGOW"

| 53/96 | 6068 |
| 84/181 | 8199 |
| 84/182 | 8200 |

T. Milo, London
Date unknown

Curved stem with incuse script en cartouche
LHS - "T.MILO"  
RHS - "STRAND"

| 84/184 | 8202 |

William Murray, Glasgow
1830-1861

Bowl with relief decoration:
LHS - steam locomotive  
RHS - steam boat

| 84/185 | 8203 |

M.P.P.
An unidentified maker whose products have been found in Australian contexts dating to the period between c.1820 and c.1840.
Clay Pipes

Stems with relief script: LHS - "M.P.P."  RHS - "MAKER"

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>100/33</td>
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<tr>
<td>136/106</td>
<td>10751</td>
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<tr>
<td>136/108</td>
<td>10753</td>
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<tr>
<td>136/114</td>
<td>10759</td>
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</table>

Plain bowls with relief initials on spur:
LHS - "M"  RHS - "P"

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>45[J7]116</td>
<td>5254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77/238</td>
<td>7412</td>
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<tr>
<td>77/241</td>
<td>7415</td>
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<td>81/151</td>
<td>8590</td>
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<td>70/144</td>
<td>6854</td>
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<tr>
<td>81/152</td>
<td>8691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106/129</td>
<td>9432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thomas Saywell, tobacconist, Sydney.
1865-1905

Curved stem with incuse script en cartouche
LHS - "SAWELL"  RHS - "SYDNEY"

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84/183</td>
<td>8201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Sawell" on the above appears to be a misspelling of Saywell.
Clay Pipes

Thomas White, Edinburgh.
1823-1882

Stems with relief script: LHS - "T.W. & Co" RHS - "EDINR"

3[L21]53 113
95[H32]35 8778
123/76 10104

Stems with relief script: LHS - "T.WHITE"

8/62 2566
66/313 4184

Unattributed marked stems.

Stem with incuse script around stem: "CLON/LILLE/DEPOSE"

4[B22]23 159

Stem with incuse script: LHS - "MODS:" RHS - "BU:"

62[B27]36 6314,

Stem with incuse script: LHS - "LO:" 66/309 4180

Stem with relief script: LHS - "ETTE:" 74/141 6851

45[J7]15 5253

Stem with incuse script: LHS - "MEL:" RHS - "E:" 136/112 10757

Stem with relief script: LHS - "IP:" 95[H32]36 8779

Stem with relief script: LHS - "S.E:" 136/109 10754
Clay Pipes

Unattributed bowls with relief decoration.

Male head, thin moustaches, very worn mould. 
c.1810-c.1845

20/1 2790

Male head, upturned moustaches, staring eyes, festoon below rim.
c.1810-c.1845

45[J7]46 5284
66/320 4191

Stag’s head issuing from coronet, LHS only.

84[H31]16 7792

Grapes and vine.
c.1830-c.1870

84[J32]24 7961

Graham Wilson
March, 1990.
Introduction.

Although, with the exception of sheep and goat, for the identification of species tooth position and relative degree of attrition are simply a matter of practice, assigning actual age at death remains a problem for the zooarchaeologist despite the wealth of published research into this subject. This is because early records of eruption data are unreliable and post-medieval improvements in breeding and nutrition led to considerable variation in the rate of growth and maturation.

Having no knowledge of the origin or breeds of the stock from this site, the relative age can be assessed but not the actual age at death except within fairly broad parameters. Complete skeletons are rarely found in the archaeological record so that it cannot be assumed that bones and teeth found in the same context are from the same individual. The teeth may indicate an immature animal and the bones a mature one. Availability and texture of the fodder consumed have an effect on tooth attrition, animals grazing on gritty pasture will wear down their teeth at a faster rate than those on a rich loam soil.

Regardless of the age in months at which teeth erupt and come into wear, they do erupt in an established sequence and are worn down in a generally consistent manner. When examining loose teeth it is therefore possible to estimate the state of eruption of the jaw by the degree of attrition except in the case of loose first and second molars which are undifferentiated. Once all the teeth
Teeth

are in wear the jaw can be assigned to an age category by the degree of wear on the cusps of the latest erupting teeth.

Differentiation between sheep and goats cannot be made on teeth alone though in Australian conditions the species identified as sheep/goat is more likely to be sheep and this is supported by the total absence of goat horns.

The Data

A total of seventeen mandibles, two maxillae and 178 loose teeth was examined. The species represented are as follows:

Cattle: five mandibles and 36 loose teeth.
        one maxilla and 36 loose teeth.

Sheep/goat: eleven mandibles (including two pairs) and 56 loose teeth.
           one maxilla and 38 loose teeth.

Pig: one mandible and 8 loose teeth.
     four maxillary loose teeth.

These remains were distributed as follows:

Cattle from 22 units.
Sheep/goat from 28 units.
Pig from nine units.

Although presented with such a comparatively large number of loose teeth which can only be classified into fairly broad age categories, it is still possible to assign most of the teeth to age groups (see Table 1)

Table 2 presents the number of individuals classified by context (Unit + Bag number) including all the loose teeth that could be classified and counting maxillae and mandibles separately. The numbers in brackets are the minimum number of individuals calculated from mandibles, maxillae, loose third molars and deciduous fourth molars.
Teeth

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Tooth eruption and wear</th>
<th>Approximate age in months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Neonate</td>
<td>deciduous only</td>
<td>Cattle: 0-4, Sheep: 0-2, Pig: 0-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Weanling</td>
<td>P1 &amp; M1 erupted</td>
<td>Cattle: 5-12, Sheep: 2-10, Pig: 4-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Juvenile</td>
<td>M2 &amp; C erupted</td>
<td>Cattle: 12-24, Sheep: 10-20, Pig: 8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sub-adult</td>
<td>M3 erupted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P2,3 erupted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P4 variable</td>
<td>Cattle: 24-36, Sheep: 18-24, Pig: 12-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Young adult</td>
<td>P4 in wear</td>
<td>Cattle: 36-84, Sheep: 24-36, Pig: 18-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Adult</td>
<td>M3 erupted, not in full wear</td>
<td>Cattle: 84-120, Sheep: 36-60, Pig: 24-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Old adult</td>
<td>M3 in full wear Dentine fully exposed</td>
<td>Cattle: over 10 years, Sheep: over 5 years, Pig: over 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The AGE CLASS has been adapted from Armitage 1982, “Suggested age ranges for age classes as described for post-medieval cattle horn cores.” The horn core appears as a bud in the neonate and continues to grow and alter in appearance throughout the life of the animal. Similarly teeth also grow and alter throughout life both in crown height and root depth. Once a bone has fully fused it can only be assigned to a postfusion age range.

The eruption sequences are taken from Sisson & Grossman 1975. The earlier age is the approximate age of eruption and the range is taken up to the eruption of the next tooth to erupt.

According to Degerbol 1970 the third cusp of lower third molar comes into wear at about five years.

Most archaeozoological studies have been carried out on mandibular teeth. There are some variations in the maxillary eruption dates.

Improved breeding has produced a faster growing, earlier maturing animal with regard to epiphyseal fusion so that dental age and skeletal age are more closely allied. In other words, the late-fusing epiphyses are fused at approximately the same time as dental maturity is reached. In unimproved animals dental maturity is achieved before skeletal maturity.

Pig teeth erupt in a different sequence to those of ruminants and as well pigs have a greater number of teeth. A permanent first premolar erupts at approximately five months. The permanent fourth premolar erupts before the third molar and the permanent canine replaces the deciduous canine at about nine months.

In cattle and sheep in particular, the permanent fourth premolar may be found to have delayed eruption due to crowding by the teeth on either side.

The age ranges describes as in Table 1 indicate the least age that the animal had attained before death. Certainly the third molars do not indicate aged animals unless the eruption dates for these teeth are much later than those suggested, i.e., very late maturing animals. Many of the
Teeth

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dated contexts</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep/Goat</th>
<th>Pig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before c.1820</td>
<td>22(10)</td>
<td>16(13)</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-1840</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1830</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1840</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828-1840</td>
<td>20(11)</td>
<td>19(7)</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1854</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.1840</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6(3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1840</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1880</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First and second molars are well worn with closed roots but because they are not in the jaw the other indicator of age, alveolar recession, is not assessable. Subject to these cautionary words, however, it is possible to calculate the age ranges of domestic animals slaughtered for food at various periods thus revealing possible trends in taste (see Table 3).

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dated context</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before c.1820</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>3 6 8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td>1 3 8 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-1840</td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1830</td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1840</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828-1840</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>4 7 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td>7 7 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1864</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>After 1840</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/g</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1880</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teeth

The comparatively large number of loose teeth could indicate either residuality or poor bone preservation. Further study of the bones may solve this problem.

The archival information on which the above is based is appended.

Pauline Sholto-Douglas MCSP, MAPA
ex Winchester Archaeological Research Unit.
April, 1990.

References.
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Sheppard, P.A. The animal bones in Winchester Studies Vol.8, in press.
# Teeth

Stratigraphic Units sampled.

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<td>1820-1840</td>
<td>Unit 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Before 1830</td>
<td>Units 95, 101 &amp; probably 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1840</td>
<td>Units 72, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828-1840</td>
<td>Units 66, 68, 106, 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1864</td>
<td>Unit 84 and probably 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.1840</td>
<td>Units 82, 83, 103, 119, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1840</td>
<td>Unit 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-80</td>
<td>Unit 172</td>
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</table>
## Teeth

### Units by Provenance

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Bag</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Teeth</th>
<th>Mandible</th>
<th>M3</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
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<td>Lower</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 84</td>
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*Park Plaza Excavation 1989-90*
### Teeth

#### 2. Sheep/Goat

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**Park Plaza Excavation 1989-90**
### Teeth

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### 3. Pig

| 45      | 31       | 1 female canine | 1 |
| 66      | 398      | 1 canine        | 2 |
| 77      | 321      | 1R              | 1 |
| 106     | 173      | 1L              | 1 |
| 115     | 169      | 1m              | 1 |
| 107     | 121      | 1 male canine   | 1 |
| 125     | 91       | 1 male canine   | 1 |
| 136     | 23       |                 | 1 |
9. THE EXCAVATION

9.1 Methodological Constraints.

While every possible assistance was provided by the site developers, Kumagai (NSW) Pty. Limited and Multiplex Constructions Pty. Limited, there remained two basic constraints.

The first was site access which was from the west. This meant that to allow for mechanical assistance the site had to be excavated from east to west but with provision for central access to permit bulk removal as required.

The second constraint was that access to the archaeological site was through a building construction site. By Builders' Labourers Federation rules, vehicular access to the archaeological site could occur only when the construction site was operating. The construction site was unmanned from 22 December until 8 January. This meant that mechanical assistance was not available during the last two weeks of excavation and decisions as to the need for such assistance during these weeks had to be made in advance of excavation requirements.

9.2 General.

The methodological approach was a combination of sample and open area excavation. The size of the sample depended on the established ability of the deposit to yield information of value. Once the sample was considered sufficient, the rest of the unit was removed in bulk either by hand or mechanically.

Mechanical assistance started with a bob-cat, traditionally considered to be the lightest and therefore
The Excavation

least damaging earth-moving equipment. However, sand introduced to protect structural features during demolition coupled with the softness of the overburden due to unprecedented rain during the first half of 1989 meant that the bob-cat proved either incapable of operating or capable only with considerable surface damage. A mini-excavator was then called in. Whilst it operated on caterpillar treads, they were only 20mm. deep. Furthermore, the machine was capable of building its own road in protecting structural features in its path, of performing all the functions of a back-hoe and of removing its road as it left the site while, being light with a small bucket, it could operate between structural remains and, in the hands of an expert, was sensitive to any unforeseen structural features which lay across its path and to changes in the archaeological matrix.

9.3 Area 1 (Lot 18)

Whilst all buildings on the site had been demolished, their foundations or footings remained as indicators of disparate use in the most recent occupation stage. For the purpose of investigating the upper (most recent) stratigraphic units, these zones were identified alphabetically (Figure 40), an identification which was partially abandoned as the historic formation of the site was revealed.

In each occupation zone a sample quadrat (1x1 metre) was excavated by hand. Each stratigraphic unit was weighed, analysed as to its gross inclusions and its artefact contents examined and qualified. If this indicated sterile or modern fill, the stratigraphic unit was shovel tested at random across the zone to establish its overall depth and allow mechanical removal without disturbance to any deposit beneath. If the sample proved more complex the zone was further sampled before bulk removal or, if
FIGURE 40
Lot 18, Plan of quadrats & excavation zones.
The Excavation

necessary, reserved for total excavation by hand. It was anticipated that in general terms archaeological sensitivity would increase with depth, that larger and larger samples would be required until a series of disparate units would be revealed for which the only appropriate treatment would be by hand trowel. This proved to be the case. Zone H, the site of an earth closet by 1830 and later of a water closet (see Figures 13 & 27) was considered from the outset to be a discrete area requiring total excavation by hand. Details of all stratigraphic units and their treatment are set out in Appendix 2.

9.3.1 Zone A.

This zone, the south-east sector of Lot 18, was defined by 1880 (marked "3" on Figure 26) and in part corresponds with the south section of Wyatt's 1840 structure (Figure 25). Its most recent use was as a banking chamber comprising a concrete floor and partition walls. All original dividing walls had been demolished. The zone was covered with grey sand (Unit 1) which the sample established as being the foundation for the concrete floor. The unit was removed mechanically.

Immediately below at the east (Pitt Street) end was brick and concrete rubble (Unit 34) containing both structural evidence of the 1920-30s shop front in the form of footings for the walls leading to the shop door (Units 259 & 260, Figure 21) and evidence of its decoration (green high-gloss ceramic wall tiles, thick black glass, black and white ceramic floor tiles) as well as later debris (green terrazzo door step, red terrazzo kick board and white octagonal floor tiles). This unit overlay a deposit of rubble associated with the demolition of late nineteenth and early twentieth century internal additions to Wyatt's 1840 structure (Unit 9).
The Excavation

Beneath this and across the rest of the zone was a compacted sand, clay and rubble horizon identified initially as Units 14 and 41 which contained occupation material associated both with Wyatt's structure and dating from the 1840s to the 1950s and with Hill's house (1820s - 1840s). The units were subdivided as discrete occupation areas became apparent.

The removal of Units 14 and 41 exposed the footings of the south, north and west walls of the 1840s Wyatt building (Units 196, 197 & 217) and robber trenches representing internal division walls (Units 155, 219 & 220). Also exposed were the remains of the original Hill residence and its pre-1830 extension. A single post hole (Unit 170) may relate to the rear wall of the original cottage. The pre-1830 extension was represented by a brick footing (Unit 203) and a series of post holes (Units 175, 176 & 221) which appeared to have acted as supports for the floor of the southernmost room. Two rooms in the extension could be identified within Zone A.

Associated with the structural remains was a series of grey clay-loam deposits resulting from the occupation of this area in the period between first European settlement and the early 1840s. Unit 125 comprising occupation material was located west of the extension and therefore was outside the house at the time of deposit. Unit 124, found inside the north room of the extension, and Unit 100 in the south room contained material from the occupation of those rooms and from occupation of the house before the extension was built. Unit 126 related to the occupation of the original cottage and its front yard.

No structural remains of the front wall of the Hill cottage survived.
The Excavation

The matrix of Units 100, 125 and 126 consisted of grey clay-loam derived from the original topsoil but containing also dust and organic material accumulated over several decades.

The basal deposit in Zone A (as elsewhere) was clay which graded with depth from light grey to yellow.

9.3.2 Zone B

This was the site of the right-of-way shown in Certificate of Title Volume 1405 Folio 129 (Figure 29). The right-of-way had been used for service lines. PVC drainage pipe and a grease trap (fractured and causing spill) were visible on the surface. Hence the zone was excavated mechanically without sampling. It proved to have been totally disturbed by a series of trenches containing material as recent as electricity cables in plastic conduit or, with depth, G.I water pipes and a series of superimposed salt-glazed stoneware sewerage and drainage pipes which extended well into the subsurface clay obliterating any interpretable occupation deposit. Although mechanical excavation was halted to allow for additional hand sampling, the samples proved of little archaeological value. The rubble matrix (Unit 15) extended to the basal clay (Unit 38) and the disturbance it represented had destroyed any occupation deposits such as had survived in Zone A.

9.3.3 Zone C

This, the north-east sector of Lot 18, was also defined in Certificate of Title Volume 1405 Folio 129 (Figure 29) and corresponded, apart from its southern extent, with Matthews Fancy Repository shown on the 1880 plan (Figure 26). It embraced also the site of the north, single-storied wing of Wyatt's 1840 building and his and the earlier carriageway (Figures 3 & 25).
The surface material proved to be virtually sterile furnace waste (Unit 2) poured as foundation for the concrete floor of 271 Pitt Street, a deposit which, to the north lay above equally sterile pressed brick rubble (Unit 11). Both deposits were removed mechanically after minimal sampling and testing for depth.

Unit 2 extended down into a service trench (Unit 222) which bisected the zone east to west. The trench had at least three phases of use, each being represented by disturbance of the original trench fill. Near the surface were modern electricity cables and beneath them G.I. water pipe. At a depth of 1.3 metres lay the original salt-glazed stoneware sewerage pipes which led from the rear of the site.

On the south side of this trench were the massive sandstone footings of the west wall of Wyatt's north wing (Figure 21, Unit 216). The footings ended abruptly at the edge of the service trench. Although the 1864 plan (Figure 25) locates Wyatt's north wall a metre south of the trench it was clear that the trench marked the robbed out site of that wall.

At the east end of the zone poured concrete (Unit 32) marked the entrance to 271 Pitt Street. The concrete had been poured on and between sandstone blocks, the foundation of the former entrance to Matthews' shop, and also the remains of Wyatt's robbed north wall.

The north and west limits of Zone C were formed by the sandstone footing (Units 199 & 200) of the building occupied by Matthews' Fancy Repository which replaced Wyatt's single-storied wing between 1864 and 1874.

Pre-Wyatt occupation deposits (Units 13 & 45), equating with those in Zone A, were located both within the original house site and to its north and east.
The structural remains associated with these deposits comprised two post holes (Units 185 & 262) which formed part of the north wall of Hill's house and Unit 266, an alignment of laterite fragments bonded with red clay. This feature lay approximately 7.5 metres west of the modern Pitt Street building alignment, that is, in the position of Hill's front wall.

In the north-east corner of the site a brick well (Unit 181) was exposed. This had an internal diameter of 0.75 metres and had been filled with rubble in a sandy loam matrix (Unit 89).

The basal material in Zone C consisted of buff-coloured clay (Unit 38).

9.3.4 Zone D.

This was a discrete area immediately west of Zone C defined by the remains of pressed brick footings both east and west commensurate with the open area to the rear of 271 Pitt Street as defined in the 1881 plan (Figure 27) which, by 1923, had been incorporated into a brick building (Figure 29). The surface deposit comprised small rubble in an introduced clay matrix (Unit 30), similar in appearance to surface deposits to the west but occurring 250mm. lower than elsewhere and containing early nineteenth century artefacts mixed with late twentieth century plastic and concrete. This deposit was removed partially by hand and then cleared to its base mechanically. During manual excavation the eastern return of a brick wall (Unit 65, see also Zone E) was exposed. This formed the north wall of the pre-1830 extension to Hill's cottage. Associated with this wall was a grey clay-loam deposit (Unit 81) which represented both an internal and immediately external occupation deposit. The deposit was excavated by hand until it became sterile. Cut into Unit 81 near the northern boundary of the site was a square post hole (Unit 120).
The Excavation

9.3.5 Zone E

The area comprised the rest of the brick structure (Unit 201) shown on the 1923 Certificate of Title (Figure 29) after deduction of Zone D.

As in the other occupation zones, sample excavation began with a single square metre. The surface was covered with sand and rubble 100mm. deep (Unit 3) below which lay mottled yellow clay (Unit 12) which, near the surface, contained artefacts of limited diagnostic ability. Beneath this was a second deposit of mottled clay, dark grey to tan-brown (Unit 20) which proved to be artefact rich. The test sample was taken to the base of this unit after which the upper two units were stripped mechanically. Thereafter this zone was excavated entirely by hand.

Unit 20 overlaid a compact and level deposit of brick rubble, mortar and sand the result of the demolition of the pre-1830 brick extension to Hill's cottage and other brick structures behind the house (Unit 28). Beneath was laterite clay (Unit 72) which contained a rough alignment of unbonded bricks (Unit 75). This feature appeared to have been part of a path leading from the back-yard to Pitt Street around the north side of Hill's house.

Beneath Unit 72 Zone E was covered by grey clay-loam (Unit 66), apparently a yard surface. This both abutted and had been cut into by a brick wall (Unit 65, the equivalent to Unit 203 in Zone A). The north-west corner of this structure overlay a post hole (Unit 117) which may have formed part of this structure or part of an earlier structure.

Below Unit 66 was a second yard deposit (Unit 77) which had in part been brick paved (Unit 79). The paving had also been cut through for the construction of the brick
The Excavation

wall (Unit 65). Visible on the surface of Unit 77 were several post holes (Units 85, 93, 93 & 225). A robber trench (Unit 91) which had apparently contained a brick wall had been cut into the surface of Unit 77. It ran north to south across Zone E and extended further south into Zone K.

The basal clay in Zone E (Unit 88) equated with Unit 38 in Zones A, B and C.

9.3.6 ZONE F.

This zone embraced the site of the galvanised iron building shown on the 1923 Certificate of Title (Figure 29) and a small area to the south where a brick pavement (Unit 31) had been laid apparently as a path to the structure. The path was separated from the deposits within the site of the structure by a ditch. Hence the relationship between the two could not be determined.

Inside the structural site, surface deposits were mounded between the surrounding footings. The surface material comprised grey sand (Unit 5) beneath which was sand with clay nodules (Unit 8) which extended into a pipe trench running east to west in the south sector of the sampled quadrat. A second pipe trench (Unit 22) bisected the sample quadrat from north-east to south-west. Both had been cut into packed clay (Unit 23) similar in appearance to Units 12 and 30 but with less artefact content than Unit 12.

The pipe trench fill was partially removed by hand to reveal the organisation of sewer and storm water lines which were set in brown clay (Unit 20) about 400 mm deep. This deposit, the pipes and the remaining trench fill were then removed mechanically.

The underlying deposit (Unit 83) consisted of clay and ash. Beneath this was Unit 103, the equivalent of the
The Excavation

demolition deposit (Unit 28) in Zone E, and this in turn gave way to a yard deposit (Unit 106) which equated with Unit 66 in Zone E. Beneath this a series of post holes (Units 148, 149 & 150) and linear depressions (Units 152, 153 & 227) had been cut into a second yard deposit (Unit 115), the equivalent of Unit 77 in Zone E.

Also present in Unit 115 were the remains of the stump of a hard wood tree (Unit 135).

The basal clay (Unit 134) equated with Units 38 and 88 in Zones A, B, C and E.

9.3.7 ZONE G

This was the occupation zone lying west of the main Wyatt building as shown in the map of 1864 (Figure 25) and is defined also in the 1880 and 1881 plans (Figures 26 & 27) though it is to be noted that the shape of the building recorded as having stood on this site varies between those dates.

The surface deposit (Unit 4) was again 100mm. of sand though of a different colour to the sand found elsewhere. This gave way to an even shallower deposit of sandy mortar containing architectural debris (Unit 10).

Clearance of the surface deposits indicated that Zone G was intersected by a series of brick and sandstone footings built at different phases during the site’s occupation.

The northern limit of Zone G was formed by the footing (Unit 205) of a late extension to the rear of Wyatt’s 1840s building. This cut through two rubble deposits (Units 68 & 69) and a deposit of clay (Unit 70) which seemed to be the same as Unit 20 in Zone E.
Further south a second east-west wall (Unit 210) formed the north wall of the small structure attached to the Wyatt building as shown in the map of 1864 (Figure 25). This was cut by a deposit of grey-brown sandy clay (Units 107 & 113). Beneath this compressed clay (Units 136 & 139) having the appearance of an earth floor was located in association with sandstone footings (Units 256 & 259). This group of deposits appeared to represent a structure, possibly a kitchen, which functioned between 1830 and 1840. The clay matrix seemed to have been derived from material similar to Unit 77 in Zone E and 115 in Zone F but no direct equivalent of these Units was present in Zone G.

The basal clay (Unit 182) equated with Units 38, 88 and 134 in Zones A, B, C, E and F.

9.3.8 ZONE H

This was the site of the earth closet built by 1830 (Figure 13) which was converted to a water closet by 1880 (Figures 26 & 27) and probably earlier since the sewer was available for connection by 1857 (W.V. Aird, The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney, Sydney, 1961, 128-30 and plan between 134-135). The footings of the north wall had been covered with sand to protect them during demolition of the eastern buildings at which time this section of the site had been used for access. The north and south walls had been demolished to below ground level. This, coupled with the minor differences between the historic plans meant that it was not possible to determine the exact site of the closet from surface inspection. The upper stratigraphic units (Units 6 and 16), therefore, embrace the site of the closet and the south-east corner of the 1860s building to the west. Beneath these were a series of discrete units associated with the renewal of plumbing at various times.
Careful clearance of the cesspit site by hand revealed two phases of construction. The sandstone walls represented by Unit 228 appear to have formed the cesspit before 1830. During construction of the Wyatt building the original cesspit was reduced in size, new walls (Units 208, 209 & 210) being built inside the former structure.

Excavation was carried down to the basal clay (Unit 114).

9.3.9. ZONE J

This was the site of the c.1860 store shown on the map of 1864 (Figure 25). The zone was littered with architectural debris (not included as a stratigraphic unit), the result of recent demolition, which was left in situ until a meaningful occupation horizon could be determined by sample.

Two quadrats were chosen for the initial tests, one north the other south of the "line of fence" shown on the 1923 Certificate of Title (Figure 29). Because of the distance between the samples different Unit numbers were assigned (Units 2, 21 & 27 for the surface material, Units 19 & 24 for the deposit immediately beneath) though further excavation established them to be the same.

Clearance of this material exposed the walls of the c.1860 building (designates as Units 211 & 212 - east wall, 215 - south wall, 214 - west wall & 213 - north wall). Within the confines of the walls was a loam and rubble occupation deposit (Units 84 & 157) associated with the building but which seemed to incorporate also material predating its construction.

Beneath this were the remains of a structure represented by two sections of bluestone cobbles (Units 244 & 245) and a timber post (Unit 246) set in clay (Unit 95).
Beneath this in the north sector of the Zone was an extensive area of redeposited basal clay (Unit 111).

Partial removal of the clay revealed, in the centre of the Zone, a timber floored pit (Units 183 & 249) cut into the basal clay (Unit 97) to a depth of 900mm. below the level of the cobblestones.

9.3.10 ZONE K

This was not an occupation area (it proved to contains several) but the land between Zones D - F on the north and G - H on the south. The area had been retained as an access route for the mini-excavator until its services were no longer required to the east, north or south. Thereafter the surface, which had become compacted, was loosened mechanically and the area was scraped back by hand to determine the extent of partially visible structural features.

In the west of Zone K was a pressed brick and concrete footing (Unit 204). North of this the deposit had been disturbed by construction of the main sewer line (Unit 238) so clearance of that section ceased at the top of Unit 83, a mixed sandy loam known from Zone F. To the east the deposits were removed mechanically to expose Unit 81, the deepest of the loam deposits and the equivalent of Unit 77 in Zone E. This was cleaned back by hand to reveal two robber trenches. The east trench (Unit 180) was associated with the rear wall of the pre-1830 extension to Hill's cottage. The west trench (Unit 91) was a continuation of the robber trench located in Zone E.

The basal clay in this zone was exposed by a test sample in Quadrats H-J 20-21.
9.4 AREA 2

This, the eastern half of Lot 9, was the site of the 1881 annex to the Sydney School of Arts. The whole area had been covered with a deposit of sand up to 300mm. deep laid over plastic to protect structural features during demolition of the eastern buildings. This was removed mechanically.

The area could be divided according to post-1880 use as shown in plans of that period and later (see Figure 38) and was so divided by heavy sandstone footings extending east to west.

The north sector comprised a lavatory block in the east, a central yard and, to the west, laboratories.

The lavatories coincided with the apparent site of Enever's wheelwright shop (Figure 35). The depth of the sewerage connections and the extent of disturbance above them having been established by excavation in Lot 18, this section of the site was excavated mechanically and only cleaned off by hand. Excavation established that the lavatories shown in the 1879-81 plan (Figure 38) had been extended south, that a series of water and drainage pipes and their accompanying trenches bisected the site to connect with the laboratories and that the whole area had been disturbed to a depth of 500mm. (Figure 34). The search for ephemeral remains of a structure recorded as having been timber framed was abandoned.

A section of sandstone flagging lay immediately west of the lavatories. Although this was the site of the annex yard as depicted in the plan of 1879-81, the Archaeological Advisory Panel subcommittee determined that the flagging appeared to correlate with the documented site of the City Cooperage. The feature, therefore, was investigated and recorded in detail
The Excavation

(Figure 46). The flagstones tied into the annex footings and clearly represented the paved surface of the former yard.

The heritage importance of the School of Arts annex lies in the fact that it marks the beginning of formal technical education in New South Wales. The best available area in which to obtain archaeological evidence of this was the laboratory site. The introduced sand having been stripped from the northern half of the laboratory site, the deposit revealed (Unit 516) was taken down by hand. Artefacts were recovered, but they revealed no more than that the site had been used as a laboratory well into the 20th century, a fact already well documented.

The central section of Lot 9 was not investigated, there being no historical evidence of any building there before 1880. The plan of 1864 (Figure 35), however, indicated structures which intruded into the south-west corner. Confirmation of their location was allegedly to be found in a pre-1880 photograph reproduced in Susanne Mourot, This was Sydney, Sydney, 1969, 60-61 (Figure 4). After removal of the introduced sand, this sector was tested mechanically along its northern edge to establish the depth of the occupation horizon and thereafter excavated by hand.

Six north-south sandstone walls (Units 525, 526, 527, 528 & 529) and a cross wall (Unit 524) together with their foundation trenches, all associated with the construction of the School of Arts annex, had reduced the pre-1880 deposits to a series of 1.5 metre wide strips. The deposits comprised large but shallow patches of forge or foundry waste (Unit 520), ash (Unit 531) and rubble in a matrix of brown clay (Unit 532) below which were remnants of the original topsoil (Unit 522).
The Excavation

No structural features pre-dating the School of Arts annex were exposed and no occupation deposit had survived.

9.5 AREAS 1 AND 2
At the end of the excavation scale plans of both areas and sections where required were made and a final photographic record taken (Figures 16, 21, 34, 40-47).
FIGURE 45

V.C.P.

006

040

042

049

063

073

018

025

209

210

0.1

0.2

0.3

0.4

0.5

m

SSA
Feb 1990
Section 3
Cesspit North Face
C/27-28

Park Plaza Excavation 1989-90
SSA
Feb 1990
Plan 4
Final Area 2 north
SSA
Feb 1990
Plan 5
Final Area 2 west