4.0 ARTEFACT OVERVIEW

4.1 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

A total of 15,256 artefacts or 42,825 fragments were recovered from 3PS, as well as 8,679 NISP faunal remains and 2,900 NISP shell (677 MNI). The excavation sampling strategy and recovery methods are discussed fully in the Volume 1, Section 3.1.4. During excavation the site was subdivided into Areas A, B, C and D, following the original allotment boundaries, Lots 30, 32, 28 & 1(181). The southern part of Area A was called Area A South and the original records, artefact catalogue and artefact specialist reports in Volume 3 retain this designation. However, all parts of Area A have been recombined for the excavation report, including this overview.

The number of artefacts catalogued by specialists according to their eight material or functional categories are tabled below (Table 4.1). The specialists' reports on the material are presented in Volume 3 Subsidiary Reports 2. These reports form the basis of the following overview, including observations and analysis related to each specific class of artefact, and are referred to here only by the relevant Report Section. The catalogues prepared by each specialist are reproduced in Volume 6 of this report, along with an explanation of the abbreviations used during cataloguing and listed in the artefact tables in this report. The items catalogued in the Miscellaneous category are discussed in more detail within the artefact overview instead of a specialist report.

Table 4.1: Number of items catalogued by artefact specialists.

Artefact Category	Specialist	Fragments	MIC/Items
Faunal Remains	Dr James Roberts	8681 NISP	n/a
Building Materials	Jill Miskella, Robyn Stocks and Maggie Butcher	1142	824
Ceramic	Sandra Kuiters	3095	4766
Glass	Jeanne Harris	23280	4297
Metal	Jane Rooke	1465	1500
Miscellaneous	Robyn Stocks	3261	3450
Organics	Jane Rooke	582	419
Shell	Dr Melissa Carter	2900 NISP	677 MNI

The artefacts from the 3PS site were catalogued by specialist trained cataloguers using the cataloguing system developed by Dr Mary Casey, in consultation with the various specialists. The basis of this system has been published elsewhere.[1] The main elements of this cataloguing system are the use of minimum item counts (MIC) to quantify the assemblages and the attribution of functional categories to the artefacts during cataloguing. This assists in understanding how artefacts related to the daily lives of the people associated with the study area, those who used and disposed of them. Maintaining a standard approach to artefact cataloguing also allows more meaningful comparative analysis between other archaeological sites excavated by Casey & Lowe. This is particularly

[1] Casey 2004.

relevant to Parramatta Square and the three projects Casey & Lowe has undertaken on the square.

Other data fields are filled in during cataloguing where applicable. These are: the area (lot), grid square and context numbers; the shape of the item (bead, button etc); the general function (personal, household etc); the specific function (clothing, jewellery etc); type name (type series codes); portion (percentage of object); the fabric (slate, clay etc); colour; decoration (hand painted, glazed etc); country of manufacture; names of the manufacturer and retailer or wholesaler; mark (Y if present); re-use (Y if noted, YF if function totally changed); joins (context and catalogue number); age association (child, infant; adult); gender association (male, female); rim diameter and dimensions (in mm); item number count; fragments; weight (in grams); brief description (includes mark description and information on maker); from and to date, and the box number (final location of item for storage).

The minimum item count (MIC) was identified by both the individual catalogue number and the item number. Where items were too small to differentiate from each other and ascertain total numbers with certainty, they were grouped together within the one entry and listed as being from at least one item (1 MIC). Items which conjoined between contexts were identified in the join field, the main fragment(s) from one context entered as '1' item, the other joining fragment(s) as '0' item so that the total for the conjoined object is 1 MIC. When discussing any of the artefacts from the site all the numbers refer to the minimum item count (MIC) unless specifically stated otherwise.

The following overview separates faunal remains (mainly animal bone) and shell from discussions of item counts and percentages. Faunal remains and shell, as the remains of animals, rather than objects, were quantified according to each taxonomic class, rather than Minimum Item Counts, and were therefore catalogued according to Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). This method of quantification does not give real insight into the actual number of animals deposited at the site; however, it provides accurate data in terms of relative numbers of animals. In addition to NISP, the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was also calculated for the remains of shell, and for bone from notable contexts. This quantification method estimates the number of individual animals based upon the characteristics of the skeletal elements represented in the remains, however it should be noted that this method likely underestimates the actual number of animals deposited at the site.

During cataloguing, many categories and shapes of artefacts were assigned to a particular type. The type names and codes follow generally accepted terminology or that based on fabric and specific morphology. This seriation is part of methodology in constant development at Casey & Lowe, and makes use of traditional terminology and that used by other specialists. Scanned and photographed artefact types and other significant objects from 3PS illustrate different volumes of this report.

Among the Casey & Lowe type series useful for analysis of the 3PS artefacts are locally-made pottery, bottles, leather shoes, buttons, beads, marbles, thimbles, pins, nails and building materials. Many of these are referred to in the specialist reports in Vol. 3. Miscellaneous objects that frequently occurred in all areas of 3PS are buttons and beads, which are listed by fabric, type and area in Sections 4.8 and 4.9.

The site grid, which is mapped on Figure 3.153, was used during testing of modified topsoils in all areas of the site, and for excavation of underfloor deposits in the rooms of each house. These were wet sieved, resulting in the recovery of numerous small objects or fragmentary

ones. Where the deposits were deep, they were excavated in 100mm spits. To facilitate discussion of the modified topsoil context 16120, and underfloor deposits in Rooms 2 to 5 of House 4, the grid location of artefacts (MIC), bone and shell (NISP) are presented in this overview as colour-coded gridded tables. Below is the key to the colour coding used on the spatial grids (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Colour coding for spatial grid for underfloor deposit analysis.

KEY	SPATIAL GRIDS
	very high artefact concentration
	high artefact concentration
	medium artefact concentration

4.2 SUMMARY OF ARTEFACTS ACROSS THE SITE

This overview discusses the artefacts recovered from the site by Area within each allotment and Phase (Table 4.3, Table 4.4). Emphasis is given to significant contexts associated with the occupation of the houses, and those that exemplify the changing use of the site over time. Many of the larger artefact tables discussed in this chapter are included in Volume 5 Appendix 5.3.

Area A (Lot 30) had a total of 10,211 (MIC) or 67 per cent of artefacts from the site (Table 4.3). The next largest number of items were found in Area C, Lot 32 (15.8%), then Area B on the eastern half of Lot 30 (13.7%), with the smallest amount from Area D (Lot 28 and Lot 1 (181) (3.6%). The higher number of artefacts in Area A should represent the two distinct phases of occupation and the presence of bottle dumps. The smaller physical boundaries and lack of structural remains in Area D is reflected in the lower item count.

Table 4.3: Fragments, minimum number 'MNI' and percentage of artefacts excluding animal bone or shell from each Area of the site.

Lot	Area	Fragments	%	MIC	%
30	A	30,114	*70.3*	10,211	*66.9*
	B	4456	*10.4*	2084	*13.7*
32	C	6449	*15.1*	2407	*15.8*
28, 1(181)	D	1806	*4.2*	554	*3.6*
	TOTAL	**42,825**	***100***	**15,256**	***100***

The variances in the proportion of fragments to MIC in each area can in part be explained by the size of the original objects in each category, for instance ceramic plates versus beads, as well as the sampling strategy and post-depositional factors. For example, there is a relatively high number of tiny fragments and tiny objects within the sieved underfloor deposits and topsoil in Area A compared to those recovered in Areas B, C and D, which had more cesspits and other fills containing larger discarded broken objects Appendix 5.3, Table 1.

The large quantity of faunal material, mostly animal bone fragments (8681 NISP) was more than double that of shell (2900 NISP, 705 MNI), (Table 4.4, Table 4.5). The frequency of

animal bone was largest in Area A with 63.6 per cent or 5521 NISP (Table 4.4).[2] The bone frequency across areas was similar to the glass fragment count with 77.6 per cent (18056 fragments) in Area A (Table 4.6) and less so for the ceramics with 60.3 per cent (7896 fragments) in Area A (64.2, Table 4.5). For these categories, artefact fragments were less frequent in Area C then Area B and finally Area D. Miscellaneous artefact fragments were different after Area A with 63 per cent (2043 fragments), followed by Area B then C and D (Table 4.7).

Table 4.4: Fragments/'NISP' and minimum numbers 'MNI' of animal bone and shell from each Area, including unstratified items.

Lot	Area	Bone Fragments/NISP	%	Shell NISP	%	Shell MNI	%
30	A	5521	*63.6*	2540	*87.6*	506	*74.7*
30	B	1211	*14*	88	*3*	30	*4.4*
32	C	1692	*19.5*	189	*6.5*	67	*9.9*
28, 1(181)	D	257	*3*	83	*2.9*	74	*10.9*
	TOTAL	8681	*100*	2900	*100*	677	*100*

Table 4.5: Fragments, minimum item count 'MIC' and percentage of ceramics from each Area.

Lot	Area	Fragments	%	MIC	%
30	A	7896	*60.3*	3060	*64.2*
30	B	1630	*12.4*	585	*12.3*
32	C	3248	*24.8*	963	*20.2*
28, 1(181)	D	321	*2.5*	158	*3.3*
	TOTAL	13095	*100*	4766	*100*

Table 4.6: Fragments, minimum item count 'MIC' and percentage of glass from each Area.

Lot	Area	Fragments	%	MIC	%
30	A	18056	*77.6*	2834	*66*
30	B	1621	*7*	546	*12.7*
32	C	2490	*10.7*	766	*17.8*
28, 1(181)	D	1113	*4.8*	151	*3.5*
	TOTAL	23280	*100*	4297	*100*

Table 4.7: Fragments, minimum item count 'MIC and percentage of miscellaneous artefacts from each Area.

Lot	Area	Fragments	%	MIC	%
30	A	2043	*63*	2562	*74.3*
30	B	714	*22*	502	*14.6*
32	C	248	*8*	238	*6.9*
28, 1 (181)	D	256	*8*	148	*4.3*
	TOTAL	3261	*100*	3450	*100*

[2] These include one fragment of coral and two fragments of sea urchin From Area A not discussed in the Faunal Report

Whole item counts for all categories maintain the highest frequency for Area A, however, the order of the shell MNI Area D had a larger proportion than Area C followed by Area B. For the ceramics, glass and miscellaneous categories, the proportions across areas remain the same when looking at the MIC.

The key contexts analysed by the artefact specialists for ceramics, glass, miscellaneous, metal and organics and building materials are listed in Appendix 5.3, Tables 2-5. A more limited number of key contexts for bone (Table 4.8) and shell (Table 4.9) in part reflects the different nature and number of fragments from those categories retrieved from the site.

As a whole, identifiable fragments of ceramics, glass, metal artefacts and building materials were mostly found in levelling fills, backfills of structures and pits, and in demolition fills. There were more miscellaneous and some structural metal in the modified topsoil and underfloor deposits, the numbers boosted by wet sieving. Targeted sampling from site structures resulted in relatively few catalogued whole building materials. Organic materials tend to be more fragile and are less likely to survive in a dynamic building environment. Aside from the scattered fruit pips, the leather shoes, silk fabric and timbers were mostly recovered or sampled from damp or anaerobic soils, such as the pond, creekline and town drain fills.

The majority of the artefacts were associated with Phases 4 or 5 construction, occupation and demolition stages of early to late 19th-century houses and other buildings in the different areas. The succession of dwellings in Lot 30 (Areas A and B created the bulk of the assemblage, with wet sieving boosting recovery of small objects from the underfloor deposits, pit and cesspit fills and yard topsoils that continued to be modified over decades of occupation. In contrast, artefacts from Lot 32 (Area C) are associated with residential and non-residential occupation, including a brick cottage, a later semi-detached house, as well as stables and outbuildings of the White Horse Inn then the Hilts Coaching Service. The discovery of agricultural ploughlines found across Lot 1(181) (Area D) has provided a rare opportunity to study early farming practices in the Parramatta CBD (see Section 3.5.2.2). While there were relatively few fragmentary objects recovered from the furrows, some can be identified and dated, and are exemplars of what kind of rubbish was customarily thrown into farmed and garden areas during the 1830s.

The artefact specialist reports focus on specific and comparative analyses of objects in response to a number of research questions and themes. Where the artefact analyses have provided insight into research questions and themes, they are highlighted in this artefact overview. Simplified research questions and several research themes are briefly discussed in Section 4.10. These questions are also discussed in relation to the excavation methodology and presentation of the physical remains. They are addressed in detail in the Response to Research Questions in Section 5.

One research theme pursued by archaeologists in Australia is the nature of consumerism in the 18th and 19th century. As this involves manufacture, trade patterns and distribution of goods, information is recorded by specialists about the countries where the artefacts were manufactured, details of the manufacturers and producers/retailers where known and other relevant information. For ease of references and to facilitate ongoing research, this data has been tabled in Section 4.7. This information is also useful when considering small-scale manufacture and retail businesses in Australia and overseas. At 3PS, knowledge of manufacturers and producers of beverages, clay tobacco pipes and clothing fasteners has provided particularly useful insight into the consumer preferences of the occupants, as well as glimpses of their sense of fashion, wealth and at times political affiliation.

Table 4.8: Bone fragments/NISP from Key Contexts by Area and Phase, unstratified excluded.

Area	Phase	Context	Frags NISP	*% of Total Bone*
A	4.1	16193	95	*1.1*
		16206	7	*0.1*
		16214	3	*0.0*
		16222	2	*0.0*
		16223	5	*0.1*
		16336	6	*0.1*
		17224	1	*0.0*
		17226	1	*0.0*
		17229	56	*0.6*
		17235	2	*0.0*
		17257	1	*0.0*
		17317	1	*0.0*
		17479	7	*0.1*
		17512	2	*0.0*
		17514	1	*0.0*
		17525	1	*0.0*
		17531	16	*0.2*
		17541	7	*0.1*
		17548	13	*0.1*
		17568	5	*0.1*
		17570	2	*0.0*
		17594	1	*0.0*
	4.2	16120	2078	*23.9*
		16189	27	*0.3*
		16207	22	*0.3*
		16211	1	*0.0*
		16224	71	*0.8*
		16240	7	*0.1*
		16245	311	*3.6*
		16247	13	*0.1*
		16248	143	*1.6*
		16282	386	*4.4*
		16304	24	*0.3*
		16318	74	*0.9*
		16328	178	*2.0*
		16330	8	*0.1*
		16340	39	*0.4*
		16345	88	*1.0*
		16348	11	*0.1*
		16369	2	*0.0*
		16374	3	*0.0*
		16377	15	*0.2*
		16385	13	*0.1*
		17204	2	*0.0*
		17219	5	*0.1*
		17221	20	*0.2*
		17245	1	*0.0*
		17277	2	*0.0*
		17299	2	*0.0*
		17307	1	*0.0*
		17320	4	*0.0*
		17331	3	*0.0*
		17353	6	*0.1*
		17359	16	*0.2*
		17361	91	*1.0*
		17367	7	*0.1*
		17371	1	*0.0*
		17380	35	*0.4*
		17428	4	*0.0*
		17443	47	*0.5*
		17447	1	*0.0*
		17451	1	*0.0*
		17457	2	*0.0*
		17469	9	*0.1*
		17471	1	*0.0*
		17517	2	*0.0*
		17521	1	*0.0*
		17542	5	*0.1*
		17545	21	*0.2*
		17547	42	*0.5*
		17564	8	*0.1*
		17572	5	*0.1*
	4.3	16159	10	*0.1*
		16164	9	*0.1*
		16188	6	*0.1*
		16198	17	*0.2*
		16200	1	*0.0*
		16217	8	*0.1*
		16218	9	*0.1*
		16238	2	*0.0*
		16258	4	*0.0*
		16272	1	*0.0*
		16275	3	*0.0*
		16280	2	*0.0*
		17233	10	*0.1*
		17297	2	*0.0*
		17323	5	*0.1*
		17405	9	*0.1*
		17432	2	*0.0*
		17441	2	*0.0*
		17505	1	*0.0*
		17582	1	*0.0*
		17457	2	*0.0*
		17469	9	*0.1*
		17471	1	*0.0*
		17517	2	*0.0*
		17521	1	*0.0*
		17542	5	*0.1*
		17545	21	*0.2*
		17547	42	*0.5*
		17564	8	*0.1*
		17572	5	*0.1*
	5.1	16125	7	*0.1*
		16127	75	*0.9*
		16136	127	*1.5*
		16140	4	*0.0*
		16143	24	*0.3*
		16156	9	*0.1*
		16162	1	*0.0*
		16177	70	*0.8*
		16180	9	*0.1*
		16182	7	*0.1*
		16186	12	*0.1*
		16191	8	*0.1*
		16192	9	*0.1*
		16194	19	*0.2*
		16195	4	*0.0*
		16205	11	*0.1*
		16252	273	*3.1*
		16254	2	*0.0*
		16261	1	*0.0*

Area	Phase	Context	Frags NISP	% of Total Bone
		16286	1	0.0
		16288	45	0.5
		16308	1	0.0
		16344	5	0.1
		16350	108	1.2
		16352	8	0.1
		16353	156	1.8
		16354	74	0.9
		16357	9	0.1
		16364	11	0.1
		16381	1	0.0
		17139	85	1.0
		17218	11	0.1
		17313	2	0.0
		17357	8	0.1
		17382	2	0.0
		17588	4	0.0
	5.2	16102	3	0.0
		16103	2	0.0
		16130	1	0.0
		16133	8	0.1
		16134	2	0.0
	6	16250	4	0
B	4.1	17069	5	0.1
	4.2	16848	2	0.0
	4.3	16408	29	0.3
		16426	55	0.6
		16458	95	1.1
		16459	5	0.1
		16469	2	0.0
		16628	3	0.0
	5.1	16410	1	0.0
		16411	4	0.0
		16418	27	0.3
		16442	1	0.0
		16594	20	0.2
		16625	1	0.0
		16627	1	0.0
		16630	1	0.0
		16639	1	0.0
		16677	4	0.0
		16750	9	0.1
		16757	1	0.0
		16778	5	0.1
		16838	1	0.0
		16916	26	0.3
		16918	9	0.1
		16920	4	0.0
		16924	2	0.0
		16925	21	0.2
		16929	250	2.9
		16932	7	0.1
		16933	3	0.0
		16939	116	1.3
		16952	220	2.5
		16967	30	0.3
		17109	1	0.0
		17135	11	0.1
	5.2	16405	4	0.0
		16431	5	0.1
		16470	3	0.0
	6	16401	14	0.2

Area	Phase	Context	Frags NISP	% of Total Bone
C	4.1	16517	1	0.0
		16593	21	0.2
		16887	4	0.0
		16927	1	0.0
	4.2	16501	8	0.1
		16519	19	0.2
		16553	3	0.0
		16571	1	0.0
		16687	2	0.0
		16767	1	0.0
		16887	1	0.0
		16902	2	0.0
		17079	2	0.0
		17131	1	0.0
		17154	1	0.0
	4.3	16422	158	1.8
		16432	23	0.3
		16435	18	0.2
		16485	6	0.1
		16493	5	0.1
		16510	10	0.1
		16526	6	0.1
		16565	31	0.4
		16618	75	0.9
		16623	70	0.8
		16657	21	0.2
		16658	8	0.1
		16671	13	0.1
		16683	2	0.0
		16705	1	0.0
		16706	35	0.4
		16714	1	0.0
		16737	154	1.8
		16746	150	1.7
		16755	4	0.0
		16825	224	2.6
		16853	123	1.4
		16881	8	0.1
		16883	1	0.0
		16895	3	0.0
		16901	1	0.0
		16909	2	0.0
		16931	57	0.7
	5.1	16424	2	0.0
		16427	36	0.4
		16433	10	0.1
		16434	10	0.1
		16489	27	0.3
		16497	5	0.1
		16606	37	0.4
		16615	14	0.2
		16617	11	0.1
		16642	2	0.0
		16644	2	0.0
		16646	4	0.0
		16654	1	0.0
		16689	4	0.0
		16708	55	0.6
		16739	3	0.0
		16748	2	0.0
		16754	2	0.0
		16794	27	0.3

Area	Phase	Context	Frags NISP	*% of Total Bone*
		16796	61	*0.7*
		16836	57	*0.7*
	6	16423	29	*0.3*
		16460	11	*0.1*
		16906	1	*0.0*
D	4.1	17852	2	*0.0*
		17855	123	*1.4*
		17874	2	*0.0*
		17880	3	*0.0*
		17890	15	*0.2*
	5.1	17819	64	*0.7*
		17519	27	*0.3*
		17858	16	*0.2*
		17874	2	*0.0*
		17880	3	*0.0*
		17890	15	*0.2*
KEY CONTEXTS TOTAL			8361	*100*
BONE ASSEMBLAGE TOTAL			8681	-

Table 4.9: Shell Fragments/NISP and minimum numbers 'MNI' from Key Contexts by Area and Phase.

Area	Phase	Context	Fragments NISP	*% of Total Fragments*	MNI	*% of Total MNI*
A	4.1	16336	768	*26.5*	52	*7.7*
		17229	92	*3.2*	31	*4.6*
	4.2	16120	770	*26.6*	134	*19.8*
		16245	73	*2.5*	37	*5.5*
		16248	84	*2.9*	22	*3.2*
		16282	56	*1.9*	13	*1.9*
		16328	77	*2.7*	16	*2.4*
		16345	129	*4.4*	19	*2.8*
B	4.2	16416	8	*0.3*	3	*0.4*
	4.3	16458	17	*0.6*	5	*0.7*
		16853	25	*0.9*	3	*0.4*
	5.1	16426	17	*0.6*	0	*0*
		16628	1	*0*	0	*0*
		16916	16	*0.6*	8	*1.2*
		16952	12	*0.4*	7	*1*
C	4.3	16623	9	*0.3*	5	*0.7*
		16746	56	*1.9*	21	*3.1*
	5.1	16433	19	*0.7*	11	*1.6*
		16754	2	*0.1*	1	*0.1*
D	4.1	17855	1	*0*	1	*0.1*
		17890	2	*0.1*	0	*0*
	4.2	17819	34	*1.2*	31	*4.6*
	5.1	17519	38	*1.3*	37	*5.5*
		17858	8	*0.3*	5	*0.7*
KEY CONTEXTS TOTAL			2314		462	
SHELL ASSEMBLAGE TOTAL			2900	*100*	677	*100*

4.3 AREA A, LOT 30

A total of 10,211 (MIC) artefacts or 30,114 fragments, as well as 5521 animal bone fragments/NISP[3] and 506 MNI (2540 fragments/NISP) shell were recovered from 240 contexts in Area A (western half of Lot 30). The highest number were recovered from sieved deposits (Table 4.10) associated with the Phase 4.2 occupation of the early cottage (House 4) and the Phase 5.1, 1888 house Cranbrook (House 1). The largest range of animal taxa from the site was identified in the faunal assemblage from Area A (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report, Sections 3 and 4). Domesticated and wild species included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, dog, cat, rat and other rodent. Wild birds and those raised to be consumed at the table or kept to lay eggs included chicken, goose, pheasant, partridge, duck, mallard, gull and snipe. Several of these birds lived beside waterways, from which sea bream and other fish were caught. The rarest animal is represented by a dugong tooth. The shell species were more limited, being mostly oysters, mussels, cockles and gastropods, gathered for food from the shoreline, mangroves or shop, or crushed to make mortar and plaster (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report).

Table 4.10: Number of artefacts (excluding bone and shell) by phase in Area A (and A South). Note: "-" denotes finds from unstratified or cleanup contexts.

Phase	Fragments	%	MIC	%
-	74	*0.2*	56	*0.5*
1	91	*0.3*	44	*0.4*
4.1	1307	*4.3*	635	*6.2*
4.2	9373	*31.1*	5028	*49.2*
4.3	1123	*3.7*	625	*6.1*
5.1	17875	*59.4*	3659	*35.8*
5.2	235	*0.8*	137	*1.3*
6	36	*0.1*	27	*0.3*
TOTAL	**30,114**	***99.9***	**10,211**	***100***

4.3.1 PHASE 3 1788-C.1819

The natural subsoil and part of the topsoil in Area A, Lot 30 was excavated during the Aboriginal investigation and 44 MIC historic artefacts (91 fragments) were recovered (16190). The date of some of the objects clearly shows that the soil profile was obviously disturbed or modified well into the mid-19th century. This was caused by a number of factors. Initially bioturbation played a role in moving artefacts through the soil. This movement increased after the area was cultivated from c.1791, and even more when Macquarie Street was extended east in 1792. From 1812-c.1819 until the area was enclosed, the ground was open to foot traffic, trampling and hole digging by patrons and animals of the regular Parramatta Market Place and Fairs.

In addition, the location of the site in a partly flood-prone area has caused movement of artefacts through the soil profile, both horizontally and vertically (Section 5.2.3). This was most prevalent on the more low-lying north and western parts of the site, Areas A and D, beside a creekline that was not fully enclosed as part of the Town Drain until c.1840. Further soil disturbance occurred when the occupants of the 19th-century houses undertook gardening. A continual cycle of rebuilding and landscaping up until the present day has affected the natural subsoil and topsoil profiles of the site (Table 4.11).

[3] These include one fragment of coral and two fragments of sea urchin not discussed in the Faunal Report.

Table 4.11: Area A with artefacts from Phase 3.

Phase	Context name	Context	Frags	MIC
3	Disturbed subsoil / topsoil	16190	37	13
	Topsoil buried c.1822 (A1)	16224	54	31
		TOTAL	91	44

While most of the artefacts from these Phase 3 contexts were tiny, they were generally of an early date. None specifically relate to the agricultural use of the area, although fragmentary items may have been discarded randomly over the first decades. When Macquarie Street was extended eastward along the north side of the site in 1792, access to the study site became more direct. The earliest building along the south side of the street was constructed on Lot 32 by 1819. The first cottage on Lot 30 (Area A/B) was built by c.1822.

Artefact movement in the natural horizons was probably enhanced after rain/flooding when the soil was softer. Such movement is highly evident in the 37 fragments (13 MIC) retrieved from the disturbed subsoil (16190). Aside from an early brick fragment, two objects made after c.1850 reveals how late date of some of this soil disturbance. Of these one is a glass food bottle made using a blowback mould, a process used from 1850. The other a brass sewing thimble with a sentimental slogan 'FROM A FRIEND' (Figure 4.1) was of a type given to friends or loved ones, often as they departed on board ship for foreign shores.[4]

Figure 4.1: Brass thimble with slogan 'FROM A FRIEND' 16190/#343. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

A remnant of buried original topsoil (16224) contained 31 (MIC) domestic items in fragmentary condition (Table 4.12), and 71 animal bone fragments. Almost all were domestic ceramic tea and tableware, as well as glass containers and unmarked pipe stems, typical of modest households of the first decades of the colony. Among the pottery, most were earthenware vessels from Britain covered in pearlware glaze and decorated in

[4] Holmes 1985; McConnel 1995.

transfer printed patterns. Notable was a small broken Chinese bowl with a blue hand painted and leather-stamped design (Figure 4.2). Select Chinese and other Asian tea and tableware are often found in domestic assemblages of the early Parramatta settlement, reflecting personal taste, fashionable trends and the relative proximity of entrepots on trading routes.[5] Their inclusion in buried topsoil below the early cottage indicates that most of the fragments were discarded by at least c.1822. However, as two objects were not made until 1830 or 1835, it is probable that at least some fragments were deposited during maintenance or repair to the floorboards of the rooms above; or deposited through bioturbation through the levelling sands above

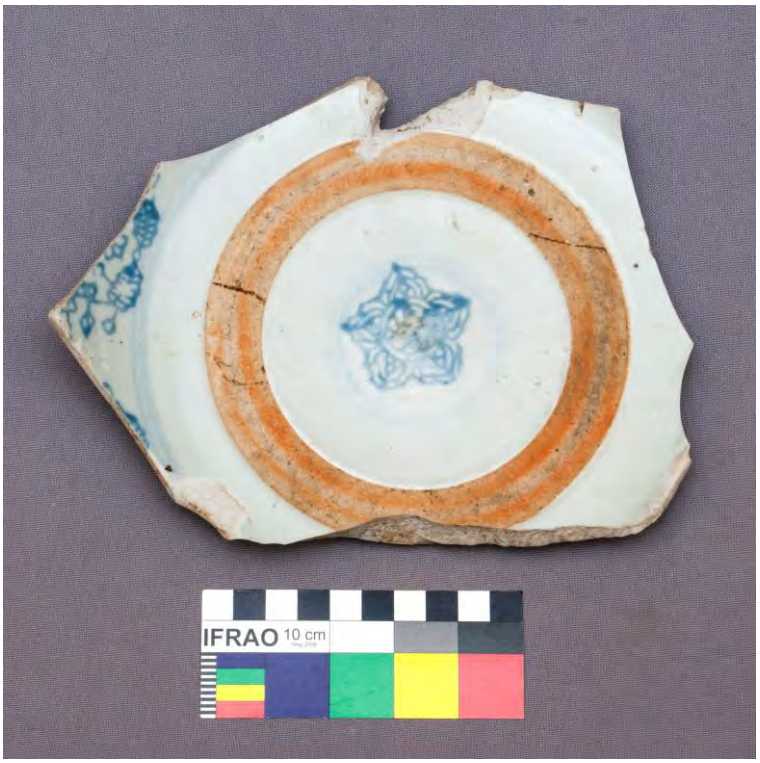

Figure 4.2: Interior of leather-stamped Chinese bowl fragment 16224/#46708: pale blue glaze orange bare ring around interior base; blue hp lines around int body & base. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4415.

The animals represented in the faunal assemblage (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report Section 3.1) were from butchered cow, sheep/goat, pig (mandible) and various unidentified large and small mammals. The bones may have been the remains of meals prepared or eaten at the site during the time of the Market or Fairground or even the first cottage. Others probably represent scavenged animals and bones brought in by dogs and cats.

The historic topsoil 16120, continually modified during Phase 4.2, is discussed in Section 0. In addition, the 120 MIC artefacts collected during cleanup of Phase 4 deposits relating to House 4 (16349) will not be discussed further.

[5] Casey & Lowe 2006:66, 90, 94-97, 106, 109, 120, 124-126, 129.

Table 4.12: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from buried topsoil 16224.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	Country	From	To	Frags	MIC
beverage	beer/wine	bottle				11	0
				1785	1820	4	2
	gin/schnapps	bottle		1800	1900	1	1
food	tableware	bowl	China	1780		3	2
			UK/Aus/USA/Eur	1830		3	1
			UK/USA/France	1780	1820	1	0
		plate	UK	1780	1860	1	1
			UK	1780	1870	1	1
		soup plate	UK	1800	1870	1	1
			UK	1810	1870	1	1
		tumbler		1835		1	1
	tea	coffee can	UK	1800	1870	1	1
		cup	UK	1800	1870	2	1
		saucer	UK	1800	1870	1	1
			UK	1810	1870	1	1
	tea/tableware	bowl	UK	1800	1870	1	1
		unid	UK	1810	1870	3	3
			UK	1830		1	1
household	furnishing	mirror				1	1
recreation	smoking	pipe				2	1
unidentified	container	bottle				4	2
			UK/Australia	1780	1930	4	3
	unidentified	unidentified	UK	1780	1900	2	1
			UK	1800	1870	3	3
				TOTAL		54	31

4.3.2 PHASE 4.1 THE EARLY COTTAGE – HOUSE 4, C.1822

There were 634 MIC artefacts (1307 fragments) associated with Phase 4.1 in Area A, coming from 48 contexts (Table 4.13). The majority were recovered from levelling/raising fills (16193, 16206); a rubbish pit fill (17568) in the front yard; and an early occupation deposit (17229) below the south verandah. These contexts and others of the main structures (Table 4.14) are briefly discussed here.

Table 4.13: Area A contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.1 relating to House 4.

Location	Description	Context	Frags	MIC
Fills				
SW Cnr	Tree root	17317	12	7
Pre-house Levelling/Raising Fills				
Room 3	Interface between pre-house levelling fill 16214 and original topsoil 16224	17548	91	50
Rooms 3 & 4	Some occupation at top	16193	119	89
Front Verandah		16206	13	22
NW cnr & verandah	Above 16224, acting as a possible drainage line	16214	41	51
Room 1 & West ext	Mixed with some demolition material	16220	0	2
Room 1		16221	2	2
Sth Verandah		17236	13	10

Location	Description	Context	Frags	MIC
Construction Fills				
Sth Verandah	Below levelling fill 16304 for paving	17230	1	1
SE Ext	In linear cut	17512	1	1
Structure				
Front Verandah	Brick pads & wall	16215	3	6
Rooms 2-4	Partition wall	16235	0	1
West Wall Ext	Bricks, bearer supports?	16276	0	1
Room 4 beside 3	Bricks bearer supports, along partition with Room 3	16341	1	1
Rear Wall	Baseplate	16362	9	1
Front Wall	Baseplate	17270	4	1
Room 4	Brick & sandstone/shale fireplace	17528	1	1
Postholes				
Packing				
Front Verandah	Posthole 16231, finds near post probably from occupation	16232	1	1
Sth Verandah	Posthole 17223, below paving 16181	17224	16	10
	Posthole 17248	17249	11	9
	Post hole, likely associated with 17248 & 17264	17257	12	6
	Possible posthole 17264	17265	15	6
Sth Verandah East	Posthole 17488	17489	2	2
	Posthole 17492	17493	2	2
	Posthole 17500	17501	1	1
Sth Verandah West	Posthole 17524	17525	6	4
Pipe Fill				
Rooms 1-2	Posthole 17579, wall partition	17582	2	3
Room 5	Posthole 17590	17593	1	1
Sth Verandah	Posthole 17223	17226	1	1
	Posthole 17497	17499	0	1
	Posthole 17538	17810	1	1
Sth Verandah East	Posthole 16267	16270	1	1
Post				
Room 4	Posthole 17576	17578	5	2
SW Cnr	Posthole 17433	17435	3	1
Front Verandah	Posthole 16230	16233	0	1
Fill				
Sth Verandah	Possible posthole, fill	17516	8	6
Occupation Deposits or Accumulations				
Yard	Or levelling fill, above 16223	16222	25	12
Yard West	Or levelling fill, west side House 4	16223	142	51
Sth Verandah	Occupation deposit on historic topsoil	17229	334	142
E Wall	Occupation deposit around & below brick bearer supports. Sim to 16193	17594	43	16
Rear Wall	Around baseplate 16362	16361	13	11
Structure/Drain Fills				
Sth Verandah	Possible drainage feature 17234	17235	28	24
Rear Yard	Early sump/drain fill of 16335/17228	16336	28	19
Pit/Cut Fills				
Sth Verandah	Rubbish pit 17513	17514	7	7
Sth Verandah East	Cut 17540	17541	4	4
Front Yard	Rubbish pit 17567	17568	269	30
Sth Threshold	Circular cut 17569	17570	15	12
		TOTAL	1307	634

The early cottage (House 4) was constructed of timber and weatherboard, with brick and sandstone fireplaces. The main thresholds and some of the paths were also made of brick. The timber floors had bearers supported by bricks along the walls and in places scattered as pads within the rooms. The construction techniques with full description of the ironbark timber baseplates and other posts are discussed elsewhere (see Vol. 1, Section 3.6.4; and Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Sections 2.3.1; 4.7.1.1).

Table 4.14: Artefacts from Phase 4.1 structures.

Context	General Function	Specific Function	Shape	Fabric	Type	Colour	From	To	Frags	MIC
16215	architectural	structural	brick	clay	Ss flat	or/brn	1830	1860	1	2
			brick & mortar	clay/mortar	Ss flat	red/brn	1800	1860	1	3
			mortar	mortar	Shell	brn		1880	1	1
16235	architectural	structural	brick	clay	Ss flat	brn/or	1830	1860	0	1
16276	architectural	structural	brick	clay	Ss flat slop	lt or	1792	1830	0	1
16341	architectural	structural	brick	clay	Ss flat	brn	1800	1830	1	1
16362	architectural	structural	base plate	wood/fe					9	1
17270	architectural	structural	base plate	wood					4	1
17528	household	fireplace	base	sandstone		brn			1	1
							TOTAL		18	12

The bricks were typical of flat sandstock varieties made locally by James Beckett and his convict gang (Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section 4.2). In 1790 Beckett had worked clays found in the vicinity of the Crescent on the south side of Parramatta River. Better clay beds north of the river in the vicinity of Brickfield Street were exploited by 1805 until the 1830s. By 1792 the brickmakers had developed a wetter clay mix (Ss flat slop) resulting in bricks of varying sizes when fired (Figure 4.3). These were identified in the footings of the Second Convict Hospital (1792) on Marsden Street.[6] Further experimentation led to a more consistent firmer clay mix which were moulded in slightly different-sized timber frames or stocks by c.1800. These flat sandstock bricks continued to be made until new local yards began to more fully utilise animal-power and finally steam machinery in the 1840s-70s. Some of the latter bricks are seen in the Phase 5.1 houses. It should be noted there were no bricks with broad arrows, frequently found in government structures in convict-period New South Wales, including Parramatta from c.1817-c.1840.

[6] With references see: Stocks 2008a and b.

Figure 4.3: Parramatta Ss flat type brick varieties used in House 4, showing strikeface. Top left: flat slop wetter mix 16146/#8630. Bottom left: flat 16159/#8624. Right: flat 17137/#8572. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3160.

Figure 4.4: Hearth stone of local sandstone from Room 4 fireplace 17528/#8999 with circular holes for chimney crane and other stands. 30cm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4928.

Considerable reuse of early bricks, and other building materials such as tiles, is a feature of the first decades of settlement at Parramatta. This also occurred at 3PS, particularly during alterations and repair to House 4 and various structures on Lot 30. Many of these bricks were also found in demolition fills. As would be expected from a site with private dwellings, there were few examples of sandstock roof tiles (made in Sydney and Parramatta until c.1810 for government structures) and no evidence for their reuse in any structure (Figure 4.137 with list of examples).

A single locally-made fragment of sandstock roofing tile was found below pre-house levelling fills in Room 3 (17548) among other redeposited objects relating to domestic households (Table 4.15). Among the fragmentary local and British ceramics with manufacturing dates of 1780-1930 was a lead glazed chamber pot or bowl made by Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823).

Another thrifty form of construction commonly seen in early historic Parramatta buildings was the use of fine-grained sandstone sourced from local beds of the lower member of the Triassic Wianamatta Formation (see Section 3.2.1.2).[7] Outcrops can be seen by the river near Charles Street. In House 4 sandstone from the river foreshore was used in the fireplaces, notably in the kitchen (Room 4). Here the surface of the large hearthstone (Figure 4.4) has circular marks probably worn during the use of a pivoting iron chimney crane and other stands.

Some of the internal walls were rendered with 2-coat shell lime light grey plaster with irregular set painted salmon pink on multiple coats of white. The impressions of timber laths are preserved on some fragments (Figure 4.5).

[7] Wianamatta Formation: beds of black siltstone, shale, laminate and fine-grained sandstone.

Figure 4.5: Sample of 2-coat plaster render painted salmon pink on/ white (3+ coats). Bottom right: back showing lath impressions. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8065.

The levelling fills discussed below while laid down in c.1822 for the construction of House 4 and were not sealed by later deposits, by leaving it open artefacts could fall through the butt-boarded timber floors and collect on the fill below the floor. Therefore, the deposits beneath House 4 date to c.1822 but later artefacts were able to also collect beneath the floor up to its demolition in the 1880s. These levelling fills were therefore almost like an extension of the underfloor deposits above. The levelling fills beneath House 4 include: 17548, 16193, 16206. 16221, 16214, 16236.

4.3.2.1 PRE-LEVELLING FILL 17548

There were 50 MIC artefacts (91 fragments) in levelling fill 17548, the interface between pre-house levelling fill 16214 and original topsoil 16224 below Room 3 off the early cottage (c.1822). Cattle and sheep/goat were among the 12 fragments of animal bone recovered, as well as an oyster shell. Of the main artefacts, more than 50 per cent were ceramic vessels used to prepare, serve and consume food and tea. Most of these were manufactured in the UK from the 1830s and 40s and mostly decorated in blue flow or transfer printed patterns. A few earlier pearlware plates had blue transfer scenic printed design or moulded edging. Base fragments were also found of a locally-made lead-glazed chamber pot (poe) made in Sydney by Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823, Figure 4.6). Beer/wine and other liquids are represented by seven glass bottles. Fragmentary architectural items included a broken locally-made sandstock roof tile, roofing slate and a wire-drawn nail.

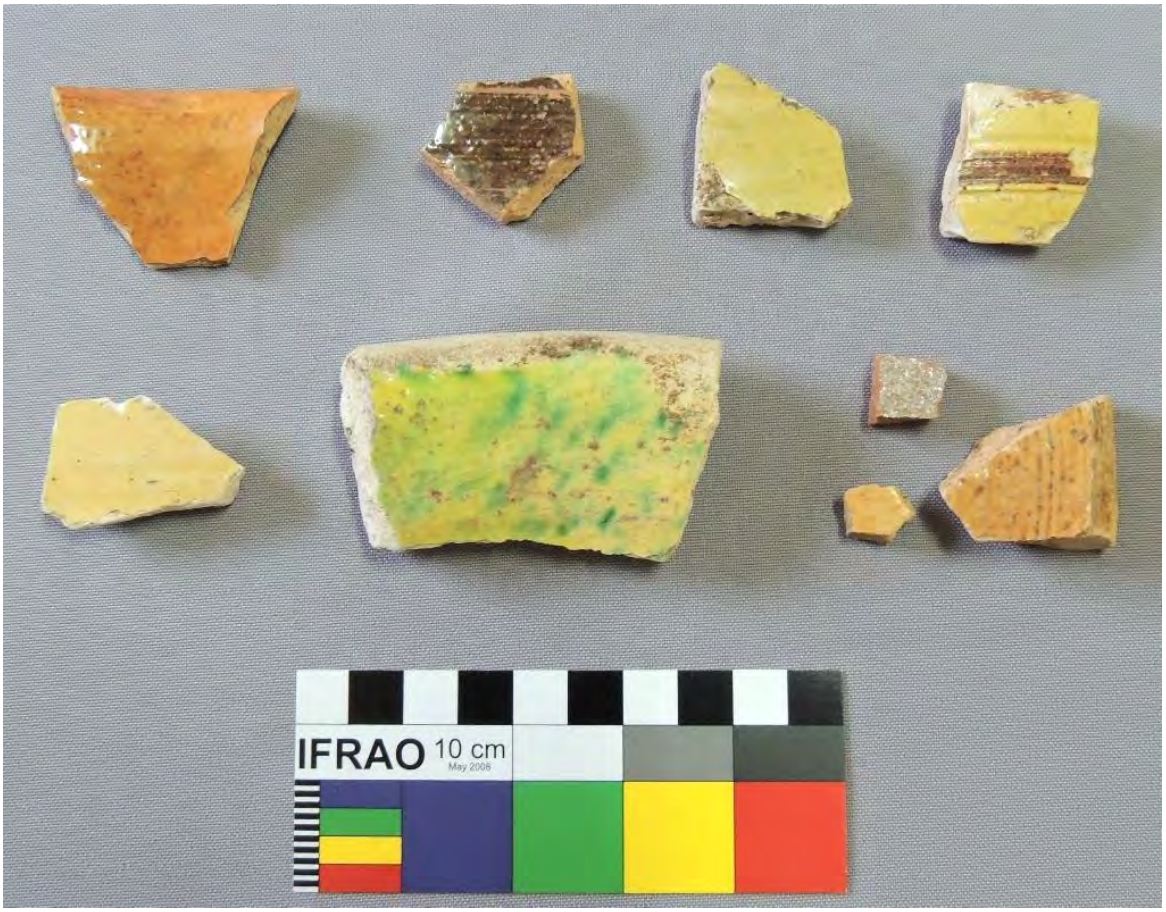

Figure 4.6: Lead-glazed ceramic fragments from Areas A, B and D. Top row (l-r): contexts 17505, 16248, 16374; Bottom row: 17548, pan with speckled lead glaze made by Thomas Ball or Jonathan Leak 16120/#47733, 17821. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN_3249.

Table 4.15: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from Phase 4.1 fills 17317 (tree root) and 17548.

Context	General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
17317	food	serve	platter	1830		3	1
		tableware	plate	1830		1	1
		tea	breakfast cup	1830	1930	3	1
			cup	1830		1	1
			saucer	1830		2	1
			teapot	1850		1	1
	recreation	smoking	pipe	1827	1870	1	1
17548	architectural	roof	slate	1840		1	1
			tile	1790	1810	1	1
		structural/non-structural	nail	1853	1890	1	1
	beverage	beer/wine	bottle	1820	1870	5	2
				1800	1900	7	1
	food	preparation	bowl	1780		2	1
		serve	butter tub	1830	1930	1	1
			platter	1830		5	1
			tureen	1830		2	1
			unid	1830		3	2
		tableware	bowl	1830		1	1
			plate	1780	1860	1	1
				1810	1870	4	2
				1830		22	9
				1840		7	2
		tea	cup	1830		3	2
				1830	1930	3	2
			saucer	1780		1	1
				1830		2	1
				1830	1930	1	1
			unid	1800		2	1
		tea/tableware	plate	1810	1870	1	1
	household	by-product	slag			2	2
	personal/food	hygiene/preparation	chamber pot/bowl	1801	1823	2	1
	recreation	smoking	pipe			1	1
	unidentified	container	bottle	1780	1930	2	2
				1820	1920	1	1
						1	1
		unidentified	unidentified	1810	1870	1	1
				1830	1930	3	2
				1833	1847	1	1
				1840		1	1
						0	1
				TOTAL		103	57

4.3.2.2 LEVELLING FILLS 16193, 16206 AND 16214

The presence and type of historic artefacts found in these fills again show that some of the objects fallen through the floorboards of the rooms and Front Verandah during occupation of the house had become incorporated into the fills below and above (demolition see Section 1.3.4.1). This happened due to various taphonomic processes, such as cracking in dry weather, animal burrowing, and trampling and churning during construction, repair and later demolition.

Among the 89 MIC artefacts (119 fragments) in the levelling fill 16193 under the house and north part of Lot 30 (Table 4.16) were a range of small domestic items that were similar in type and date to those that fell under the floors (see Phase 4.2, Section 0). Included were four low denomination coins, two halfpennies and a penny minted in 1826, and an Irish penny of 1805. The 1826 coins were barely worn in circulation and so might have been dropped shortly after that date. They are similar to coins from the underfloor deposit 16282 of Room 3, and demolition debris above 16159 (see Figure 1.26, Sections 0, 4.3.4.1). The more worn 1805 penny (Figure 4.7, Figure 4.8) was minted in London, as Ireland was occupied by Britain. The coins featured the Celtic harp, the traditional emblem of Ireland.[8]

Figure 4.7: Left-right: Irish 1805 penny 16193/#849, 1842 threepence 16206/#912. Obverse. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4468.

Figure 4.8: Unworn specimen of same George III 1805 Irish Penny, fine condition, note the Celtic harp topped by the British crown.[9]

Levelling fill 16193 also had five different buttons, one with gilded floral design (Figure 4.9) from c.1820-c.1850, the rest from the 1840s-50s. The gilded button is typical of what are known as 'Golden Age' buttons, fancy shanked copper alloy buttons for men's jackets and waistcoats with thick high-quality gold.[10] Some nine of these buttons were found at 3PS, indicating the presence of men with a sense of sophisticated fashion. Among the 14 smoking pipes were at least two made in Sydney, one by John Moreton (1822-1847) and another with an 'effigial' (head-shaped) bowl (1820-40) (Figure 4.72).

[8] Irish coinage see: http://www.irishcoinage.com/MILLED.HTM

[9] Reproduced from http://www.irishcoinage.com/J01304.HTM

[10] Peacock 1978.

Figure 4.9: Golden Age button with floral design 16193/#345. Face and back with stamped mark. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scans. After conservation.

Table 4.16: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from Phase 4.1 levelling fill 16193.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	structural	brick	1790	1830	1	1
			1790	1860	2	2
			1792	1830	7	5
		nail	1805		2	1
			1820	1870	3	2
			1840	1870	1	2
			1853	1890	0	0
		rod/spike			1	1
		unid			5	2
	structural/non-structural	nail			1	1
	window	flat			9	1
				1850	3	3
				1870	2	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle			10	3
	beer/wine	bottle	1800	1820	1	1
	champagne	bottle		1900	1	1
clerical	writing	ink pen	1822		1	1
		slate pencil		1960	0	1
economy	currency	coin	1805	1805	0	1
			1826	1826	0	3
food	condiment	bottle	1800	1850	1	1
	preparation	bowl	1790		1	1
	preparation/store	lid	1801		1	1
	tableware	knife	1850		10	1
		plate	1780	1860	1	1
	tea	breakfast cup	1800		1	1
		cup	1800	1870	1	1
		saucer	1800	1870	6	1
	tea/tableware	mug	1780	1820	1	1
		unid	1780	1870	1	1
			1841		1	1

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
household	fitting	ring			0	1
	sew	pin			1	1
				1880	4	2
personal	cloth	button	1820	1850	0	1
			1840	1930	1	2
			1841		0	1
			1850		0	1
		stud			1	1
	cloth/jewellery	ring			1	1
	jewellery	bead			0	2
recreation	smoking	pipe			16	12
			1822	1840	1	1
			1822	1847	1	1
	toy	marble	1788	1850	0	1
			1840	1870	0	1
			1846	1914	0	1
unidentified	container	bottle			1	1
		unidentified			1	1
	unidentified	unidentified	1780		2	3
			1780	1820	1	1
			1780	1870	1	1
			1800	1870	2	2
			1801		1	0
			1801	1823	3	0
			1830		4	4
			1840	1930	1	1
			1860	1884	1	1
				TOTAL	119	89

The 109 fragments of animal bone from fill 16193 included chicken and eggshell, cattle, sheep/goat and fish, with the mammal species of at least 50 fragments unable to be identified. This bone was the debris of meals and discarded parts from butchery. Some eight of the nine MNI shell were Sydney rock oyster that was harvested down the river from Parramatta. When fresh this shellfish was commonly eaten in the colony, with the shell from meals, local Aboriginal middens and shoreline beds also used to make shell-lime mortar for construction.[11]

The contemporary levelling fill (16206) below the North Verandah had 22 MIC artefacts (13 fragments) with more small items than broken pottery. There were no glass bottles. The more recent 1842 threepence and the glass marble (1846-) suggests that that many of the items had dropped down through cracks in the wooden floor into the fill when the residents were on the verandah. The clothing, grooming and recreation objects were obviously used by different family members (Figure 4.10). Among the seven discarded bones from meals were mammal rib, part of a sheep/goat's skull and four fish bones. No shell was found.

[11] Aboriginal shell middens were gathered for lime burning in Sydney from 1789, see Proudfoot et al 1991: 39, 73, 112.

Figure 4.10: Artefacts from context 16206. Top row (l-r): 4-hole concave incised rolled rim bone buttons and blue glass barrel wound bead. 2nd row: clay pipe stems and burnt ivory comb tooth. Third row: porcelain, limestone marbles. Bottom row: limestone, glass (2) and porcelain marbles. Note Bottom row: centre glass marble (blue, white, yellow) is from Phase 4.1 verandah fill 16214/#358. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2653.

The imported sandy levelling fill 16214 was found in the vicinity of the House 4 footprint, below levelling fills 16193 under Rooms 3, 4 and 5, and 16206 under the Front Verandah. The fill was completely wet sieved and found to contain both historical and Aboriginal artefacts. The 51 MIC historic artefacts (41 fragments) comprised a variety of small objects identical or very similar to those found in the overlying levelling fills, as well as the underfloor deposits (Table 4.17). It is clear that many of these items had become incorporated into the fill 16214 after being dropped through the floorboards of the rooms and verandah.

The range of artefacts includes ceramic tea and tableware, some of which were blue transfer printed pearlware (c.1780-c.1870). Interestingly there were fragments of three lead glazed vessels: a mug/cup, pan/bowl and plate. These were made in Sydney by Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823). There was no glass. Objects identical to the other fills and underfloor deposits were the 11 glass beads, the bone and mother of pearl buttons, a sewing pin and dress hook, vulcanite comb, slate pencils, a gun percussion cap, marbles and broken tobacco pipes. One of the iron nails, the comb, one button and glass marble (Figure 4.10) were not made until the mid-19th century and so relate to the later occupation of the cottage. A unique counter made by grinding both sides of a clay marble was found below Room 5 (Figure 4.65), one of several hand-made gaming pieces from the site (see Section 4.3.4.1). The food remains in 16214 were a sheep/goat scapula, pig jaw and fish bone, with the 6 MNI shell being mostly Sydney rock oyster fragments.

Table 4.17: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from Phase 4.1 levelling fill 16214.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	Structural	nail			0	3
			1805		0	1
			1840	1870	0	1
	structural/non-structural	nail	1853		4	4
arms	gun	percussion cap	1815		0	1
beverage	tableware	mug/cup	1801	1823	1	1
cleric	writing	slate pencil		1960	0	4
food	preparation	pan/bowl	1801	1823	2	1
	serve	tableware		1850	1	1

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
	tableware	bowl	1780	1870	1	1
		plate	1810	1870	1	1
	tea/tableware	plate	1801	1823	2	1
		unid	1800	1870	1	1
			1830	1930	1	1
household	fuel	coal			4	4
	sewing	pin	1809		1	1
industrial	by-product	slag			2	1
personal	clothing	button		1950	1	1
			1850		0	1
		hook			2	1
	grooming	comb	1851		1	1
personal/household	jewellery/cloth/furnishing	bead			6	11
recreation	game	counter	1788		0	1
	smoking	pipe			6	3
	toy	marble	1820	1914	0	1
			1846	1914	0	1
unidentified	container	bottle			1	1
	unidentified	unidentified			1	1
			1801	1823	2	0
			TOTAL		119	89

4.3.2.3 PIT FILL 17568

There were 30 MIC artefacts (269 fragments) in the pit fill 17568 in the front yard. The most significant was a bottle seal with the official 'GR' broad arrow mark, dated from 1788-1830 (Figure 4.11). Bottles with these official seals traditionally contained lime or lemon juice on British Navy ships to prevent scurvy on sea voyages. The seal adds another military connection to the early residents of the cottage, along with the regimental buttons and the munitions found in the underfloor deposits and yard topsoils. Meal remains included three cattle femurs and a sheep/goat metatarsus butchered using a chopping blade or saw.

Figure 4.11: GR broad arrow seal from lime/lemon juice bottle 17568/#70863. 10mm scale divisions. Gallery2. IMG_3826.

4.3.2.4 OCCUPATION DEPOSIT 17229 AND PIT FILL 17570

Some 142 MIC artefact (344 fragments) were recovered from an accumulated deposit 17229 under the South Verandah (Table 4.18). This interesting assemblage is clearly associated with the early occupants of the cottage. Among the building materials contemporary with the construction or repair of the cottage were cut nails (c.1820-c.1870), crown window glass and shell mortar. The majority of the discarded objects were broken glass and ceramic vessels, from at least seven alcohol bottles and a wide range of table and teaware. Most of the ceramics were fine earthenware with cream, pearl, edgeware decoration (see similar Figure 4.67), with other brighter glazes and patterns, such as dipped annular and engine turned (Figure 4.12, Figure 4.13, Figure 4.14), typically made from 1780 or 1800. There was also a broken blue hand painted Chinese porcelain serving bowl. Only a third of the datable ceramic items were made after 1830. Multiples of most shapes were represented. In addition, there was a dip variegated pearlware bowl (1780-1820) part of a locally-made lead glazed container, as well as imported stoneware blacking bottles for stove and other maintenance tasks. Iron hoop fragments indicate the presence of a useful storage barrel on the property.

Many of the buttons were early in date and worn by men. These included two Golden Age brass buttons probably from a waistcoat, one with a Tudor rose, a flat cone shank button (1760-1830) and a 1-hole bone button. The other metal buttons were early versions of sew-through types for trousers and shirts, their dating from c.1840 is approximate as more research needs to be done on manufacture of sew-through metal buttons in the early 19th century.[12] Women were represented by glass beads and a child by a hand-rolled clay marble. Pipe smoking shows a preference for models with fluted or Prince of Wales feathers on the bowls made in Sydney during the 1820s-40s. Identified makers were Joseph Elliott and John Moreton which are comparable to pipes found under the house and in modified yard soils.

Food remains of a broad meat diet included 56 fragments of animal bone, of which 11 were various cuts of sheep/goat, three of both cattle and chicken; a pig molar and 28 small fish bones. All the 31 MNI shell were rock oyster.

Figure 4.12: Dipped annular yellow bowl 17229/#47260 and 16224/#46687 (2 frags). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4512.

[12] Lindbergh 1999; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964.

Figure 4.13: Dipped engine turned pearlware bowl with green slip and incised reeded lines 17229/#47261 and 16120/#48102 (2 frags). 1mm scale divisions. Gallery2. IMG_4516.

Figure 4.14: Dipware fragments. Top row: dip variegated pearlware bowl 17229/#47259 (2 frags), 16340/#47089, 16224/#46697 and 16304/#46920 (2). Middle row: 17218/#47173, 16120/#48171, 16353/#48553. Bottom row: 16120/#48085 (3 frags), 16177/#46187, 16120/#48098. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4506.

Figure 4.15: Large dark green transfer print plate with scroll border & foliated scroll on marley (1830-) 17229/#47247. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2799.

Figure 4.16: Perfume bottle attributed to Farina Perfumers, Cologne (1820-1880) 17229/ #71634. Gallery2. Scale 100mm. IMG_2948.

Some 12 MIC artefacts (15 fragments) were found in fill 17570 in a circular pit at the South verandah threshold. There were ceramic fragments similar to those found in the verandah deposit 17229 and a well-preserved knife with bone or antler scales, a blade with straight

top edge and pointed (broken) tip. Knives of this style were made from c.1800.[13] There were also two broken smoking pipes or cigar holders made for the tobacconist William Aldis (1837-1867). Curiously, the bulk of these pipes/cigar holders were found in Phase 4.3 modified topsoil 17819 in Area D (Figure 4.136). Only one of the three mammal bone fragments could be identified, an incisor from a sheep or sheep/goat. This may suggest butchery or cooking with the head of a sheep or goat. There was no shell.

Table 4.18: Artefacts from Phase 4.1 occupation deposit South Verandah 17229.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	non-structural	nail	1820	1870	1	3
		wire			1	1
	structural	brick	1790	1830	2	2
		mortar		1880	1	1
	window	flat		1850	4	2
beverage	alcohol	bottle			2	2
				1850	1	1
	beer/wine	bottle			16	0
			1820	1920	1	1
			1850	1920	1	0
			1859	1890	1	1
	champagne	bottle			1	1
	gin/schnapps	bottle	1850	1920	25	1
clerical	writing	slate pencil		1960	2	3
food	container	unid	1801	1823	1	0
	pickles/condiment	bottle			6	1
	preparation	bowl	1780		1	1
	serve	bowl	1780		9	0
		tableware	1820		1	1
	tableware	bowl	1780		1	1
			1780	1820	3	1
			1780	1900	2	1
			1800		1	1
			1800	1870	1	1
			1830		1	1
		egg cup	1780	1900	1	1
		plate	1780	1860	10	4
			1780	1870	6	4
			1800		2	1
			1800	1870	19	4
			1830		13	7
			1830	1900	2	1
		tumbler	1820		2	1
	tea	breakfast cup	1800	1870	3	1
		cup	1830		3	3
		saucer	1780	1860	1	1
			1780	1870	1	1
			1800	1870	3	2
			1830		1	1
		unid	1800		3	1
	tea/serve	jug	1830		2	1
	tea/tableware	plate, small	1810	1870	1	1
			1830		5	4

[13] Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
household	furnishing	tack			1	1
	maintenance	black bottle	1805	1930	1	1
	unidentified	ferrule			0	1
		hook			0	1
h'hold/industrial	by-product	slag			1	1
personal	clothing	brush			1	1
		button		1950	1	2
			1760	1830	0	1
			1820	1850	0	2
			1840		0	2
		hook			0	2
	perfume	bottle	1820	1880	1	1
personal/food	hygiene/preparation	poe/bowl	1780	1900	1	1
personal/household	jewellery/cloth/furnishing	bead			0	3
recreation	smoking	pipe			110	19
			1802	1846	1	1
			1820	1840	3	3
			1822	1847	1	1
			1831	1840	3	3
	toy	marble	1788	1850	1	1
store	store	barrel			2	1
unidentified	container	bottle			4	3
			1780	1930	6	2
			1820		1	1
	unidentified	unidentified		1850	2	1
			1780		1	1
			1830		24	14
			1830	1930	2	2
			1833	1847	1	1
			1835	1870	1	1
			TOTAL		334	142

4.3.3 PHASE 4.2 - HOUSE 4, 1850S-1870S

Some 95 contexts contained 4745 MIC artefacts (8771 fragments) relating to Phase 4.2 occupation of Lot 30. The majority of these are associated with activities undertaken in five rooms of House 4 (Table 4.19). From 1845, the house was enlarged and other improvements done to the property by the new owner George Cavill. Various levelling fills, particular structural changes and room underfloor deposits are discussed below.

Table 4.19: Area A contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.2.

Location	Description	Context	Frags	MIC
Levelling Fills				
Sth Verandah East	Levelling fill	16304	349	125
	Extends to west	17380	218	71
	Levelling fill for pavers, large plaster, reno event	16266	1	1
Construction Fill				
Room 5	Below 16248	17222	13	10
Rear Yard	Ash & shell, under yard surface 16348	16345	141	102
	A South, SE corner of outbuilding 16342	16367	1	1
Structures				
3	Fireplace stone remnant dressed whitewashed	16199	1	1
4	Fireplace brick w curved sandstone hearthstone	16202	3	3
5	Fireplace East extension sandstock bricks	16203	2	2
	Footings sandstone East extension	16183	1	1

Location	Description	Context	Frags	MIC
	Floor pads flat sandstock bricks reused	17231	1	2
Well	Well frogged sandstock bricks	16302	2	3
Sth Verandah	Posthole 17536 pipe fill	17544	1	1
Yard	Sump reused sandstock bricks	16187	3	5
	Shallow drain/gutter reused shallow rect frog sandstock	16337	2	3
Front Yard	Paving sandstock bricks	17542	23	10
Rear Yard	Paving sandstock bricks	16181	2	4
	V-drain sandstock bricks	16332	1	2
Structure/Drain Fills				
Room 4	Fireplace reconstruction & some occupation	17227	1	2
	Below fireplace hearthstone 16202	17517	1	1
	Fireplace 17528, ashy	17531	4	4
Room 5	Construction deposit fireplace 16203	17546	10	3
	Posthole 17444 pipe fill	17446	1	1
Sth Verandah	Below & around threshold	17479	16	8
Yard	Sump 16187 lower fill	16189	148	64
	Sump 16187 upper fill	16188	38	29
	Sump channel upper fill	16377	4	4
Occupation Deposits or Accumulations				
Room 2	Underfloor	16328	557	515
Room 3	Underfloor	16282	344	265
Room 4	Underfloor	16245	599	608
Room 5	Underfloor	16248	860	821
Front yard	Garden bed or modified topsoil	17545	144	82
	Fill/surface	17547	244	42
	Surface	16348	50	28
Rear Yard	Modified Topsoil	16120	3313	1346
		17219	46	33
(A South)	Modified Topsoil ploughzone	16318	246	153
	Ploughzone furrows = Area D 17855	16374	23	23
	Pond fill	16211	306	91
Postholes, Pits & Cuts Fills				
Yard	Pit 16246	16247	89	38
	Rect cut 16329 fill	16330	94	22
	Timber lined cut 17273 fill	17274	68	45
Front Yard	1858 Fence posthole 17563 fill	17564	22	13
	1858 Fence posthole 17571 packing	17572	39	13
	1858 Fence posthole 17573 pipe fill	17574	5	3
Rear Yard	Rubbish pit or tree bole fill	16207	415	50
	Depression 16339 dumped brick rubble	16340	239	69
	Cut 17220, south end	17221	83	20
	Semi-permanent structure cut 17244	17245	7	7
	Cut 17271 fill sandstock brick frags	17272	4	4
	Pit or garden bed 17276 lower fill	17277	9	8
	Cut for garden 17284 fill	17285	4	5
	Rubbish pit 17319	17320	4	4
	Square cut 17330	17331	5	5
	Square cut 17346 fill	17347	5	3
	Small rubbish pit? 17358 fill	17359	14	4
	Rubbish pit or posthole 17360 fill	17361	32	17
	Square cut 17368 fill	17369	1	1
	Pit or tree bole 17378 fill	17379	2	2
	Garden cut 17395 packing	17396	1	1
	Cut 17442 fill	17443	107	50
	Sub rect cut 17470 fill	17471	5	5
	Cut 17482 fill	17483	1	1
(A South)	Rect cut 16305 fill	16306	0	2
	Rect cut 16390 fill	16391	2	2
	Circular pit 17290 fill	17291	2	2
	Posthole 16396 pipe fill	16399	2	2
	Posthole 17201 pipe fill	17204	21	8
Rear Yard	Posthole 16225 packing	16226	6	5
	Posthole 16368 packing	16369	1	1
	Posthole 16370 packing	16371	1	1
	Posthole 16372 packing	16373	1	1
	Posthole 17242 pipe fill	17243	6	4

Location	Description	Context	Frags	MIC
	Posthole 17352 packing	17353	9	3
	Posthole 17255 packing	17253	5	5
	Posthole 17260 packing	17261	1	1
	Posthole 17262 pipe fill	17263	0	2
	Posthole 17266 packing	17267	20	5
	Posthole 17282 pipe fill	17283	2	2
	Posthole? 17296 fill	17297	35	14
	Posthole 17306 packing	17307	1	1
	Posthole 17370 packing	17371	12	5
	Posthole 17372 pipe fill	17373	14	8
	Posthole 17417 packing	17418	1	1
	Pit or posthole 17427 fill	17428	1	1
	Posthole 17431 pipe fill	17432	4	3
	Posthole 17444 packing	17445	5	5
	Posthole 17444 post pipe	17447	2	2
	Posthole 17448 packing	17449	37	12
	Posthole 17485 packing	17487	2	3
	1858 Fence posthole 17288 pipe fill	17289	2	2
	1858 Fence posthole 17342 packing	17343	58	14
	1858 Fence posthole 17348 packing	17349	1	1
	1858 posthole? or rubbish pit 17360 fill	17361	18	8
	1858 Fence posthole 17366 pipe fill	17367	5	3
	1858 Fence? posthole 17374 packing	17375	6	3
	1858 Fence? posthole 17376 pipe fill	17377	3	1
	1858 Fence posthole 17414 packing	17416	2	1
	1858 Fence posthole 17438 packing	17440	13	5
	1858 Fence posthole 17439 pipe fill	17441	3	3
	1858 Fence posthole 17452 fill	17453	7	6
	1858 Fence posthole 17456 packing	17457	8	13
	1858 Fence posthole 17466 pipe fill	17467	4	4
Demolition fill				
E wall extension	TT19, outside Room 3 & Front Verandah	16240	93	25
		TOTAL	8771	4745

4.3.3.1 LEVELLING FILLS

The variety and date of artefacts from the main levelling fills 16304 and 17380 for the south verandah east extension are very similar. They have been grouped together in Table 4.20 along with a render and set fragment from 16266, one of nine fragments in total of light orange or salmon painted 2-coat shell wall plaster that may have been part of the original decorative finish of the Phase 4.1 cottage. Of the objects that can be dated, many were manufactured from the 1830s to 1870s and imported from the UK. Most numerous were the fragments of ceramic tea and tableware forms with different hand-painted and transfer-printed designs. There was also a variety of vessels used to store, prepare and serve food. Among the assemblage were a number of bottles and ceramics that were made in Britain and Europe as early as 1780 or as late as 1930. It is possible that these broken vessels were lost or discarded into the rear yard by the original occupants of the house before the south verandah was extended after 1845. Alternatively, the fragments may have been incorporated in fills brought in from elsewhere in Parramatta. There was a limited range of items relating to activities within a familial household, such as a sew-through trouser or shirt button, spherical wire-wound sewing pin, a green glass bead, two slate pencils and cheap stoneware and imported German limestone marbles.

Miscellaneous artefacts can provide a tighter date range and fit with discard contemporary with early house occupation of the 1830s-40s. These also show that residents were able to acquire locally-made recreational goods, such as the three fragmentary marked clay tobacco pipes made by Sydney manufacturers Samuel Elliott (1832-1840), Joseph Elliott (1831-1840), and John Moreton (1822-1847). The pipe with an 'effigial' bowl (moulded in the shape of a head) was made by Jonathan Leak using moulds he imported from England

in 1826. As clay pipes were fragile, many broke shortly after purchase or first use. Another well-dated artefact was the fragment of fine earthenware (17380/#47480) with blue transfer printed mark 'NANKIN / JAR', a pattern attributed to Ridgway & Morley, 1842-44, Hanley, Staffordshire (see Vol. 3, Ceramics Report Section 4.4.2).

The most recent objects were three wire nails made after 1853 and a galvanised roofing nail and washer from c.1940, indicating that some artefacts in the fills are intrusive, probably falling in from the structure above.

Table 4.20: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from South Verandah levelling fills 16266, 16304, 17380.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	finish	render & set		1880	9	4
	roof	nail & washer	1940		0	1
	structural	brick	1790	1830	1	1
			1800	1860	1	1
		nail			0	1
			1820	1870	2	2
			1840	1870	0	2
			1853	1940	2	1
			1853		2	2
	structural/non-structural	nail			4	4
	window	flat		1850	5	1
				1870	9	2
			1850		1	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle			2	1
	beer/wine				70	0
			1780	1820	2	1
			1790	1820	1	1
			1800	1820	4	1
			1800	1850	5	2
			1820	1870	1	1
			1850	1820	4	0
	gin/schnapps	bottle	1800	1850	7	1
			1800	1900	12	1
clerical	writing	slate pencil		1960	2	2
food	oil/vinegar	bottle			1	1
		stopper	1829	1899	1	1
	preparation	pan	1780	1930	41	3
	serve	bowl	1780		4	1
		dish	1830		8	2
		jug	1830		1	1
		platter	1830		1	1
		stemware	1770	1840	4	1
			1780	1840	5	1
		tableware	1820		1	1
		tureen	1810	1870	2	1
		unidentified	1840		1	1
	store	jar	1780	1930	2	1
	tableware	bowl	1780	1820	1	0
			1780		1	1
		plate	1780	1860	13	4
			1780	1870	4	4
			1780	1900	26	3
			1780	1900	1	1
			1800	1870	1	1
			1810	1870	6	2
			1820	1870	2	2
			1830	1900	5	4
			1830	1930	4	3
			1830		27	9
		soup plate	1830		2	1
	tableware/serve	unidentified	1830		3	1

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
	tea	breakfast cup	1830		4	2
		cup	1780	1870	2	1
			1800	1870	6	3
			1830		15	5
		jug	1830	1920	2	1
		saucer	1780	1870	3	2
			1800	1870	1	1
			1800		1	1
			1830	1854	1	1
			1830	1930	1	1
			1830		32	9
			1835	1870	1	1
		unidentified	1800		1	1
			1830	1920	2	1
			1830		1	1
	tea/tableware	plate, small	1780	1870	2	1
		unidentified	1830		2	1
			1860		1	1
food/personal	serve/hygiene	bowl/wash basin	1840		3	1
	serve/tableware/hygiene	unidentified	1830		4	2
household	maintenance	black bottle	1805	1930	0	1
	sewing	pin		1880	0	1
personal	clothing	button	1842		0	1
	hygiene	ewer	1830	1930	37	1
		poe	1780	1900	2	1
personal/ household	jewellery/cloth/ furnishing	bead			0	1
recreation	smoking	pipe			32	13
			1820	1840	1	1
			1822	1847	5	3
			1826	1839	1	1
			1831	1840	3	2
			1832	1840	2	2
	toy	marble	1700	1914	0	1
			1788		0	1
			1820	1914	1	1
unidentified	container	bottle		1870	4	1
					16	6
			1780	1930	13	5
			1810	1880	1	1
			1820		1	1
		hoop			3	2
		unidentified	1820		1	1
	unidentified	bolt/spike			0	1
		unidentified			4	4
			1780	1870	10	0
			1780		1	1
			1800	1870	1	1
			1800		1	1
			1830	1930	2	2
			1830		25	14
			1840		1	1
			1842	1844	1	1
			TOTAL		568	197

4.3.3.2 CONSTRUCTION FILLS

The rear yard construction fill 16345 below surface 16348 contained artefacts that are very comparable in date to those in the levelling fills for the South Verandah with a slightly greater range (Table 4.21). The structural items, such as local sandstock brick fragments and nails made from cut iron sheets or by early machinery were also similar. There were no wire-drawn types (c.1853-).

Table 4.21: Artefacts (not bone or shell) from South Verandah levelling fills 16266, 16304, 17380.

Context	General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
16345	architecture	structural	brick	1790	1860	12	7
			building stone			1	1
			nail			4	5
				1820	1870	3	3
				1840	1870	0	5
		structural/non-structural	nail	1820	1870	0	1
		window	flat		1850	2	1
				1850		1	1
	beverage	alcohol	bottle			4	2
	clerical	writing	penny ink	1780	1930	2	1
			slate pencil		1960	0	1
	food	serve	bowl	1821	1839	4	1
			unidentified	1830		1	1
		tableware	plate	1780	1860	5	3
				1780	1870	4	2
				1780	1900	1	1
				1830		4	4
		tea	cup	1800		1	1
				1800	1870	5	2
				1830		8	2
				1840		2	1
			mug	1830		1	1
			saucer	1800		1	1
				1830		1	1
				1830	1867	2	1
			unidentified	1800		1	1
		tea/tableware	plate, small	1830		3	2
				1830	1900	1	1
			unid	1830		1	1
	household	fitting	chain			1	1
		maintenance	black bottle	1805	1930	1	1
	personal	clothing	button		1830	0	1
				1820	1850	0	1
		jewellery	ring			0	1
	personal/household	jewellery/cloth/furnishing	bead			0	1
	personal/transport	accessory/horse	eyelet			0	1
	recreation	smoking	pipe			21	8
				1822	1847	1	1
				1829	1840	2	1
				1831	1840	1	1
				1832	1833	2	1
				1832	1840	1	1
		toy	marble	1846	1914	0	1
	unidentified	container	bottle	1780	1930	3	3
		unidentified	unidentified	1780		1	1
				1780	1870	2	2
				1780	1900	4	2
				1800		1	1
				1800	1870	8	5
				1810	1870	1	1
				1819	1870	1	1
				1830		14	9
				1830	1930	1	1
17222	architectural	window	flat		1870	2	1
	beverage	alcohol	bottle			2	1
		gin/schnapps	bottle	1800	1900	1	1
	food	tableware	bowl	1780	1820	2	1
				1830	1930	1	1
		tea	saucer	1830		1	1
	recreation	smoking	pipe			1	1
	unidentified	unidentified	unidentified	1780		1	1
				1800	1870	1	1
				1830	1930	1	1
				TOTAL		154	112

The clerical items also included a broken stoneware penny ink bottle and the toy was a hand-made glass marble imported from Germany from c.1846-c.1914. The two sew-through buttons were lost from different garments with one 3-hole button made of bone before c.1830 and the other of copper alloy by the manufacturer Bartleet and Sons of London and Birmingham, England (c.1820-c.1850).[14]

The smoking pipes from the fill 16345 included those seen in the levelling fills, made by both Joseph and Samuel Elliott, John Moreton, as well as Anson Moreton (1829-1840). Typical moulded bowl forms included fluting possibly made by Jonathan Leak (1822-1839) or his contemporaries in Sydney (Figure 4.53).[15] Of great interest are the two more very small fragments of 'effigial' pipes made by Samuel Elliott. The one representing King William IV was on a model made in support of 1832 Reform Act. The latter would have been sold in the years 1832-1833.[16]

The ceramics had many examples of British decorated tea and tableware similar to the levelling fills, with several pearl edgeware plates. However here there were pieces of lead glazed bowls made by Jonathan Leak in Sydney (1821-1839) and at least one stoneware bottle (c.1805-c.1930) that held liquid blacking for maintenance of household stoves and other items.

Although only ten items were recovered from 17222, below the underfloor deposit 16248 (Section 4.3.3.4.4) in Room 5, they included similar fragments of contemporary glass alcohol bottles and ceramics tea and tableware.

4.3.3.3 COTTAGE STRUCTURE

The artefact evidence for the reconfiguration of House 4 in the 1850s to 70s comes from various contexts (Table 4.22) (see Vol. 1 Section 3.7.3). Those related to the cottage structure include the footings and fireplace of the new kitchen Room 5; alterations to fireplaces in Rooms 3 and 4; and paving of the extended south verandah (Section 0). Improvements to water management such as a circular well north of Room 5; a rectangular sump/cesspit and two shallow drains are discussed in Section 1.3.3.11. The sandstock bricks, light red sandy shell mortar and plaster render used in these alterations are consistent with an 1850s-70s date.

With the addition of a new kitchen (Room 5), the fireplace on the eastern side of the original kitchen (Room 4) was significantly altered. The new kitchen fireplace was built abutting the old one with both sharing the same chimney. Flat sandstock bricks were used to change and create these fireplaces, with older bricks reused in Room 4 (16202) and a more recent thicker type in Room 5 (16203). The brick pads for timber flooring in Room 5 were also reused (17231).

[14] Button estimated date of type only as company or related one continued into the 20th century.
See also: https://www.microscope-antiques.com/bartleet.html

[15] Ford & Ford 2016.

[16] For images of identical 'Reform' pipes in better condition see: Ford & Ford 2016: 28; Stocks 2009a; Wilson 1999.

Table 4.22: Structural artefacts (not bone or shell) from the rooms of the Phase 4.2 cottage.

Description	Context	Gen Function	Spec Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
Room 3 fireplace	16199	archit	finish	render & set			1	1
Room 4 fireplace	16202	archit	stru	brick	1800	1860	1	2
				brick & mortar	1800	1860	2	1
Room 5 fireplace	16203	archit	stru	brick	1830	1860	1	1
				mortar		1880	1	1
Footings	16183	archit	stru	mortar		1880	1	1
Brick bearer 5	17231	archit	stru	brick	1800	1830	1	2
					TOTAL		8	9

4.3.3.4 COTTAGE OCCUPATION, HOUSE 4

The occupation of the five rooms of the cottage, with Room 5 being an extension in Phase 4.2, left numerous artefacts which had mostly fallen through cracks in the floorboards or skirting boards.

4.3.3.4.1 ROOM 2

In Sections 3.7.3 Room 2 is identified as a room at the back of the house on the left, and was possibly a multi-purpose room associated with the kitchen, (Figure 3.147). Some 515 MIC artefacts (557 fragments), 177 bone fragments/NISP and 16 MNI shell (77 fragments/NISP) were found in the underfloor deposit (16328) in the narrow rectangular southwest Room 2 (Table 4.23, Table 4.24). As with other rooms of the cottage, these were retrieved by wet sieving 1m^2 grid squares in 50mm spits. The plan of the grid in these rooms is in mapped on Figure 3.149.

Although the underfloor deposit did not survive across the whole room, the artefacts provide evidence for some of the activities undertaken by the residents. It is clear that these involved at least one family. Further, as there were no clearly defined stratigraphical differences in the deposit these artefacts relate to the entire period of occupation of House 4 from c.1822-1884. The *TPQ* (time after which) date of the deposit is provided by an 1816 British sixpence, although the coin had been in circulation for some time before it was lost. Suggesting it was probably lost through the floorboards after the house was built.

The artefact assemblage confirms that Room 2 was a multi-purpose room beside the original kitchen where children played, adults and children practiced writing or wrote letters. The occupants may have drunk tea and eaten food in the room, indicated by the food and beverage-related items. Deposited over 60 years, objects like writing equipment, chesspieces, dolls teasets, marbles and lead shot suggest that individual residents used the space in different ways.

The most numerous functional categories were those of personal/household, personal and arms (Figure 4.17). These comprise small beads, buttons, jewellery and lead shot that fall, roll or are swept readily below gaps in floorboards and skirting. There were relatively few items representing serving and consumption of food and alcoholic beverages although this number can be enlarged if the 40 unidentified ceramic and glass items are included. None of the artefacts were identified as being associated with food preparation, although numerous fragments of ceramic tea and tableware vessels were recovered (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report, Section 3.2.1.2).

When the 441 items recorded from grid squares are spatially plotted (Table 4.26 to Table 4.37), it is clear that 86 per cent were found in the 1m strip (AP15-16) along the eastern side of the room, perhaps in a zone between two doorways (Figure 3.153). Beside the south wall were several recreation objects such as clay pipes and marbles. Due to post-

depositional factors, hardly any items were found in the central northern squares (AR/AQ15). The higher artefact concentrations are indicated by a 3-level colour key (Table 4.2).

Figure 4.17: Range of miscellaneous items from House 4, Room 2, square AI 96, Spit 2 of the occupation deposit 16328. Lead shot, percussion cap, lead pencils, dress hook, glass beads and inlays, brooch with glass gems, carved bone objects, clay pipe stem, various buttons and marbles. Scale 100mm. Gallery2. IMG_2677.

Dressing and laundering of clothing was a reason why fasteners and small items of jewellery are dropped. Among the 55 male and female clothing items were 44 buttons, a stud, eight dress hooks, a large aglet from a lace and a corset eye. The large aglet is identical to one from Phase 4.1 fill (16336) in a cut below the sump. The corset eye must have been dropped by a later resident of the house as it was patented by Thomson, Langden & Co., USA in 1871 (Figure 4.18).[17] A highly polished dark green mossy agate inlay from a pendant or brooch was imported from Scotland (Figure 4.19).

[17] Various advertisements 1871: https://www.periodpaper.com/products/1871-ad-thomson-langdon-glove-fitting-corset-genuine-patent-crown-mark-accessory-105370-pem1-023

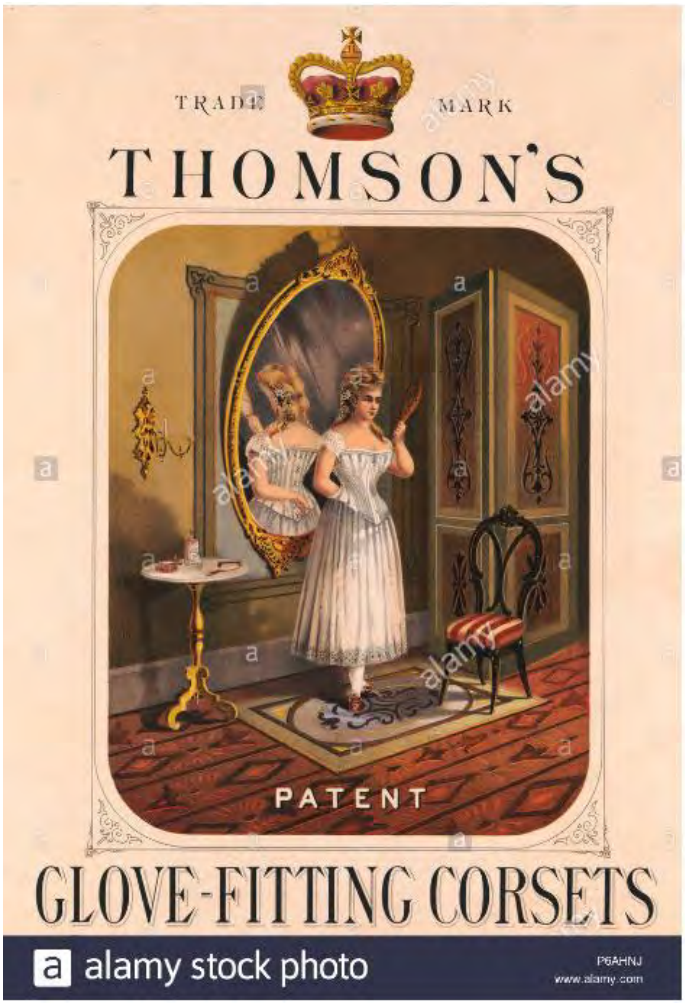

Figure 4.18: 1874 Advertisement shows the interior of a room with a young woman standing with her back to a large mirror and holding a small mirror in her left hand with which she can see herself in the larger mirror; she is wearing a Thomson's Trade Mark glove-fitting corset. From www.alamy.com image ID: P6AHNJ.

While the manufacturing dates for the buttons range from c.1800-c.1950, many early types may have been reused. They include simple sew-through bone and porcelain (Prosser 1840-c.1930) buttons from undergarments; and plain or simply incised mother of pearl ones for various garments worn from c.1850 or c.1870. Several copper alloy sew-through buttons, some with generic patent marks, were from male trousers and shirts (c.1850-). Various shanked buttons for shirts and waistcoats were often of better quality: two 'Golden Age' gilded types (c.1820-c.1850), one with facetted black glass and three carved or turned from shell and bone. An identical floral 'Golden Age' button to one in the room was found in the backfill 16188 of the sump (Figure 4.59).[18]

Notable was a button from the uniform of a soldier of the 9th (Royal Norfolk) Regiment of Foot (Figure 4.20).[19] The 9th Regiment fought during the Peninsular campaign of 1800-1814, before shifting to Canada in the War of 1812 and other battles in Afghanistan, India and the Crimea.[20] The 9th Regiment did not come to Australia for military duty so the soldier who owned the button must have emigrated when he retired.[21] The button is of a design used on British regimental uniforms from c.1800-c.1830 and is contemporary with the 20th Regiment button in Room 3.[22]

[18] Claasen 1994; Eckstein & Firkins 1987; Lindbergh 1999; Peacock 1978; Sprague 2002

[19] Made by James McGowan, Gerrard Street, London, c.1800-1853.

[20] Regimental website: https://www.9theastnorfolk.co.uk/history/
Museum with full list of battle honours: http://www.rnrm.org.uk/history/history_01.html

[21] Montague 1981.

[22] Wilkinson-Latham 1973.

Figure 4.19: Dark green mossy agate inlay 16328/#1609, Square AP16. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8847.

Figure 4.20: Brass 9th Regiment of Foot button with circular open French scroll, c.1800-c.1830. 16328/#445, Square AS16. Face. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2627.

The most striking artefacts are associated with munitions for small and large bore guns (Figure 4.17). Some 84 pieces of small shot, ranging in calibres from 0.039 fineshot to 0.197 swanshot were recovered, as well as a 0.38 pinfire bullet and two different sized brass percussion caps. The pistol percussion caps were made from 1815, whereas the unfired pinfire bullet was developed from 1835.[23] The shot could be used in most rifles and shotguns, whether flintlock or percussion. Some of the shot had been flattened probably from use. All except one of these objects were found in the eastern 1m strip, with a single shot from the northwest corner (AS15). In addition, a broken piece of lead type (clerical function) may have been kept to melt down to make shot. Similar scatters of shot and munitions were also found in Room 4 (16245) and casting of lead musketballs has been identified in Room 5 (16248).

Fine needlework, such as sewing, mending, lacemaking and beading needs good light from a window or doorway and at night a fireplace or lamp. Almost all items relating to these activities were found in the eastern 1m strip. There were 122 beads, mostly of small seed and bugle glass varieties (Figure 4.17), in shades of green, blue, amber, black, white and clear.[24] The smallest types could have fallen from jewellery or beaded garments, bags and household objects rather than strung necklaces.[25] One bead was made of bone. Beading and wearing of beaded jewellery are often associated with women and girls of the household observing fashion trends but that is not necessarily so. It is also possible that some beading was done to earn money.

[23] Du Quesne Bird 1978. The unfired pinfire bullet was handed into the police for disposal.

[24] Francis 1994, 1997, 2000, 2002; Karklins 1985; Kidd & Kidd 1970.

[25] Clabburn 1980; Opper & Opper 1991; Wright 1995.

Concern with grooming, health and hygiene was evident in a variety of artefacts, including a complete decorated ceramic soapdish (2 joining halves), (Figure 4.21). Most of the combs and decorative haircombs were made of vulcanite, a vulcanised rubber mass manufactured in Britain and Europe from 1851.[26] Similar combs were found in Room 5 (Figure 4.44) and other mid to late 19th-century contexts at the site. One of the combs was more costly tortoiseshell. The polished bone ring could have been for teething or as a pessary in contraception.[27] Pharmaceuticals were brought into the home in glass bottles and vials (see Vol. 3, Glass Report Section 2.2.4).

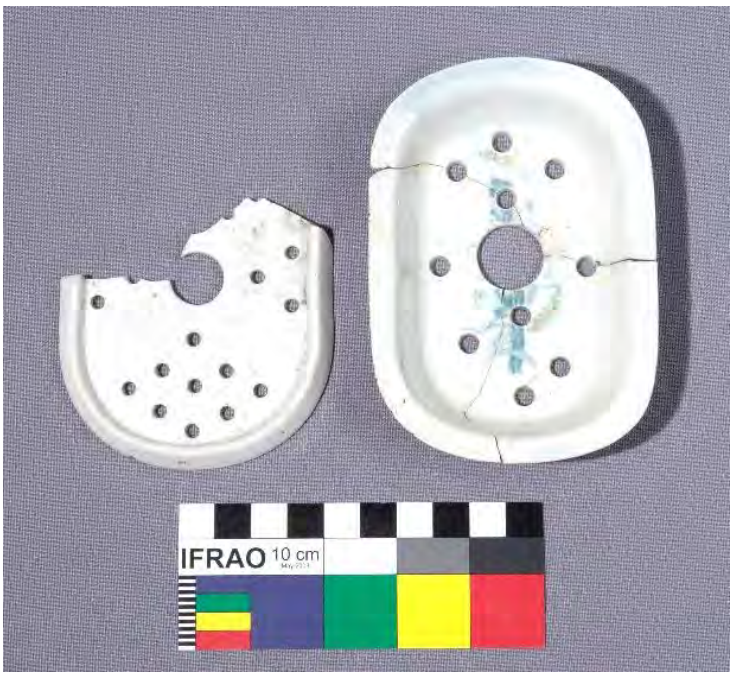

Figure 4.21: Soap dishes. (l-r): White glazed from Area A Hs 4 16272/#46853; hp/tp (clobber) wheat pattern from Area A Hs 4 Rm2 16328/#47028. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2732.

Other activities undertaken by different age groups in Room 2 were writing and playing. There were 11 slate pencils represented, no boards, as well as three lead pencils and ink pen nibs that in the 19th century were mainly used by adults.[28] Their presence shows that many residents were learning or able to read and write. Some slate pencils could also have been used for drawing or informal play.[29]

[26] Katz 1986.

[27] Iocono 1999.

[28] Davies 2005; Early Office Museum 2020; Petroski 1989.

[29] Baxter 2005; Chan 2012.

Figure 4.22: Broken turned bone Barleycorn chesspiece 16328/#444. 10mm scale divisions, Casey & Lowe scan.

Games played in the room included chess, as shown by the upper part of a Barleycorn style bone chesspiece (Figure 4.22).[30] Two small cuboid counters are unusual, being carefully hand-chipped from clear glass and brown flint. It is possible that their fabrication occurred in the room. Children also played with marbles (Figure 4.23) and toy teasets (Figure 4.24), the latter was encouraged in Victorian times to educate young girls to be good wives and hostesses (see similar pink doll face fragment from Room 5 in Figure 4.38).[31]

Figure 4.23: Boys playing marbles in the c.1870s.[32]

Figure 4.24: Victorian era girl playing with doll and toy tea-set.[33]

Tobacco smoking occurred in the room with several pipes broken and blackened from use. The identified makers were all operating in Sydney: Jonathan Leak (1826-1839), Joseph Elliott (1831-c.1840), Samuel Elliott (1832-c.1840). The pipe made by Joseph Elliott had an 'effigial' bowl (in the shape of a man's head). Another pipe was made in the UK for local Sydney tobacconist Hugh Dixson (1839-1864).[34]

[30] http://www.chess-museum.com/bone--ivory--horn.html

[31] Baumann 2004; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Opie & Opie 1997. Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Fawdrey & Fawdrey 1979; Goodfellow 1993; Hillier 1968.

[32] Reproduced from George Eastman House, Author=A. Suzanne, Wikicommons in USA Public Domain. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Boys_playing_marbles.png

[33] Reproduced from https://victorianchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Victorian-Toys-Tea-Set.jpg

[34] Ford & Ford 2016; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Wilson 1999.

Food remains included animal bone from meat cuts and a variety of shellfish (Table 4.24). Wet sieving of the deposits allowed for recovery of small fish bones and scales, and small shell species from the underfloor deposits of the cottage. It is probable that some of the fragments were moved by rodents and other scavengers across Rooms 2 to 4 as there were no solid footings dividing the rooms. Rodent bones were found in Ap16, AR15 and AS15-16. George Cavill who lived in the house from 1845, used strychnine to kill cats which is odd if he had rodents[35] There may be evidence for this with the cat burial found among the modified topsoil 16120 (see Section 0 and Vol. 3, Section 8.3 Faunal Report Section 3.1). This poison may have also caused the death of rodents.

The greatest number of bone fragments (95) came from fish, with a single premaxilla (jaw) bone from a sea bream (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report Section 3.3.1). Aside from the fragments not able to be fully determined, the most common mammal food species is sheep/goat (25 fragments), followed by cattle and pig. Birds including chickens were also represented, as were fragments from rodents. Among the shellfish, the most common food species was the Sydney rock oyster, with only a few examples of Sydney and dog cockles, scallops, mussels and an Australian mud whelk (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report). Whether eaten by the residents of the cottage or not, many of these shells and the other smaller tidal species were commonly used to make mortar in Parramatta until c.1880 (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report).

During cleaning of the deposit, 60 tiny fragments of shell and one of bone were found and the grid location not recorded. The spatial distribution of animal bone and shell retrieved from the grid squares is similar to the main artefacts with the majority in square AP16 (Table 4.27, Table 4.28). This square had 48 scales and 16 fish bones, with other concentrations in squares AR16 and AP15. The sea bream jaw was in AQ16. In comparison to the distribution of the other artefacts, there is a relatively higher proportion of bone in AR15 and less in AP15.

Table 4.23: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16328, Room 2.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	101	*18.1*	48	*9.3*
arms	0	*0*	88	*17.1*
beverage	109	*19.6*	20	*3.9*
cleric	19	*3.4*	18	*3.5*
economy	0	*0*	1	*0.2*
food	61	*11*	34	*6.6*
household	18	*3.2*	18	*3.5*
personal	85	*15.3*	85	*16.5*
personal/household	29	*5.2*	113	*21.9*
pharmaceutical	5	*0.9*	2	*0.4*
recreation	52	*9.3*	45	*8.7*
transport/agriculture	0	*0*	1	*0.2*
unidentified	76	*13.6*	40	*7.8*
work	1	*0.2*	1	*0.2*
yard	1	*0.2*	1	*0.2*
TOTAL	557	*100*	515	*100*

[35] *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 December 1863, p. 3.

Table 4.24: Fragments and minimum numbers of animal bone and shell from 16328.

Taxa		Bone Fragments NISP	%	Shell NISP	%	Shell MNI	%
Cattle		3	*1.7*				
Sheep/Goat		25	*14.1*				
Pig		1	*0.6*				
Rodent, indet.		4	*2.3*				
Large Mammal, indet.		2	*1.1*				
Medium Mammal, indet.		30	*16.9*				
Chicken		6	*3.4*				
Medium Bird		1	*0.6*				
Bird		7	*4*				
Sea Bream		1	*0.6*				
Fish		95	*53.7*				
Sea Urchin		2	*1.1*				
Sydney cockle	AnTr			2	*2.6*	0	*0*
Spotted strawberry top shell	CaFr			1	*1.3*	1	*6.3*
Spengler's Trumpet	CaSp			1	*1.3*	0	*0*
Cerith Shell	CeSp			2	*2.6*	2	*12.5*
Unidentified coral	Coral			2	*2.6*	0	*0*
Dog cockle	GlSp			1	*1.3*	1	*6.3*
Chiton	IsSp			1	*1.3*	0	*0*
Undetermined Micro Shell	MiSh			6	*7.8*	6	*37.5*
Scallop	PeSp			2	*2.6*	0	*0*
Sydney rock oyster	SaGl			56	*72.7*	4	*25*
Hairy mussel	TrHi			1	*1.3*	0	*0*
Unidentified shell species	UnSh			1	*1.3*	1	*6.3*
Australian mud whelk	VeAu			1	*1.3*	1	*6.3*
TOTAL		177	*100*	77	*100*	16	*100*

Table 4.25: Colour coding for spatial grid for underfloor deposit analysis.

KEY	SPATIAL GRIDS
	very high artefact concentration
	high artefact concentration
	medium artefact concentration

Table 4.26: Spatial plot of items (MIC) (not bone or shell) from underfloor 16328.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	15	1		110	126
16	12	28	18	331	389
TOTAL	27	29	18	441	515

Table 4.27: Spatial plot of bone fragments/NISP from underfloor 16328.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	1	15		19	35
16	8	26	8	100	142
TOTAL	9	41	8	119	177

Table 4.28: Spatial plot of shell fragments/NISP from underfloor 16328.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	2			1	3
16	1	5		8	14
TOTAL	3	5	0	9	17

Table 4.29: Spatial plot of personal (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	1			77	78
16	2	4	4	110	120
TOTAL	3	4	4	187	198

Table 4.30: Spatial plot of clothing (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	1			24	25
16	1	2	2	28	33
TOTAL	2	2	2	52	58

Table 4.31: Spatial plot of buttons (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15				21	21
16	1	2	1	18	22
TOTAL	1	2	1	39	43

Table 4.32: Spatial plot of beads (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15				52	52
16	1		2	67	70
TOTAL	1	0	2	119	122

Table 4.33: Spatial plot of arms (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	1			8	9
16				79	79
TOTAL	1	0	0	87	88

Table 4.34: Spatial plot of beverage (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	5			1	6
16	3	2	2	7	14
TOTAL	8	2	2	8	20

Table 4.35: Spatial plot of food (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15				3	3
16		1		14	15
TOTAL	0	1	0	17	18

Table 4.36: Spatial plot of clerical (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15				3	3
16		1		14	15
TOTAL	0	1	0	17	18

Table 4.37: Spatial plot of recreation (MIC) from underfloor 16328, Room 2.

SQUARE	AS	AR	AQ	AP	TOTAL
15	4			2	6
16	1	6	6	26	39
TOTAL	5	6	6	28	45

4.3.3.4.2 ROOM 3

Room 3 is identified as being at the front right of the house, and is thought to have been intended as a public room within the original four-room house but artefacts found within the room assist in clarifying room function, they probably changed over time (Section 3.7.3, Figure 3.147). The number and functional range of objects in the room does suggest that it was a public space, perhaps a parlour or dining room, where more limited types of family activities occurred. Some items also indicate that at times it was used as a bedroom. Fragments of plaster reveal that originally the room was probably finished in a 2-coat light grey-yellow shell render with a thin white set.[36] Another fragment indicates a time of replastering with grey sandy lime 2-coat plaster, painted white. The windows had crown glass panes made until c.1850, with one to c.1870. The only household object was a lamp component dating from c.1860.

As with Room 2, the underfloor deposit 16282 of this larger northeast Room 3 also relates to the occupation of House 4 from c.1822-1884. Some 265 MIC artefacts (345 fragments), 386 fragments/NISP of bone and 13 MNI (56 fragments/NISP) of shell were found in the room (Table 4.38, Table 4.39). The deposit is unevenly preserved. The hearthstone of the fireplace on the eastern wall was altered in Phase 4.2 which must have caused disturbance to the deposit. The post office foundations removed the rest of the fireplace and chimney, and much of the deposit across the northern part of the room (Section 3.7.3).

The plan of the grid in Room 3 is in mapped on Figure 3.149. When 263 out of the 265 items recorded from grid squares are spatially plotted (Table 4.40 to Table 4.55) they show the majority were to the north of the fireplace along the east wall (squares AJ10-12), with another cluster in the southwest (AM13). Low numbers are seen along much of the south wall (AJ-AV14). However, as this distribution pattern occurs across all artefact types it

[36] Traditional plaster techniques see Capon 1991, 1993.

strongly suggests it was a product of disturbance rather than an accumulation due to activity zones within the room. The higher artefact concentrations are indicated by a 3-level colour key (Table 4.2).

The number and functional range of objects in the room suggest that it was a public space, perhaps a parlour or dining room, where more limited types of family activities occurred. Some items also indicate that at times it was used as a bedroom. The architectural items include several fragments of the probable original 2-coat light grey-yellow shell wall plaster with a thin white set.[37] Another fragment indicates a time of replastering with grey sandy lime 2-coat plaster, painted white. The windows had crown glass panes made until c.1850, with one to c.1870. The only household object was a lamp component dating from c.1860.

As with the other rooms there were relatively few fragments of ceramic and glass vessels associated with the serving and consumption of food. One piece of stemmed glassware (Figure 4.25) had a ground pontil scar, dating from 1820. Deposition of these pieces may have occurred as accidents during dining, drinking tea or general sweeping. In addition, there was a bone-scaled knife (AJ11) and a 3-tined fork (AM14), both broken during use.[38] They are rather large to have dropped below the floor and may have been deposited during repairs to the floor or when the fireplace was altered.

Figure 4.25: Glass stemware bases from Phase 4.2, l-r: 17274/#71570 and 16282/#71544. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3690.

The seven British low denomination coins from the deposit perhaps represent two phases of occupation.[39] The earlier comprised a circulation-worn halfpenny minted in 1806-1807, a barely worn 1826 halfpenny and four 1826 farthings (Figure 4.26). Their distribution in the room may be relevant. The earliest was found in the southwest (AM13), whereas the 1826 coins were closer to the fireplace (AL12, AJ-AK10-11). The later phase is represented by an 1873 bronze penny from a square beside the fireplace (AJ12) that is also barely worn. It is possible that the early coins belonged to one family living in the house during the late 1820s or early 1830s, falling from pockets or purses, perhaps when people were seated or dressing.

The high number of 1826 coins in Room 3, as well as others in underlying house levelling fill (16193) and demolition fills (16159, 17405) strongly indicates that these coins were brought

[37] Plaster techniques see Capon 1991, 1993.

[38] Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

[39] British coins see Lobel et al 1991-96.

into the house shortly after they were minted and shipped to Australia for distribution (see Sections 4.3.2.2, 4.3.4.1). For many decades there was an acute shortage of small change, such as farthing, halfpennies and pennies. This was relieved temporarily with bulk shipments of low denomination copper coins minted in 1799, 1806 and in 1825/6. During the intervening years these coins continued to be used until many became extremely worn. Many forgeries were made at this time (mostly imported) and easily passed off. Foreign issues of agreed exchange value were also used. In 1813, Spanish dollars were brought to Sydney to punch-out two coins for use in the colony: the 'holey dollar' and 'dump'. This shortage of small change was detrimental to the everyday economy of Britain, Australia and other colonies. It was not fully resolved until the Victorian period when the British financial system was remodelled and regularised.[40]

Figure 4.26: Copper coins and tokens from Phase 4 contexts, obverse and reverse. Top row, l-r: Hyde & Co trade token (1861) 16245/#368; British 1826 farthings 16282/#397, 16282/#392, 17405/#537. Bottom row: British 1826 halfpenny 16282/#391; British 1806 halfpenny 16282/#544; 1810-1814 Russian 2 kopeks 16245/#367; Anglesey Druid 1787-1791 penny token 16248/#383. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4284, 4285.

A brass medal commemorating the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838 was found in post pipe fill (17582) of the partition wall between Rooms 1 and 2. This piece would have been collected at the time and curated, perhaps a sad loss for the original owner (Figure 4.27, Figure 4.28).[41]

[40] Coin shortages & shipments 1788-1826 see Johnson 1999; Mira 1981. 1826-1827 shipments coins see https://www.sterlingcurrency.com.au/blog/news-research/proclamation-and-colonial-coins/the-1827-penny-from-great-britain-unique-in-the-au/

[41] http://www.coinpeople.com/index.php/topic/34294-victorias-coronation-1838-rrr/

Figure 4.27: Queen Victoria brass coronation medallion 17582/#1858. Obverse. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan. DSCN1062.

Figure 4.28: Queen Victoria brass coronation medallion 17582/#1858. Reverse. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan. DSCN1061.

Unlike all the other rooms there was no evidence for lead shot or other objects related to weapons. Instead, needlework was a predominant activity, with 59 sewing pins found in the deposit, one of which may have been a needle. The pins were mostly early wire-headed types, with three a little late in the sequence from c.1840, and another 22 with upset heads made after c.1809.[42] Needlework could have involved creation and mending of garments, beadwork of all forms including threading necklaces. The beads recovered were all glass and similar to those in Room 2, with the addition of two small worn pink glazed frit (low-fired glass) beads.

The numerous clothing fasteners, including six dress hooks suggests needlework, or changing of clothes in a bedroom. Many could have been reused several times. Of the 27 buttons, 13 were 1-hole bone buttons commonly used to secure undergarments.[43] Some were originally covered in fabric or thread, others part of composite buttons. The 3-hole and 5-hole bone buttons (Figure 4.29, Figure 4.30) were not made after c.1830. These inexpensive buttons are commonly found on early historical sites in Parramatta. While not made by residents of the early house, bone buttons are of historical interest being traditionally manufactured on sawn and bit-turned sections of discarded animal bone (usually cattle). In the 18th and 19th centuries this was done by sailors, convicts, prisoners of war and slaves.[44] Evidence for button making in Parramatta has been found in association with a convict hut and the 1792 Convict Hospital.[45]

[42] Beaudry 2006; Groves 1966; Tylecote 1972.
See also https://cartarchaeology.wordpress.com/2016/10/28/straight-pin/
[43] Lindbergh 1999; Peacock 1978.
[44] Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Klippel & Schroedl 1999
[45] Stocks 2008b, 2009a.

Figure 4.29: 3-hole bone button 16282/#399. Face. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.30: 5-hole bone button 16282/#405. Face. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

The copper alloy buttons were worn by men on outer garments including jackets and are similar to examples in Room 2. They included another gilded 'Golden Age' type and a different military uniform: the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot (Figure 4.31) from c.1800-c.1830.[46] The 20th Regiment fought in the American War of Independence in Canada 1775-1783; against the French in Egypt in 1801 and Italy in 1806 during the French Revolutionary War; the Peninsular campaign and in France during the Napoleonic Wars of 1800-1815. The Regiment guarded Napoleon on St Helena and were among the pallbearers at his funeral in 1821.[47] The 20th Regiment also fought in the Crimea and other countries but did not come to Australia for military duty, so the soldier who owned the button must have brought it with him to Parramatta after retirement.[48] The button is of a design used on British regimental uniforms from c.1800-c.1830 and is contemporary with the 9th Regiment button in Room 2.[49] A semicircular brass chinstrap scale was lost from a military helmet (see Figure 4.47). Other early plain flat copper alloy buttons were worn by men, four with cone shanks (c.1760-c.1830) and one with an alpha shank (c.1785-).[50]

Figure 4.31: Brass 20th Regiment of Foot button with circular open French scroll, c.1800-c.1830. 16282/#396. Face. 100mm scale, scan. Before conservation.

[46] In 1881 became the Lancashire Fusiliers.

[47] https://www.fusiliermuseum.com/

[48] Montague 1981.

[49] Wilkinson-Latham 1973. Button was made by James McGowan, Gerrard Street, London, c.1800-1853.

[50] Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964.

Indications of the jewellery worn by women and possible beading of clothing, bags and furnishings are represented by the 19 glass beads, one of which was made of pink glazed frit. Grooming is typically associated with bedrooms or in the kitchen by the fireplace after hair washing or when preparing for the day. In Room 3 some artefacts strongly suggest it was in use as a bedroom at some point and associated with personal grooming, with a broken perfume bottle (AM14) and teeth from various combs, including nit combs made of ivory and vulcanite (c.1851-). A fragment of a creamware chamber pot (poe) was also found near the fireplace (AJ11).

Other activities occurring in the room included writing, with both children and adults using implements. As in Room 2, the majority were inexpensive slate pencils, indicating the presence of many children. Most were used until they were extremely short stubs.[51] There were only single fragments of a lead pencil and an ink pen nib generally used by literate adults.

Smoking was a common occurrence, represented across the room by fragments of 33 fragile clay pipes. As with Room 2 and other contemporary fills external to the house, six of the marked pipes were made in Sydney between 1822-c.1847.[52] Another was sold by the tobacconist Hugh Dixson (1839-1864).[53] In the room children played marbles using inexpensive hand-rolled variegated clay and limestone varieties (Figure 4.23).[54] The clay types were not made after c.1850 indicating they were lost between the boards during early occupation of the house.[55] The limestone marbles could have been used at any time before the start of WWI in 1914. The glass eye from a porcelain doll (similar to one with pink skin tone 16136/#294, see Figure 4.37) suggests that a girl was playing in the room, although such dolls imported from Britain or Europe were fairly costly and may have been precious to an adult female and hardly played with at all (Figure 4.24).[56]

As in the other rooms of the cottage, there were food remains, such as animal bone from meat cuts and a variety of shellfish (Table 4.39). Wet sieving of the deposits allowed the small fish bones and scales, and small shell species to be recovered from the underfloor deposits of the cottage. Among the 386 bone fragments within the room, the greatest number of bone fragments (216) were again from fish (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report Section 3.3.2). Compared to Room 2, there were many more mammal fragments not able to be fully determined. The most common mammal food species was sheep/goat (15 fragments), followed by cattle and pig. More bird fragments were found, with that of chickens, eggshells and unusually a snipe being identified. Rodents were once more present.

The most significant faunal specimen was a dugong tooth (see Section 8.3 Faunal Report, Sections 3.1.3, 3.4, Fig. 8). Although the species has been observed off the coast, dugong teeth are rarely found in Sydney or Parramatta archaeological assemblages. It may have been brought to the cottage and put on display as a souvenir or a personal hunting trophy.

There were fewer species of shellfish in this room. Again, the most common food species was the Sydney rock oyster, with only a couple of Sydney cockles (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report). During cleaning of the deposit, an additional five fragments of bone and 27

[51] Davies 2005.

[52] Joseph and Samuel Elliott, John and Anson Moreton.

[53] Ford & Ford 2016; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Wilson 1999.

[54] Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998.

[55] Baumann 2004. See also Locally-made clay marbles made by Thomas Ball 1801-1823 in Casey & Lowe 2011.

[56] Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Goodfellow 1993.

of shell were found. The spatial distribution of animal bone retrieved from the grid squares is similar to the main artefacts with the majority in square AM13 (Table 4.41, Table 4.43). However, there was comparatively more bone in AK13 and none in AJ11. The shell distribution was different, centred on square AL13.

Table 4.38: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16282, Room 3.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	57	*16.6*	38	*14.3*
beverage	51	*14.8*	14	*5.3*
clerical	6	*1.7*	8	*3*
economy	0	*0*	7	*2.6*
food	43	*12.5*	21	*7.9*
household	86	*24.9*	62	*23.4*
personal	21	*6.1*	47	*17.7*
personal/household	1	*0.3*	15	*5.7*
recreation	62	*18*	41	*15.5*
unidentified	18	*5.2*	12	*4.5*
TOTAL	345	*100*	265	*100*

Table 4.39: Fragments and minimum numbers of animal bone and shell from 16282.

Taxa		Bone Fragments NISP	%	Shell NISP	%	Shell MNI	%
Cattle		1	*0.3*				
Sheep/Goat		15	*3.9*				
Pig		2	*0.5*				
Rodent, indet.		10	*2.6*				
Large Mammal, indet.		12	*3.1*				
Medium Mammal, indet.		108	*28*				
Chicken		3	*0.8*				
Snipe		1	*0.3*				
Medium Bird		1	*0.3*				
Bird		16	*4.1*				
Dugong		1	*0.3*				
Fish		216	*56*				
Sydney cockle	AnTr			2	*3.6*	1	*7.7*
Oyster drill	BeHa			1	*1.8*	1	*7.7*
Spotted strawberry top shell	CaFr			2	*3.6*	2	*15.4*
Sydney rock oyster	SaGl			51	*91.1*	9	*69.2*
TOTAL		386	*100*	56	*100*	13	*100*

Table 4.40: Spatial plot of items (MIC) (not bone or shell) from underfloor 16282.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10				2	14	16
11	1			2	44	47
12		18	10	21	21	70
13		63	13	27	9	112
14		15		2	1	18
TOTAL	1	96	23	54	89	263

Table 4.41: Spatial plot of bone fragments/NISP from underfloor 16282.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10				28	9	37
11						0
12		33	13	36	11	93
13		140	29	68	8	245
14		3		3		6
TOTAL		176	42	135	28	381

Table 4.42: Spatial plot of shell fragments/NISP from underfloor 16282.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10				1	2	3
11						0
12		1	2	1	1	5
13		2	8	1		11
14				6	4	10
TOTAL		3	10	9	7	29

Table 4.43: Spatial plot of beverage (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					2	2
11					4	4
12				2	1	3
13			1	1		2
14		1		1	1	3
TOTAL	0	1	1	4	8	14

Table 4.44: Spatial plot of food (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					2	2
11					2	2
12		1	1			2
13		6	3	2		11
14		3				3
TOTAL	0	10	4	2	4	20

Table 4.45: Spatial plot of clerical (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10						0
11					1	1
12		1				1
13		3		1	2	6
14						0
TOTAL	0	4	0	1	3	8

Table 4.46: Spatial plot of economy (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10				1	1	2
11					2	2
12			1		1	2
13		1				1
14						0
TOTAL	0	1	1	1	4	7

Table 4.47: Spatial plot of sewing (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10				1	1	2
11					4	4
12		5		7	8	20
13		18	1	10		29
14		4				4
TOTAL	0	27	1	18	13	59

Table 4.48: Spatial plot of personal (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					2	2
11				1	14	15
12		3	3	5	7	18
13		14	4	6	2	26
14		1				1
TOTAL	0	18	7	12	25	62

Table 4.49: Spatial plot of clothing (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					1	1
11					8	8
12		3	3	2	5	13
13		12	3		1	16
14						0
TOTAL	0	15	6	2	15	38

Table 4.50: Spatial plot of buttons (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					1	1
11					7	7
12		2	3	1		6
13		11	2			13
14						0
TOTAL	0	13	5	1	8	27

Table 4.51: Spatial plot of beads (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					1	1
11				1	5	6
12				2	1	3
13		1	1	6	1	9
14						0
TOTAL	0	1	1	9	8	19

Table 4.52: Spatial plot of recreation (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					2	2
11				1	9	10
12		3	3	3	1	10
13		9	2	4	2	17
14		2				2
TOTAL	0	14	5	8	14	41

Table 4.53: Spatial plot of toys (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10						0
11					3	3
12					1	1
13		2		1		3
14						0
TOTAL	0	2	0	1	4	7

Table 4.54: Spatial plot of smoking pipes (MIC) from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					2	2
11				1	6	7
12		3	2	3		8
13		7	2	3	2	14
14		2				2
TOTAL	0	12	4	7	10	33

Table 4.55: Spatial plot of window glass fragments from underfloor 16282, Room 3.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
10					3	3
11					1	1
12		1	2			3
13		12	1			13
14		1		3		4
TOTAL	0	14	3	3	4	24

4.3.3.4.3 ROOM 4

Room 4 is identified as being at the rear right of the house, and is thought to originally have been built as a kitchen (Figure 3.147, Section 3.7.3). This rectangular southeast room was the original kitchen until the 1850s when it was replaced by Room 5, directly to the east. At this time the fireplace was considerably altered but continued to be used with a shared chimney. Such structural changes affected the underfloor deposit 16245 in the room. After the early house was demolished, an E/W and N/S walls for Cranbrook house were constructed in 1888 across the footprint of Room 4.

Some 608 (MIC) artefacts or 599 fragments were retrieved from Room 4 (Table 4.56), as well as 311 fragments/NISP of bone and 73 MNI (73 fragments/NISP) of shell (Table 4.57). This was the second highest underfloor assemblage from the house, after Room 5. While the artefact assemblage shared similarities with both Rooms 2 and 5, however, personal and recreation functional groups particularly highlight the differences. There is a greater proportion of objects made and imported after c.1850, an increased association with women and children and Victorian fashion, and an improvement in quality. This suggests that many of the items were deposited after the room changed function from a busy kitchen in a small cottage to a multipurpose room in a larger household. It is unlikely to have been a bedroom as there is a door to the verandah and yard in the southern wall and therefore a thoroughfare.

The plan of the grid in Room 4 is in mapped on Figure 3.149. The impact on the deposit across the central and southern gridded squares in the room is seen in the spatial plots of recovered artefacts (Table 4.58 to Table 4.73). The higher artefact concentrations are indicated by a 3-level colour key (Table 4.2).

The walls were finished in 2-coat sandy shell plaster with thin white set painted in an orange-red brown (paint split over time). The sandstock bricks are consistent with early locally-made types, from c.1790-c.1830. Where they could be identified most of the iron nails fallen into the deposit, possibly from the floor or walls, were either machine wrought (c.1840-c.1870) or wire drawn (1853-c.1940) with a few corroded cut types (c.1805-c.1870).[57] At least one sash window was glazed with Crown panes, mostly the thinner type made until c.1850, the sashes moved by brass window pulleys and covered in curtains hung from brass rings. Broken ornaments identified were a brass picture frame and a hand-painted porcelain figurine. The room was lit with the aid of lamps with colourless glass chimneys.

As would be expected in a kitchen or back room, there were more beverage (24 MIC) and food (39 MIC) related artefacts, with additional fragments from 55 MIC unidentified ceramic and glass containers, jars and glazed fine earthenware and stoneware vessels. Aside from the scorching of the fireplace, the only artefacts relating to the room being a kitchen was an iron pintle probably from a stove and a fragment of a cream glazed food preparation bowl. The numerous glazed ceramic tea and tableware used by the residents were mostly imported from Britain and decorated in a variety of hand-painted, transfer printed and other designs (see Vol.3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 3.2.1.2). There was a high proportion of cream and pearlwares including blue edgeware, as well as fragments of two blue underglaze painted Chinese bowls. While the manufacturing date range was c.1780-c.1930, the majority were made after 1830. A small number of teawares were made slightly later, such as the green transfer printed cup with palmettes, from 1865-1886 and possibly the similar purple transfer printed cup with palmettes and hearts.[58]

Evidence for the beverages consumed by the residents is limited to the fragments from 40 glass bottles containing alcohol such as beer/wine and gin/schnapps. Completing the glass assemblage were a few other forms including a panelled glass tumbler and three serving vessels, one of which was made after 1850 with an acid etched floral design (see Vol.3, Section 8.3, Glass Report Section 2.2.2).

The two British halfpennies (AJ14) had become stuck together and could only be dated to the reigns of George IV and William IV, 1825-1837. They had possibly fallen together in a purse that disintegrated below the floor. There was also a rare worn Russian copper 2 kopeks coin (Figure 4.32) minted between 1810-1814 during the reign of Alexander I (AK15).[59] Such a coin may have been brought to Sydney by a settler, sailor or soldier serving in the Napoleonic Wars. It is possible that this man served in the 9th or 20th Regiments as uniform buttons contemporary with this coin were found in Rooms 2 and 3. The most recent item in the deposit was a trade token issued in 1861 by Robert Hyde & Co. (Figure 4.25), a Melbourne marine store and merchant in rags, 2nd hand scrap goods, bottles, bones and metals (AL16).

[57] Varman 1993.

[58] Green palmette design attributed to F. Jones, London 1865-1886.

[59] 2 Kopeks minted in 1811: https://www.numiscollection.com/russian-federation-2-kopeks-alexander-i-arms-1811-a4400-en.html

Figure 4.32: Russian 2 kopeks copper coin Alexander I (minted 1810-14), reverse 16245/#367. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Room 4 had a range of munitions for small and large bore guns similar to that in Room 2. However, there were far fewer, with only 12 pieces of small shot, ranging in calibres from 0.079 fineshot to 0.197 swanshot, as well as two brass percussion caps made from c.1815. Again, some of the shot had been flattened probably from use. Except for one shot (AK15) these objects were found in the northwest corner of the room, away from the fireplace. It is possible that some shot could have rolled into this side of the room from Room 2. Casting of lead musketballs has been identified in Room 5 (16248).

The deposit contained numerous clothing fasteners, including 12 dress hooks and eyes fallen during sewing, mending or laundering. Sewing paraphernalia included 33 pins and a small tool, perhaps a stiletto with a mother of pearl handle (Figure 4.33).[60] There are no early pins with spherical wire wound heads, only conical types made after c.1840 and others made with early heading machinery.

Figure 4.33: Sewing implements and paraphernalia from the site. Left column brass thimbles Area A 17227/#526 above flattened Area A 16102/#22. Middle (l-r): mother of pearl posey holder tip Area A South 16288/#410 and sewing tool handle Area A 16245/#375. Right column: five EUH pins 16245/#1244; above a large SW pin Area A 16188/#336 and bone lace bobbin Area C 16623/#501. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2719.

[60] Groves 1966: Fig.157.

The 65 buttons and two button/studs included identical types and dates to those in Rooms 2 and 3, albeit in different proportions. From undergarments there were three 1-hole and seven larger types of sew-through bone buttons, as well as 14 porcelain versions made after 1840.[61] Utilitarian cheaply manufactured porcelain buttons became the popular alternative by the end of the 19th century. Plain or simply incised mother of pearl buttons were also more numerous. Several copper alloy sew-through buttons, some with generic patent marks, were from male trousers and shirts (c.1850-).[62] Better-quality shanked buttons for shirts and waistcoats included one of black glass with floral design and another with scalloped edging; porcelain with a raised central boss was also worn. There were only three shanked copper alloy types including an early cone shank (c.1760-c.1830) and no examples of gilded or military buttons.[63]

A number of valuable pieces of adult jewellery and clothing accessories were found in different parts of the deposit. These were a kilt pin (Figure 4.34) or brooch (AJ14), a gilded hammer (Figure 4.35) charm (AM16) and a thin gold teardrop earring fragment (AN16). The traditional Scottish small kilt pin was in the form of a small sword made of banded agate held in a cross-shaped silvered handle. The silver point is missing. The pin may have been worn by a woman or a man at the house when Scottish jewellery and other goods became highly fashionable.[64] They may not have had Scottish personal heritage. A good comparative piece was found at the Casselden Place site, Melbourne in 2002.[65] . The small hammer would have been hung from a man's Albert or Leontine chain. The hammer may represent the owner's profession, or perhaps affiliation with a Masonic lodge. The thin gold foil of the earring has fine repousse decoration.

Figure 4.34: Kilt pin with banded agate and silvered sword handle and loop 16245/#366. Front and back. 10mm scale divisions, Casey & Lowe scan.

Figure 4.35: Gilded hammer charm 16245/#370. 10mm scale divisions, Casey & Lowe scan.

[61] Sprague 2002.

[62] Lindbergh 1999.

[63] Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964.

[64] Scarisbrick 2009.

[65] A very similar kilt pin was found in 2002 at Lot 35, Little Leichhardt Street, Casselden Place site, Melbourne. Excavation report see Godden Mackay Logan, La Trobe university and Austral Archaeology 2004. A paper discussing the two kilt pins is in preparation by P. Riccardi & R. Stocks.

The majority of jewellery items were the 142 beads, most of which were small glass varieties as seen in Room 2. The colours favoured were the same: shades of green, blue, amber, black, white and clear. Among the 14 larger bead types threaded on necklaces were two made of black vulcanite. Black jewellery was highly fashionable after 1861 until the turn of the century following Queen Victoria who always wore black after the death of Prince Albert. Vulcanite was a man-made cheaper alternative to black glass and especially the rarer jet.[66]

Grooming of hair often occurs in the kitchen, making use of the heat of the fireplace to comb washed hair, and a well-lit space to find nits particularly on children. Aside from a single ivory nit comb tooth, all the broken nit and straight combs, and 2 possible haircombs were made of vulcanite, mass manufactured from c.1851. No objects related to health or hygiene were found in the room.

Figure 4.36: Child slate pencils and ruled slate board. Left-right: torpedo-shaped to fit holder (Area A House 4, Room 4, 16245); two slate pencils (Area A House 1, Room 5, 16143); ruled slate board (Area A South, rubbish pit fill, 16288). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2712.

The room was used by a succession of children to practice writing and sums, and perhaps draw. Many of the 29 slate pencils were well-used stubs, with 28 manufactured using improved machinery (Figure 4.36). Such clerical tasks can be easily supervised while meals are being prepared in a kitchen. Only one lead pencil (AM16) was probably used by an adult.

Recreational activities, such as smoking and child play were frequently done in the room. Smoking is represented by fragments of 24 fragile clay pipes, and one bone composite pipe. As a whole the marked pipes were different from those in Rooms 2 and 3. Only one example was made locally in the 1820s-40s. The other four identified pipes were made in the UK, with one by the Glasgow firm of William White (1805-1955). The imported models are typical of the 1860s to 80s, such as 'BURNS CUTTY'.[67] 'Cutties' are typically robust pipes with short stems able to be held in the teeth by labourers.[68]

Among the 24 items dropped below the floor when children played in the room were 23 marbles and a small moulded glazed porcelain doll know as a 'Frozen Charlotte' (Figure 4.37). The doll was inexpensive and could be bathed, part of Victorian traditional play focussed on training girls for motherhood or child-minding.[69] As in Room 3, two of the

[66] Katz 1994: 17-18.

[67] Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed.) 1987; Jack 1986; Walker 1983.

[68] They are smaller and less robust than contemporary Irish-style dudeens which are also found on the site.

[69] Baxter 2005; Chan 2012; Hillier 1986.

marbles (Figure 4.38) were hand rolled variegated clay (c.1788-1850). Another two possibly intrusive unglazed porcelain marbles (both AJ14) had painted intersecting lines or bullseyes (c.1890-c.1914).[70] The rest were made of ground limestone, with harder (c.1700-c.1914) and softer varieties (c.1820-c.1914).[71] Most of these toys were made in Germany.

Animal bone showed evidence of carcass portioning and meat cuts, and there were a variety of shellfish food remains, perhaps eaten or prepared in the Room 4 (Table 4.57). While wet sieving of the deposits allowed the small fish bones and scales, and small shell species to be recovered, fish (91 fragments including 34 scales) is not the main species recovered. In the room nearly 50 per cent of the bone came from medium-sized mammals (151 fragments), with 14 more from large mammals (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report Section 3.3.1). Sheep/goat was more highly represented than in Rooms 2 and 3, probably represents portioning of these animals (lamb, mutton) during meal preparation done in the room. Numbers of cattle, pig and rodent were otherwise similar. Some 21 bird bones were recovered, including chicken and a mallard duck scapula, indicating the presence of various domestic chickens as well as duck, which was an introduced species and possibly raised on site.[72]

Figure 4.37: Dolls of various types: (l-r). Top row: small doll arm 16916/#512, 16916/#511, 16916/#510, 16916/#509; China head black hair 16101/#9; bisque head with bonnet 16288/#409; Frozen Charlotte black hair 17545/#541 above small doll black hair. Bottom row: large doll leg with broken painted boot 16127/#266; bisque doll leg painted boot 16918/#515 and 16916/#513; bisque head blonde 16916/#508; pink hp bisque face fragment 16136/#294; China head black hair 16156/#324; Frozen Charlotte glazed with bonnet 16101/#8. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3868.

[70] Baumann 2004; Carskadden & Gartley 1990.

[71] Gartley & Carskadden 1998.

[72] The Australian Museum says the Mallard duck was introduced into Australia as early ad 1862, noting it was introduced into Sydney prior to 1900. Therefore, the presence of the Mallard duck bone prior to 1880 demolition of House 4 is evidence of its presence in Parramatta prior to 1900. https://australian.museum/learn/animals/birds/mallard/ accessed 22/12/2020.

Figure 4.38: Child's Play from Areas A and A South. Top row marbles (l-r): tiny plain China (Area A Yard, 16120); painted China (Area A House 1, Room 8, 16143); Plaid China (Area A, 16193); glass with swirls (House 1 room 4, 16130 and Area A House 1, 16101). 2nd row marbles: handmade terracotta clay (Area A House 4, Verandah, 17405) and paler clay (Area A House 4, Verandah, 16200); Stonie (Area A House 4, Room 3, 16214); Painted China, soft limestone, glass with blue/white/yellow swirls and Plaid China (all from Area A House 4, 16206). 3rd row: lead toy wheel (Area A House 4, 16205); lead horse and rider (Area A House 1, Room 5, 16136 West); bone domino (Area A House 4, Room 5, 16248); ground clay marble counter (Area A House 4, Room 4, 16214 East). Bottom row: porcelain teaset pieces, blue painted saucer and jug (Area A, 16135); teacup (Area A House 1, Room 3, 16125); dish lid (Area A Sth, 16288). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2703.

Among the shellfish, the most common possible food species were the Australian mud whelk, Sydney rock oyster, dog cockle and single examples of a Sydney cockle and mussel (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report). These shells and the other smaller tidal species were commonly used to make mortar in Parramatta until c.1880 (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report).

During cleaning of the deposit, 43 tiny fragments of shell and 60 of bone were found. The spatial distribution of animal bone and shell retrieved from the grid squares is similar to the main artefacts, with the majority in square AN16 (Table 4.59, Table 4.60). In comparison to the distribution of the other artefacts, there is a relatively higher proportion of bone (of all species including duck) in AL16, and lower in squares AN14 and AJ14.

Table 4.56: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16245.

Gen Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	120	*20*	94	*15.5*
archit/h'hold	0	*0*	1	*0.2*
arms	0	*0*	14	*2.3*
beverage	70	*11.7*	24	*3.9*
cleric	19	*3.2*	30	*4.9*
economy	0	*0*	4	*0.7*
food	57	*9.5*	39	*6.4*
household	33	*5.5*	38	*6.3*
personal	57	*9.5*	115	*18.9*
pers/h'hold	3	*0.5*	128	*21.1*
recreation	34	*5.7*	49	*8.1*
service	10	*1.7*	2	*0.3*
unid	195	*32.6*	69	*11.3*
work	1	*0.2*	1	*0.2*
TOTAL	599	*100*	608	*100*

Table 4.57: Fragments and minimum numbers of animal bone and shell from 16245.

Taxa	Bone Fragments NISP	%	Shell NISP	%	Shell MNI	%
Cattle	1	*0.3*				
Sheep/Goat	28	*9*				
Pig	3	*1*				
Rodent, indet.	2	*0.6*				
Large Mammal, indet.	14	*4.5*				
Medium Mammal, indet.	151	*48.6*				
Chicken	5	*1.6*				
Mallard	1	*0.3*				
Medium Bird	6	*1.9*				
Bird	9	*2.9*				
Fish	91	*29.3*				
Sydney cockle			12	*16.4*	1	*2.7*
Striped-mouthed periwinkle			1	*1.4*	1	*2.7*
Spotted strawberry top shell			2	*2.7*	2	*5.4*
Cerith shell			1	*1.4*	1	*2.7*
Dog cockle			3	*4.1*	3	*8.1*
Flat periwinkle			1	*1.4*	1	*2.7*
Undetermined micro shell			17	*23.3*	18	*48.6*
True mitre			1	*1.4*	1	*2.7*
Sydney rock oyster			26	*35.6*	4	*10.8*
Hairy mussel			1	*1.4*	0	*0*
Turban shell			1	*1.4*	0	*0*
Unidentified shell species			1	*1.4*	0	*0*
Australian mud whelk			6	*8.2*	5	*13.5*
TOTAL	311	*100*	73	*100*	37	*100*

Table 4.58: Spatial plot of items (MIC) (not bone or shell) from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	63	20			37	120
15	32	54	3	9	33	131
16	223	88	11	11	4	337
20		2				2
21		2				2
TOTAL	318	166	14	20	74	592

Table 4.59: Spatial plot of bone fragments/NISP from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	3	18			9	30
15	25	9	20	25	27	106
16	28	25	27	18	17	115
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	56	52	47	43	53	251

Table 4.60: Spatial plot of shell fragments/ from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	2	2			1	5
15	1	6		1	3	11
16	11	2	1			14
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	14	10	1	1	4	30

Table 4.61: Spatial plot of beverage MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	1	1			5	7
15	1	1	1		3	6
16	2	2	1	1	1	7
20		1				1
21						0
TOTAL	4	5	2	1	9	21

Table 4.62: Spatial plot of food MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	3	3			1	7
15	2	4			1	7
16	12	8	1			21
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	17	15	1	0	2	35

Table 4.63: Spatial plot of arms MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	1					1
15		2		1		3
16	9	1				10
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	10	3	0	1	0	14

Table 4.64: Spatial plot of clerical MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	1				1	2
15		4		1	3	8
16	8	10		2		20
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	9	14	0	3	4	30

Table 4.65: Spatial plot of sewing MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	6				3	9
15		2				2
16	20	2				22
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	26	4	0	0	3	33

Table 4.66: Spatial plot of personal MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	39	1			14	54
15	13	22		1	8	44
16	99	42	1	1	2	145
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	151	65	1	2	24	243

Table 4.67: Spatial plot of clothing MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	11	1			2	14
15	4	9		1	5	19
16	32	17	1			50
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	47	27	1	1	7	83

Table 4.68: Spatial plot of buttons MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	10				1	11
15	3	7		1	5	16
16	23	14	1			38
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	36	21	1	1	6	65

Table 4.69: Spatial plot of beads MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	27				11	38
15	6	9			3	18
16	61	22		1	2	86
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	94	31	0	1	16	142

Table 4.70: Spatial plot of grooming MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	1					1
15	3	4				7
16	3	2				5
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	7	6	0	0	0	13

Table 4.71: Spatial plot of recreation MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	7				5	12
15	4	8			3	15
16	11	6	2	2		21
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	22	14	2	2	8	48

Table 4.72: Spatial plot of toys MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	5				4	9
15	1	2			2	5
16	3	3		1		7
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	9	5	0	1	6	21

Table 4.73: Spatial plot of smoking pipes MIC from underfloor 16245, Room 4.

SQUARE	AN	AM	AL	AK	AJ	TOTAL
14	2				1	3
15	2	6			1	9
16	8	2	2	1		13
20						0
21						0
TOTAL	12	8	2	1	2	25

4.3.3.4.4 ROOM 5

In Sections 3.7.3 Room 5 is identified as being an extension to the rear right of the house, and was a new kitchen built by 1858 (Figure 3.151). During construction the new fireplace was laid back-to-back with the reconfigured fireplace of the original kitchen, Room 4 to the west, sharing a chimney.

Room 5 had the greatest number of artefacts in any underfloor deposit of House 4 with 821 MIC items, 860 fragments (Table 4.74), 140 bone fragments/NISP and 22 MNI (84 fragments/NISP) shell (Table 4.75). While the artefact assemblage shared many similarities with both Rooms 2 and 4, the personal and recreation functional groups were different. There is a greater proportion of objects made and imported after c.1850, an increased association with women and children and Victorian fashion, and an improvement in quality. It is likely that many of these objects relate to the occupation of the house by Eleazer Little and his family from 1864-1874 (see Vol 3. Sec. 2, History). As a coach-lace trimmer (maker) Mr Little may have had access to a range of materials and tools that were not commonly available to most domestic households. A palm thimble possibly used to make the coach lace was found in Phase 5.1 rubbish pit fill (16259, see Section 4.3.5.9).

Construction of a large concrete footing for the 1960s Post Office had impacted the deposit on the north side of the room. This disturbance can be seen in the spatial plots of the 813 gridded artefacts in 16248 (Table 4.76 to). The higher artefact concentrations are indicated by a 3-level colour key (Table 4.2). The plan of the grid in Room 5 is mapped on Figure 3.153.

The floor was supported by reused flat sandstock brick pads, with two early local brick types including those with a wetter clay mixture (Ss flat slop, c.1792-c.1830). A small amount of lime mortar was found in the deposit although no fragments of wall or ceiling render. Where they could be identified, most of the corroded iron nails in the deposit were wire drawn (1853-) with a few corroded cut types (c.1805-c.1870). One larger nail or spike was hand forged. At least one sash window was glazed with crown panes of the slightly thicker type made until c.1870, the sashes covered in curtains hung from brass rings. The fragment of a blacking bottle relates to the cleaning and maintenance of the stove. As with Room 4, the kitchen was lit with lamps, evident with part of a clear lamp chimney and a brass burner patented by Holmes Booth Hayden in 1860.[73] There were also a number of

[73] Company history see http://www.thelampworks.com/lw_companies_hb&h.htm

small copper alloy fastenings from furniture and other fittings, including locks. The deposit contained a few decorative items, including part of a colourful glass ornament.

The kitchen had a number of beverage (16 MIC) and food (20 MIC) related artefacts, the numbers probably boosted considerably if we take into account the 63 unidentified broken ceramic and glass containers, jars and glazed fine earthenware, porcelain and stoneware vessels. One of these with lead glaze was made in Sydney. The changes to the pottery and glassware used in the new kitchen are evident in the greater range of shapes used for serving and consumption. Some indicate subtle changes to the types of meals eaten in the later house. All the identified ceramic vessels were made of fine earthenware and bone china, even a serving tureen (see Vol.3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 3.2.1). The majority were made after 1830 and imported from the UK. None were made in China. Cream and pearlware were also absent. The glazes were white with some moulded or sprig designs. Most of the decorative transfer printed patterns were similar to those from Room 4, although blue was now the predominant colour. The panelled glass tumbler was also similar to one found in Room 4. In addition to the 19 identified glass alcohol bottles, many for beer/wine and gin/schnapps, there were a couple for pickle/chutney and sauce (1840-1954).

Figure 4.39: Anglesey Druid token 16248/#383 (1787-1791) obverse. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.40: Anglesey Druid token 16248/#383 (1787-1791) reverse. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

The three small denomination British coins from the deposit were minted in 1864, 1867 and 1872. They show only small amounts of wear from handling before being lost. The most outstanding economy-related object was a thick copper penny Anglesey Druid token minted for the Anglesey copper mines in Wales from 1787-1791 (Figure 4.39, Figure 4.40). On the obverse the hooded Druid inside a wreath is very worn. On the reverse are large florid cursive initials inside 'WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY'. Around the edge are clear marks: 'PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY AND LONDON'. Although a rare find in Sydney due to its date, many of these tokens were made for Thomas Williams who owned the Parys Mine Company in Anglesea, Wales. This was to facilitate payment of the miners at time of shortage of small change, and in the long run to increase the sale of copper. Over four years many varieties were struck using steam-powered machinery by different makers including Matthew Boulton. They were the first copper tokens to be widely circulated in Britain. The condition of the example from Room 5 makes it difficult to identify the particular subtype.[74] Although the token was similar in size to a cartwheel penny, it seems more likely that it was brought to Parramatta as a personal memento.

[74] http://sohomint.info/angle90.html

The greatest number of artefacts related to munitions and weapons in the cottage was found in Room 5, as well as evidence for musket ball casting (Figure 4.41). Most were towards the north side of the room centred on square AF15. Among the 85 items were three percussion caps made from c.1815 till the present day, two for a pistol, one for a rifle (see Section 0). There were 78 pieces of small shot, ranging in calibre from 0.079 fineshot to 0.197 swanshot. Again, some shot had been flattened during firing or handling. The most interesting objects were two larger musketballs (0.394 calibre, AF16) with pronounced casting seams and jutting sprue.[75] One of the musketballs had failed to cool in the mould causing the molten lead to pour away from one side (AG15). This may have been the origin of the 'dribbled solder' (AF15). A small copper pronged tool could also have been used in this process. No moulds were found, they may have been portable pincer-types or elongated trays (Figure 4.42, Figure 4.43).[76]

Figure 4.41: Lead shot and evidence for musketball casting in 16248. Top row: sprue #1414, offcuts/strips #1395. Mid row: swanshot #1402 (5), #1397 (4). Bottom row: failed cast musketball #1403; musketball with casting seam #1396. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8737.

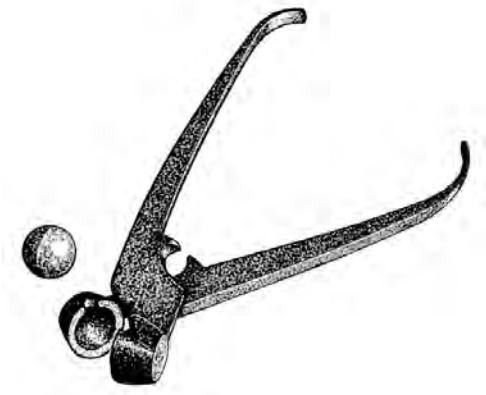

Figure 4.42: 19th century English scissor-type bullet mould, for a 21 bore ball.[77]

Figure 4.43: 1750s lead casting sows from the sutlers' (merchants') house in Fort Edward, New York. The nipples indicate where musketballs were detached from the sprue.[78]

http://www.coinsandstamps.com/foreigncoins/Condor%20Tokens/16%20Wales/sold_wales_conder_tokens.htm For history of these tokens and contemporary provincial coinage see Dykes 2004: 160-174; Dykes 2005.

[75] Sprue is a piece of lead that joins a cast object, created when the molten metal is poured into a mould and overflows through gaps of the mould when it is closed beyond the desired surface of the object. When the casting has cooled these sprue pieces are cut away and often saved to be remelted for the next casting.

[76] Starbuck 2010: 40-43; Du Quesne Bird 1978: 29.

[77] Reproduced from Du Quesne Bird 1978: Fig.3.

[78] Reproduced from Starbuck2010: Fig.3.26.

Working with or cleaning munitions in this room, and the house in general can be related to evidence of the same activity found in the adjacent historic topsoil of Area B (Lot 30) to the east of the kitchen: 16416 and 16465 (see Section 4.4.1). However, it is possible that such artefacts in Room 5 were actually dropped before the kitchen room was added to House 4 prior to 1858. At this time this space was still part of the yard beside the original configuration of the house and therefore an extension of the topsoil of Area B.

The deposit contained 26 buttons, a large dress hook and seven fragmentary sewing pins. The buttons were generally similar in variety to those in Room 4. Almost all were sew-through types of copper alloy, mother of pearl and porcelain made from c.1850. Several others of different metals can be dated after c.1870. The metal buttons were worn by men on outer garments. There were two shanked waistcoat buttons identical to examples from Room 4: with ball-shaped bone and white glass inlay.

Among the modest jewellery was a paste (glass) diamond ring, a teardrop inlay and a pin from a brooch/clip. The 177 beads were again the majority, almost all small glass bead varieties similar in types and colours to those in the other rooms, perhaps fallen from threaded necklaces or during beadwork. The single different bead was an oval vulcanite spacer for a double-string necklace, made after 1851.

Only two combs and two curved haircombs (Figure 4.44) were represented in the room, three were made of vulcanite and one of bone. The low numbers are fairly surprising considering that the room was a kitchen and that there were parts of 11 combs and 2 haircombs of identical date in the older kitchen Room 4. Perhaps the new kitchen Room 5 was more reserved for actual cooking and food preparation, or simply that there was less time for small artefacts to accumulate in the new kitchen compared to Room 4, particularly if the latter continued to be used as a multipurpose room. As with Room 4 there were no objects related to personal health or hygiene.

Figure 4.44: Vulcanite haircomb made from c.1851 (16248/#378). 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

Room 5 had fewer clerical items with the slate pencil stubs accompanied by three ruled slateboard fragments and another broken lead pencil. It is possible that the slateboards were used for kitchen tasks, or for informal play rather than practicing writing and sums.

Some residents pursued recreational activities in the new kitchen. These included smoking and playing marbles with several different and later types to those in Rooms 4 and 2. The pipes included composite pipes which were more popular towards the latter half of the

19th century and not the robust ones favoured by people doing manual labour. Of these, two were polished bone (c.1860-). Another was a rare earthenware elbow-shaped model with a deep fluted bowl that is most comparable to Turkish (Ottoman) pipes (Figure 4.45) produced over a long period of time (c.1750-c.1900).[79] Of the five German marbles, one was made of hand-painted porcelain (c.1840-c.1914) and another dark brown glazed stoneware (c.1842-c.1914).[80] Dominoes was played in the room using handsawn bone pieces (Figure 4.38) and harmonica-playing entertained the residents (Figure 4.46). No items were particularly associated with girls' play.

Figure 4.45: Turkish fluted clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 16248/#1423. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8885.

Figure 4.46: Harmonica reed plates. (l-r): 16248/#385, 16470/#497. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8215.

The animal bone from meat cuts and a variety of shellfish represent food remains prepared and perhaps consumed in the later kitchen, Room 5 (Table 4.75). Unlike Room 4, the wet sieving of the deposits resulted in more fish (53.6%, 75 fragments, of which 69 are scales) being recovered than other species. This was followed by bones from medium-sized mammals (45 fragments) and sheep/goat (5 fragments) (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report Section 3.3.1). While some sheep/goat (lamb, mutton) portioning was done in the room it was proportionally less than in the original kitchen Room 4. Numbers of pig (two teeth) and rodent (AF14) were similar, although cattle bones were absent. Only six bird bones were recovered, half from chicken. In square AF14 with a smaller concentration of bone fragments, included a rodent bone and for the first time two dog vertebrae.

The shellfish, included common possible food species, with the most frequent being the Sydney rock oyster, and a few examples of dog cockles, Australian mud whelk, fragments of Sydney cockles and for the first time, a pipi (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report). These shells and the other smaller species were commonly used to make mortar in Parramatta until c.1880 (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report).

During cleaning of the deposit 49 tiny fragments of shell and two of bone were found and the grid location not recorded. In this room the spatial distribution of animal bone and shell retrieved from the grid squares was very different to the main artefacts which were concentrated to the north and east of square AF16. While the bone was also found in the northern part of the room, the majority located in square AG15, followed by AE15 and AF19 (Table 4.77). The far fewer shell was centred on squares AG16 and AF17 (Table 4.78).

[79] Uçar 2019. Various articles in *Society of Clay Pipe Research Newsletters* Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30: January, April, July 1990; October 1990, April 1991, available online.

[80] Baumann 2004.

Table 4.74: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16248, Room 5.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	419	*48.7*	311	*37.9*
architectural/household	17	*2*	17	*2.1*
arms	1	*0.1*	83	*10.1*
beverage	63	*7.3*	16	*1.9*
clerical	23	*2.7*	14	*1.7*
economy	0	*0*	4	*0.5*
food	66	*7.7*	20	*2.4*
household	38	*4.4*	43	*5.2*
industrial	0	*0*	3	*0.4*
personal	22	*2.6*	44	*5.4*
personal/household	6	*0.7*	171	*20.8*
pharmaceutical	1	*0.1*	1	*0.1*
recreation	10	*1.2*	16	*2*
service	1	*0.1*	1	*0.1*
unidentified	192	*22.3*	75	*9.1*
work	1	*0.1*	2	*0.2*
TOTAL	860	*100*	820	*100*

Table 4.75: Fragments and minimum numbers of animal bone and shell from 16248.

Taxa		Bone Fragments NISP	%	Shell NISP	%	Shell MNI	%
Sheep/Goat		5	*3.6*				
Pig		2	*1.4*				
Dog		2	*1.4*				
Rodent, indet.		1	*0.7*				
Large Mammal, indet.		4	*2.9*				
Medium Mammal, indet.		45	*32.1*				
Chicken		3	*2.1*				
Medium Bird		3	*2.1*				
Fish		75	*53.6*				
Sydney cockle	AnTr			31	*36.9*	0	*0*
Common periwinkle	AuCo			1	*1.2*	1	*4.5*
Branched murex	ChSp			1	*1.2*	1	*4.5*
Triton	CySp			1	*1.2*	1	*4.5*
Pipi	DoDe			1	*1.2*	0	*0*
Dog cockle	GlSp			5	*6*	2	*9.1*
Undetermined micro shell	MiSh			8	*9.5*	8	*36.4*
Moon shell	NaSp			1	*1.2*	1	*4.5*
Sydney rock oyster	SaGl			32	*38.1*	5	*22.7*
Conch	StSp			2	*2.4*	2	*9.1*
Australian mud whelk	VeAu			1	*1.2*	1	*4.5*
TOTAL		140	*100*	84	*100*	22	*100*

Table 4.76: Spatial plot of items (MIC) (not bone or shell) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				51	102	13	166
15		6	48	127	78	13	272
16			21	239	87	7	354
17				18			18
21	3						3
TOTAL	3	6	69	435	267	33	813

Table 4.77: Spatial plot of bone fragments/NISP from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				51	102	13	166
15		6	48	127	78	13	272
16			21	239	87	7	354
17				18			18
21	3						3
TOTAL	3	6	69	435	267	33	813

Table 4.78: Spatial plot of shell fragments/NISP from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				19	14	6	39
15			30	3	27		60
16			1	16	13		30
17				9			9
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	31	47	54	6	138

Table 4.79: Spatial plot of beverage (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14					3	1	4
15		1	1		1	1	4
16			1	1	1	1	4
17				2			2
21	1						1
TOTAL	1	1	2	3	5	3	15

Table 4.80: Spatial plot of food (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14					4		4
15		2	1	1	5		9
16			3	2	1		6
17							0
21							0
TOTAL	0	2	4	3	10	0	19

Table 4.81: Spatial plot of arms (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				8	1	1	10
15			6	41	11		58
16			2	9	1	1	13
17				2			2
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	8	60	13	2	83

Table 4.82: Spatial plot of personal (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				15	25	1	41
15			10	29	38	3	80
16			4	34	51	3	92
17				1			1
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	14	79	114	7	214

Table 4.83: Spatial plot of clothing (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				3	4		7
15			4	3	4		11
16			1	5	2	1	9
17							0
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	5	11	10	1	27

Table 4.84: Spatial plot of buttons (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				3	4		7
15			4	3	4		11
16			1	5	2		8
17							0
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	5	11	10	0	26

Table 4.85: Spatial plot of beads (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				9	18	1	28
15			5	26	32	3	66
16			3	28	48	2	81
17				1			1
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	8	64	98	6	176

Table 4.86: Spatial plot of recreation (MIC) from underfloor 16248.

SQUARE	AL	AI	AG	AF	AE	AD	TOTAL
14				1	3		4
15			1	2	2		5
16			2	2	2		6
17				1			1
21							0
TOTAL	0	0	3	6	7	0	16

4.3.3.5 SOUTH VERANDAH, HOUSE 4

The south verandah was altered during Phase 4 (see Vol. 1 Section 3.7.3), two contexts from this phase are discussed below.

4.3.3.5.1 FILL 17479

Fill 17479 was underlying and surrounding the sandstone threshold (17484) of House 4. This silt contained eight MIC artefacts. Perhaps the most interesting object was a brass chinstrap scale (Figure 4.47) from a military helmet or shako, similar to that from the underfloor deposit 16282 in Room 3. The scales were sewn onto a backing of leather or material (Figure 4.48).

Figure 4.47: Brass chinstrap scale from military shako (helmet) 17479/#538. 100mm scale, scan

Figure 4.48: British bell top shako (helmet) of Foot Guard Officer, 1828 pattern, showing the scaled chinstrap looped around the pompon. The chin scales are backed with velvet.[81]

4.3.3.5.2 PAVING 16181

The south verandah was extended and paved in locally-made sandstock bricks (16181), several of which were foot worn (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metals & Building Materials Report). Some bricks were reused flat types, others had a wide rectangular frog as were used to construct the well (16302).

4.3.3.6 FRONT YARD

The main front yard contexts were a path (17542) and the modified topsoil probably became part of garden bed (17545) discussed below.

4.3.3.6.1 PAVING 17542

A degraded brick path (17542) running north along the eastern side of the cottage had reused locally-made sandstock bricks (c1792-c.1830) and other flat types. The fill/disturbed soil around the crushed paving had food and clerical artefacts with a manufacturing date range of c.1780-1930, and a broken glass tumbler not made after 1835.

[81] Reproduced from https://www.icollector.com/British-Foot-Guard-Officer-s-Bell-Top-Shako_i13750841

4.3.3.6.2 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 17545

The front yard modified topsoils or garden bed (17545) contained 69 MIC artefacts (144 fragments) (Table 4.87). The majority were food and beverage vessels made of ceramics and glass, to which some of the unidentified fragments may also be included. It is clear that the front yard was the preferred destination for broken household items rather than the rear yard. This was perhaps also to raise the surface as it was flood-prone.

Household objects were also present and provide insights into the residents' activities and interests, such as the steel scissors, brass clock wheel (Figure 4.49) and a thermometer with missing glass vial (Figure 4.50). The most significant was the thermometer brass backplate with an engraved graduated Fahrenheit heat scale bar and stamped on the left: 1-10, then every 2^0, reaching 112^0 and beyond. On the right are indications of comparative heat: 'FREEZ/ING', 'TEMPE/RATE', 'SUMr/HEAT', 'BLOOD/HEAT', '[FEVER]/HEAT'. This type of thermometer is rarely found on historic sites.

The first reliable thermometer was developed in the early 18th century by Dutch scientist Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit using the movement of mercury to register temperature against a scale. Like the clock it is about measuring the natural world within peoples' lives. The introduction of a thermometer would have allowed for discussion about the weather and peoples personal lives with their friends and acquaintances, at church or morning or afternoon tea.[82] Interestingly, part of a very similar backing was used to make a disc, possibly for a counter in Area B House 3.[83] (see Section 4.4.3.1, Figure 4.104).

Figure 4.49: Brass clock wheel 17545/#540. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4200.

Figure 4.50: Brass thermometer backplate with graduated Fahrenheit scale and comparative heat indications 17545/#539. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4208.

[82] Near identical thermometer with history see: http://www.quark.sk/zacal-to-galilei/

Whipple Museum exhibits and information: http://www.sites.hps.cam.ac.uk/whipple/explore/meteorology/thermometersandtemperaturescales/

Georgian thermometer: https://www.sellingantiques.co.uk/574617/william-iv-morocce-leather-cased-travelling-thermometer-by-troughton-simms-london/

Regency: https://jasonclarkeantiques.co.uk/products/regency-period-cased-mercury-fahrenheit-thermometer-by-thomas-rubergall-27-coventry-st-london

[83] Found in 16408, Phase 5.1 preconstruction levelling fill for House 3 in Area B.

Table 4.87: General Function artefact totals from front yard garden bed or modified topsoil 17545.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
beverage	52	*36.1*	9	*13*
food	53	*36.8*	31	*44.9*
household	4	*2.8*	4	*5.8*
personal	7	*4.9*	2	*2.9*
pharmaceutical	3	*2.1*	1	*1.4*
recreation	6	*4.2*	7	*10.1*
unidentified	19	*13.2*	15	*21.7*
TOTAL	**144**	***100***	**69**	***100***

Table 4.88: Artefacts in the modified topsoil 17545 in the front yard of Area A.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
beverage	aerated water	bottle	1790		1	1
	beer/wine	bottle		1870	14	0
			1800	1850	1	1
			1820	1870	8	4
	gin/schnapps	bottle	1800	1850	1	1
			1800	1900	26	1
			1850	1900	1	1
food	oil/vinegar	bottle			1	1
	serve	platter	1830		1	1
		tableware	1820		1	1
			1835		2	1
	store	jar	1780	1930	1	1
	tableware	bowl	1830		1	1
			1835	1870	1	1
		plate	1780	1860	5	3
			1830		9	4
		tumbler		1830	1	1
	tableware/serve	pan	1801	1823	1	1
	tea	cup	1780	1870	3	1
			1800	1870	1	1
			1830		13	3
			1840	1930	1	1
			1860		2	1
		saucer	1780		1	1
			1800		1	1
			1830		1	1
			1830	1930	3	2
		teapot	1796	1900	1	1
	tea/tableware	plate, small	1830		1	1
		unidentified	1800	1870	1	1
household	maintenance	black bottle	1805	1930	2	1
	ornament	figurine			1	1
	sewing	scissors			0	1
	time-keeping	clock			1	1
personal	hygiene	poe	1815	1870	5	1
		wash basin	1830	1850	2	1
pharmaceutical	medical	thermometer	1800	1900	3	1
recreation	smoking	pipe			4	4
			1831	1840	1	1
	toy	doll	1840	1890	1	1
		marble	1820	1914	0	1
unidentified	container	bottle			3	3
				1870	2	1
			1780	1930	1	1
		jar	1780	1870	1	1
	unidentified	unidentified	1810	1870	1	1

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
			1830		7	5
			1830	1930	3	2
			1840		1	1
			TOTAL		144	69

The 42 MIC artefacts (244 fragments) in the yard fill/surface 17547 were almost exclusively ceramics and glass bottle fragments made from 1800-, 1830- and 1850-1920. While the pottery was mostly tea and tableware, one was a locally-made slipped small jar for food preparation (c.1801-1823). The fine earthenware washbasin fragments with Wild Rose blue transfer printed pattern (c.1830-1850) joins two fragments in the front yard modified topsoil 17545.

Table 4.89: General Function artefact totals from front yard fill/surface 17547.

Gen Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	8	*3.3*	7	*16.7*
beverage	37	*15.2*	6	*14.3*
food	30	*12.3*	15	*35.7*
household	1	*0.4*	1	*2.4*
personal	148	*60.7*	0	*0*
recreation	1	*0.4*	1	*2.4*
unidentified	19	*7.8*	12	*28.6*
TOTAL	244	*100*	42	*100*

4.3.3.7 REAR YARD

4.3.3.7.1 REAR YARD SURFACE 16348

The 28 MIC artefacts (50 fragments) found across the yard surface 16348 (Table 4.90) were mostly very tiny. Among the ceramics were tea cups, saucers and a couple of plates decorated in several ways, including transfer printing and gilding (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1: Ceramics Report Section 3.2.1). Most were made after 1800 or 1830. Other typical yard debris were six clay smoking pipes. Many were probably locally made in the 1820s-40s, with two by John Moreton (1822-1847) and Anson Moreton (1829-c.1840). Identical pipe fragments were found in modified topsoils across the site and House 4 underfloor deposits.

Table 4.90: General Function artefact totals from rear yard surface 16348.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	5	*10*	5	*17.9*
architectural/household	1	*2*	1	*3.6*
clerical	0	*0*	1	*3.6*
food	22	*44*	7	*25*
recreation	8	*16*	6	*21.4*
service	1	*2*	1	*3.6*
unidentified	12	*24*	6	*21.4*
work	1	*2*	1	*3.6*
TOTAL	50	*100*	28	*100*

4.3.3.7.2 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 16120

The 1346 MIC artefacts (3313 fragments) from 16120 are assigned to Phase 4.2 as the historic topsoil that covered much of Area A was clearly altered during the construction and occupation of the early cottage (House 4). This conclusion was based on the small size and worn nature of many fragments, the range of manufacturing dates, several ceramics and tobacco pipe conjoins across different parts of the deposit. Joining fragments included the child's moralising plate (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 4.5). Some 1018 MIC (2591 fragments) were recovered during wet sieving of selected 1m squares, located according to the site grid (Figure 4.51). The excavation methodology is described in Vol. 1, Section 3.1 and the Trench Reports in Vol. 2. In conjunction with the Aboriginal testing program, the test trenches were designed to provide a random sample of the yard deposit within the vicinity of the House 4. They had the potential to reveal spatial activity or discard zones. An additional 328 MIC (794 fragments) were recovered during hand excavation of the remainder of the topsoil. When removed by machine the topsoil was identified as context 17219, (see Section 4.3.3.7.3). The topsoil is also similar to that of 16416 and 16465 in Area B (Lot 30) (Section 4.4.1).

The location of artefacts in the sample sieved grid squares are spatially plotted (Appendix 5.3, Tables 6 and 7), the higher concentrations indicated by a 3-level colour key (Table 4.2). The squares with the highest frequencies are located along the central west zone behind the southern wall of the early cottage, namely AM-AY 22-24, and another zone in the vicinity of AD 21-22. A similar spatial pattern appears with the 1885 animal bone fragments from grid squares (Appendix 5.3, Table 8).

A total of 2078 fragments of bone, and 118 MNI of shell (739 NISP/fragments) were found in this yard deposit. The bone species included cattle, sheep/goat, rabbit and rat, chicken (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3 Faunal Report Section 3.1). There were also fragments of a goose (square AW12), snipe (a wading bird, squares AD21, AY22) and a single bone from an imported pheasant (AR22). Evidence for two dog burials (AT24) and one cat burial (AM23), perhaps indicates that they were pets or guard dogs. The cat was perhaps a victim of George Cavill's poison or John Hollands gun (see arms discussion below and House 4 Room 2 discussion, Section 4.3.3.4.1). Ninety-seven per cent of the shell from 16120 was Sydney rock oyster but in a fragmented state. The fracture pattern of the shell lids further suggests that they were brought to the site whole and then broken open to retrieve the mollusc inside (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4 Shell Report).

Due to their small size and wear, many fragments of ceramic, glass, metal and building materials from 16120 were not able to be identified for further analysis. Noting that a number of fragments were not recorded within a particular grid square, the following spatial plots show the main functional groups and some specific shapes/forms within their known find location.

The ten pieces of lead shot, an early British token and three coins, found in this deposit, may provide artefactual evidence for the activities of the Fairground rather than the occupation of the early cottage (Appendix 5.3, Table 9). Such items were easily lost in the soil or dropped below gaps in the floorboards. The early issues appropriate for Phase 1 or the early occupation of House 4 were located towards the rear of the area: a 1799 farthing (AV20) and a very worn 1797/99 'cartwheel' penny (AV23). However, the partly worn 1866 halfpenny (AR22) must have been lost during occupation of the cottage (House 4). A lead or pewter token or counter (Figure 4.147) with relief line and bead design (#638) was also found in this context (no grid). These die-stamped tokens with a small variety of simple

designs are found occasionally on historic sites in Sydney and Parramatta.[84] Later examples more highly domed in appearance were used as gaming counters (see Figure 4.56) from other modified topsoil 16318). Informal children's games are represented by a slateboard fragment shaped into a rectangular checkerboard game (Figure 4.52). It is one of five found at the site.

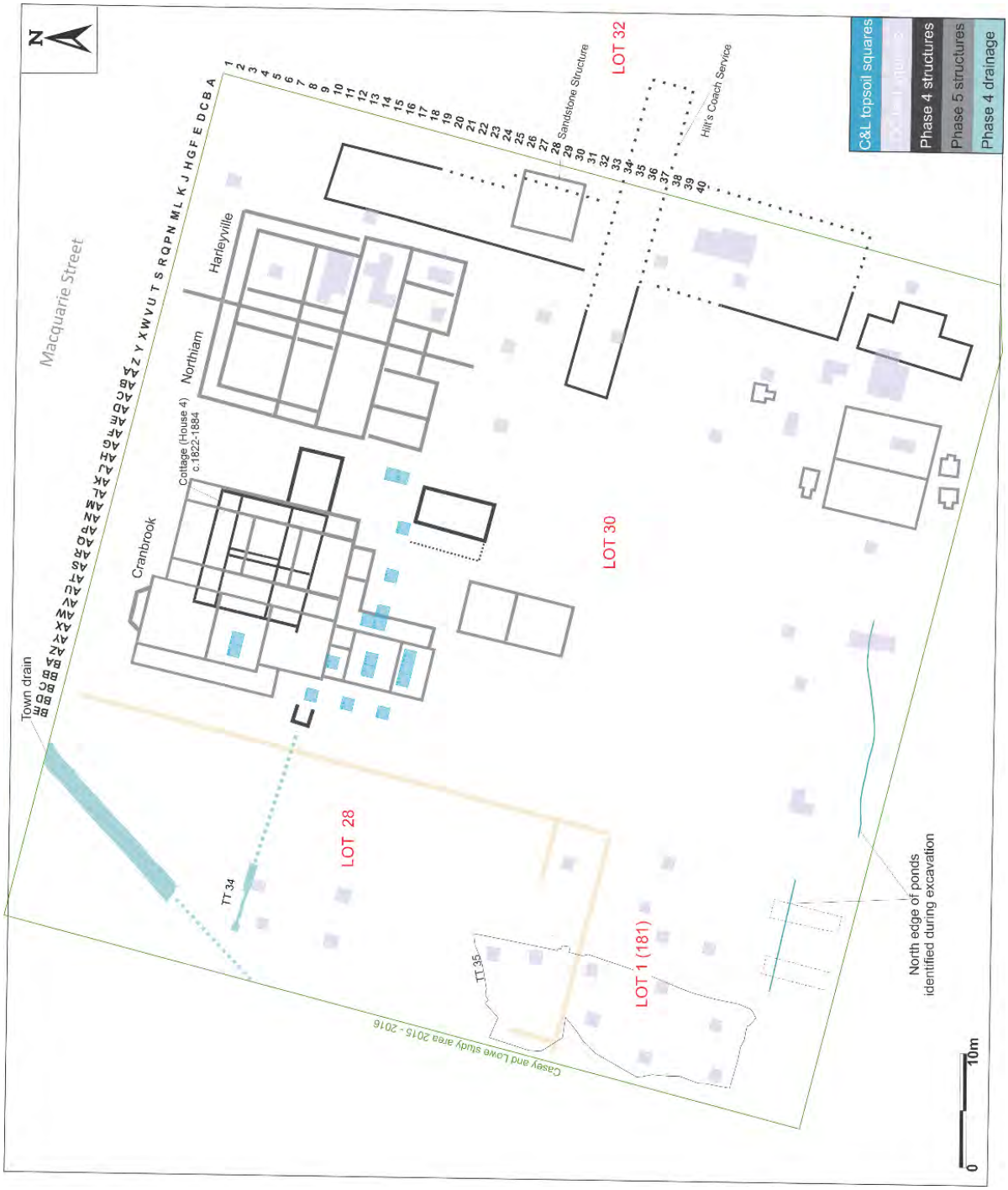

Figure 4.51: Location of excavated and sieved 1m squares of site grid overlaid with structures and trenches. Blue squares are context 16120 in Area A.

[84] Examples of tokens, Parramatta: George & Charles Streets site token in cesspit 2203/#21668. Sydney: 710-722 George Street 7331/#96686, 7335/#97015, see Casey & Lowe 2011. Other tokens have been found in Sydney at the Hyde Park Barracks, see Starr 2015. They were also numerous at Port Arthur, Tasmania.

Figure 4.52: Informal game on a slateboard fragment with incised squares and ground edges 16120/#262. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

It is possible that the fairs included sellers of light ammunition, either locally made or imported, and shooting games. Moulding lead shot was relatively easy and would have occurred from the first years of British settlement. However, the shot in the topsoil was similar in size range to the many pieces found in underfloor deposits of House 4, especially Rooms 2 and 5 where there was also evidence for musketball casting (see Section 4.3.3.4.4). The small calibres of shot: 'fineshot', 'swanshot' and 'buckshot' were suitable for both flintlock and percussion shotguns. Flintlocks were standard across the world until the 1840s, following the gradual introduction of percussion technology from c.1815. The British government purchased their last consignment of gunflints for flint lock weapons in 1838 and military muskets were finally replaced by percussion carbines in 1843.[85] However, it took much longer for the general population adopt the new style of guns and obsolete weapons continued to be used for many decades in all parts of the world.[86] Standardisation and more efficient production of weapons, bullets and cartridges from the 1860s enabled most gun owners to finally replace their weaponry. These ranged from small pistols, to larger guns and shotguns more commonly used by the army or those on the land. For many decades, shotguns with lead shot of different sizes enclosed in paper or cardboard cartridges were used by residents of Parramatta and other parts of Australia for hunting rabbits, kangaroos and other game. John Holland, the owner of the Star Inn on Church Street and House 4 in the latter decades of occupation, was known to keep a shotgun ready for killing cats.[87] Perhaps one was a victim, see bone evidence from 16120 above.

Ball clay (or kaolin) smoking pipes were the most numerous miscellaneous objects, numbering 401 fragments from an estimated 209 MIC, of which 185 were located in the sampled squares (Appendix 5.3, Table 10). Clay pipes were made in different styles that changed with fashion trends, were fragile and often had a short lifespan making them useful for dating purposes. The pipes from the topsoil were very fragmentary and often the stem was modified after the mouthpiece had been broken and thrown away.

The manufacturer or producer of at least 35 individual pipes were able to be identified (Table 4.91). A further 20 could be assigned broad dates from c.1820 to c.1930, by which time clay pipes were rarely used, being replaced by those of wood, and increasingly the adoption of cigarettes. Although several of the identified pipes were imported from Britain and Europe, most were moulded by a variety of local makers (Figure 4.53, Figure 4.72). These men generally came to Sydney as convict potters and/or pipemakers, and often worked in small family firms that supplied the small local market, including Parramatta

[85] Full references see: Stocks 2010. Firearms history see Du Quesne Bird 1978.

[86] Du Quesne Bird 1978.

[87] *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate:* 19 December 1900 p. 7.

during the 1820s to mid-1840s.[88] The pipemaker most represented in 16120 is John Moreton with 11 (MIC) who made pipes and pottery intermittently from 1822-1847 in the Brickfields, later the Haymarket, in Sydney.[89]

Commissioned marked pipes were made locally by Jonathan Leak for the Sydney policeman William Davis and in the UK for tobacconist Hugh Dixson. The Davis pipes are relatively uncommon, being made with a reused (metal) mould, one of those purchased by Leak from the pipemaker Matthew Pryor Piggott (MPP) when he sold his business after only 7 months in 1821. Leak, who also made pottery from 1821-1839, continued to use 'MPP' pipe moulds until 1826 when he imported new ones with his own name.

Figure 4.53: Pipe varieties and makers from the site. Top row (l-r): mouthpieces, vulcanite 16418/#483; amber 16198/#352; glazed clay 16143/#321; bone 17229/#529; glazed clay 16127/#267. Second row: Thomas Saywell bowl/stem 17233/#531; Squatters Budgeree stem 16120/#259 above Hugh Dixson stem 16120/#258; Matthew Pryor Piggott bowl/stem 17274/#532, Joseph Elliott fluted floral leaf bowl/stem 17135/#525; John Moreton leaf vine stem 17380/#534 above Samuel Elliott stem 16127/#268 above Joseph Elliott stem 16101/#5. Third row: Ship and Anchor on bowls, Thomas White & Co. 17317/#546, unid. maker UK/Holland 16435/#487; MG bowl & spur 16120/#263; Oddfellows bowl 16101/#15; bone mouthpiece 16189/#340. Bottom row: Duncan McDougall roughhead carved cutty bowl 16156/#322; William Aldis pipe/cigar holder 17819/#543 (2); Irish Cork rouletted bowl/stem 16354/#473; Louis Fiolet bent clay stem 16120/#142; Austrian/German green glazed porcelain 16101/#2. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4379.

[88] Ford & Ford 2016. Gojak & Stuart 1999.

[89] Ford 1995.

A similar range of pipemakers have also been identified in other topsoil and Phase 4 underfloor deposits across the site. Until the mid-20th century, people smoked inside and outside and their debris is commonly found on historic sites. At 3PS the pipes made from the 1820s to 40s are contemporary with the period of the early occupants of House 4, as well as activities probably associated the Fairground, where some from the artefacts could have been dropped into the topsoil by exhibitors and visitors.

Table 4.91: Smoking pipes from 16120, with known Manufacturers and Tobacconists/Producers (who commissioned or sold the product).

Manufacturer	Country	Tobacconist / Producer	From		To		Frags	MIC
Barth, Desire	Belgium			1855		1890	3	1
Elliott, Joseph	Australia		c	1831	c	1840	4	3
Elliott, Samuel	Australia		c	1832	c	1840	4	4
Fiolet, Louis	France			1833		1919	1	1
Ford, John	England			1805		1865	3	3
McDougall, Duncan	Scotland			1846		1967	1	1
MG	unknown		c	1780	c	1860	3	3
MM	unknown						1	1
Moreton, Anson	Australia			1829		1840	1	1
Moreton, John	Australia			1822		1847	11	11
Pigott, MP / Leak, Jonathan	Australia			1821		1826	2	1
White, William	Scotland			1805		1955	1	1
WM	unknown		c	1800	c	1840	1	1
Leak, Jonathan	Australia	Davis, William		1822	c	1826	1	1
unknown	UK	Dixson, Hugh		1839	c	1864	2	2
			c	1820	c	1840	7	6
			c	1820			2	1
			c	1830	c	1930	1	1
			c	1840	c	1880	2	2
			c	1840			1	1
			c	1850			4	2
			c	1860			2	2
					c	1930	7	5
							336	154
						TOTAL	**401**	**209**

There were numerous ceramics and glass fragments related to the storage, preparation and consumption of beverages (106 MIC) and food (498 MIC) in 16120. The beverages (Appendix 5.3, Table 11) were generally alcoholic, in particular beer, wine and gin/schnapps (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Glass Report Section 3.1.4). A few examples of locally-filled aerated water bottles made from c.1875 were not located on the grid, and showed similarities to those from upper fills with high concentrations of bottles (i.e. Phase 5.1, 16186) that were dumped prior to the construction of the later house. The earliest beer/wine bottles were

typical of those made from 1780-1830/1850, the latter found in a trench AD22, southeast of House 4 rear verandah (Figure 4.51).

A wide range of mostly earthenware and porcelain tea and tableware shapes were found in the topsoil (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report). These were manufactured from 1780 to 1860 until the mid-19th century. Most were imported from the UK, with the creamware, pearlware and whiteware usually decorated in hand painted and transfer printed patterns. Other examples had dipped, sprigged or salt glazes. There were ten broken blue hand-painted porcelain forms and one provincial ware storage jar made in China from 1780-1820 and from 1850 respectively (Figure 4.54). This mixed assemblage of probable domestic function included a small number of broken glass tumblers and stemware, as well as three broken knives.

Figure 4.54: 16120 Chinese ceramic fragments. Top row (l-r): #47760, #47778 (2), #47831 (4), #48013 (4), #48070 (2). Middle row: #48071, (2), #48104 (2), #48105, #48121 (4), #48132 (2), #48178, #48165. Bottom row: #48179, #48181, #48191, #48207 (2), #48208, #47206. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4603.

Among the ceramics were a single beverage (Appendix 5.3, Table 11) and 14 MIC food-related earthenware vessels (Appendix 5.3, Table 12) made by another convict potter/pipemaker Thomas Ball in c.1801-1823.[90] All but one had a variety of lead-glazed decoration, with a self-slipped storage jar (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1: Ceramics Report Section 4.2). These useful local wares (Figure 4.6) were made by several Sydney potters, including Jonathan Leak (1821-1839) and were popular due to their familiar utility, availability and

[90] Casey & Lowe 2011; Ford & Ford 2016: 1-3.

price. They have been found on many early colonial domestic sites in Parramatta and Sydney where basic preparation of foods including separation of cream from milk was commonplace in most households.[91] Both Leak and Ball had their Potteries in the Haymarket off Campbell street.[92]

A proportion of beverage and food-related artefacts were recovered from sampled grids and are spatially plotted (Appendix 5.3, Tables 13 and 14). Beverage items had no significant concentrations, whereas the more numerous food items were mainly found in some of the central and eastern squares (AD21-22) close to the rear of the kitchen in House 4 (Figure 4.51).

Other artefacts with functions of a general domestic or familial nature were also found in the topsoil. Those relating to personal clothing, jewellery, grooming, health and hygiene are plotted (Appendix 5.3, Table 15). While fairly small in number, personal items were mainly found in the central rows but also to the northwest (AV-AW12) of House 4 and behind the kitchen Room 5 (Figure 4.51).

The majority of the personal objects from the topsoil were a variety of 39 buttons mostly from men's clothing. These included 1, 3 and 4-hole bone types, with the most recent being a fisheye mother of pearl button not made before c.1870-. Several copper alloy buttons were marked, including one (AV23) made by the London clothiers and merchants Moses & Levy & Co. (c.1809-1878) (Figure 4.140), and a small waistcoat or collar button (AD22) with the Oddfellows friendly society symbol of a heart in hand (c.1802-).[93] In Australia the Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) was established in NSW in 1836 and Melbourne in 1846. It was originally a mutual benefit society that provided aid to members in times of sickness and unemployment; these benefits were obtained through joining fees and ongoing subscriptions.[94]

Notably there were the two brass military uniform buttons, one (AD22) from the British 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers, Knots) Regiment of Foot (c.1820-1855) (Figure 4.151), and the other (AV23) with a military Crown (c.1800-). The 80th Regiment served in Australia (1837-1844) being headquartered in Windsor, NSW. From 1835-37 they acted as guards on convict ships. A detachment was sent from Sydney to New Zealand (1840-1844) and was present at the proclamation of British sovereignty in 1840 (see Section 4.10.7).[95]

Clerical and sewing items typical of household tasks were rare and scattered (Appendix 5.3, Table 16). Many of these objects are small and probably dropped when doing activities around the cottage or were swept out into the yard during cleaning or disposal of rubbish.

4.3.3.7.3 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 17219

Context 17219 was the same as the modified topsoil 16120 although it had been removed by machine and not sieved, making it potentially more disturbed. It contained 33 MIC artefacts (46 fragments) of only glass and ceramic vessels in a wide range of wares, shapes and decorative styles which were similar to examples from 16120. Among the ceramics were fragments of a locally-made lead-glazed lid with biconical finial and a yellow chamber pot, the latter made by Thomas Ball in Sydney (c.1801-1823), see Figure 4.6. While most of the wares were made in the UK, some of the salt-glazed bottles may have been

[91] Casey & Lowe artefact database.

[92] Casey & Lowe 2011; Casey 1999.

[93] http://collection.folkartmuseum.org/search/odd%20fellows. Staff with heart in hand found at Darling Quarter site, Sydney, see Casey & Lowe 2013c: Volume 3, Section 8.2, Fig. 4.20.

[94] https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/articles/2783

[95] Montague 1981:71-77 with images.

manufactured in Australia (c.1820-1930). There were also a broken hand-painted jar and small plate from China (1780-). The glass bottles included those for alcohol (1850-1920), medicine made from 1812, and aerated water filled by Summons & Co., Sydney (1874-1883) seen in the Phase 5.1 bottle dumps 16186 and 16353 (see Sections 4.3.5.2, 4.3.5.3).

4.3.3.7.4 MODIFIED TOPSOIL AND HOE MARKS 16318

Topsoil 16318, in the southern part of Area A, had been modified over many years, with early agricultural tools, including hoes, leaving marks in the underlying subsoil. It is roughly contemporary with the modified topsoil (17819) and the hoes marks with the ploughed furrows and soils 17855 in Area D (Section 0and 4.6.2.2.1). Topsoil 16318 contained 152 MIC (245 fragments) of various functions (Table 4.92) made over several decades of the late 18th to mid-19th century.

Table 4.92: General Function artefact totals from modified topsoil 16318.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	19	7.8	8	5.3
arms	1	0.4	2	1.3
beverage	26	10.6	9	5.9
clerical	9	3.7	9	5.9
economy/recreation	0	0.0	1	0.7
food	61	24.9	38	25
household	10	4.1	7	4.6
personal	13	5.3	11	7.2
personal/household	0	0.0	8	5.3
pharmaceutical	2	0.8	2	1.3
recreation	62	25.3	38	25.
unidentified	42	17.1	18	11.8
work	0	0.0	1	0.7
TOTAL	245	*100*	152	*100*

Fifty per cent of the fragmentary objects are associated with food and recreation. There was a variety of ceramic tea and tableware with many made in the UK from 1830 decorated in blue transfer printed patterns. There were also two British blue transfer printed pearlware plates and a blue hand painted plate from China (1780-1890), similar to those from topsoil 16120 (see Figure 4.54). Other ceramic forms were more utilitarian, including two lead-glazed bowls and a dish made in Sydney by Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823), similar to other examples from the site (see Figure 4.6). There was also part of a redware mixing bowl with mottled brown on cream lead glaze imported from Britain (Figure 4.55). Other imported wares used by early residents continued to be discarded into the yard soils after 1860, for instance gilded and sprigged wares and the two purple transfer printed plates with helix pattern.

Figure 4.55: Imported lead glazed redware ceramics from Area A. Left-right: mixing bowl with brown mottled cream glaze on interior 16318/#48342; bowl exterior with brown streaked glossy red-brown glaze 16143#46031. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4479

There were far fewer broken glass and ceramic bottles for alcohol and aerated water, some were made from 1800-1880, those for stout after 1835.

The vast majority of the recreation objects were discarded broken clay tobacco pipes (Figure 4.53), five were made in Sydney by William Cluer (1802-c.1846), Joseph Elliott (1831-c.1840) and John Moreton (1822-1847). Some had simple fluted designs on the bowl. Pipes imported from the UK were also present, including Scottish 'cutty' models made from c.1860 and one 'Squatters Budgeree', with colonial motifs (c.1840-c.1880).

Smaller damaged artefacts in the soil included a vulcanite comb, bone toothbrush, 6 different buttons, 10 glass beads, a .22 rimfire gun cartridge (1845-), lead shot, and a rectangular lead fishing weight. A rarer object was a high-domed single die-stamped lead/pewter token or counter with relief cross design (Figure 4.56).

Figure 4.56: Lead/pewter token or counter with cross design 16318/#412. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

Figure 4.57: Brass ball button 16374/#475. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

4.3.3.7.5 MODIFIED TOPSOIL AND GARDEN BEDS 16374

In the southern part of Area A (Lot 30) three narrow furrows, probable garden beds, were filled with modified topsoil (16374) containing 23 MIC artefacts (23 fragments). The beds cut through the modified historic topsoil (16318) and was in turn covered by levelling fills for the Phase 5.1 house Cranbrook (House 1). The beds and soils are roughly equivalent to the topsoil (17855) in the ploughed in furrows of Area D (Lot 28 & 1(181)) (Section 4.6.2.1.2). The mostly fragmentary objects are similar to those in 16318 although of less varied function (Table 4.93). Structural materials included a fragment of locally-made sandstock brick (c.1790-c.1830), an iron nail and crown window glass. The ceramics made from the 1830s and imported from the UK or Europe, were fairly plain with some hand painted and transfer printed patterns. A few earlier wares included pearlware and a utilitarian lead glazed pan/bowl made in Sydney by Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823). There were a couple of glass alcohol bottles and a terracotta garden pot. One furrow (B) had discarded smaller items, an early ball-shaped brass button (c.1812-c.1830, Figure 4.57) and a clay tobacco pipe stem.

Table 4.93: General Function artefact totals from modified topsoil and garden beds 16374.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	3	*13*	6	*26.1*
beverage	3	*13*	2	*8.7*
clerical	1	*4.3*	1	*4.3*
food	9	*39.1*	7	*30.4*
personal	0	*0*	1	*4.3*
recreation	1	*4.3*	1	*4.3*
unidentified	4	*17.4*	4	*17.4*
yard	2	*8.7*	1	*4.3*
TOTAL	23	*100*	23	*100*

4.3.3.8 WATER MANAGEMENT

During Phase 4 access to drinking water was improved by constructing a brick well (16302). Management of rainwater and effluent was evident in the creation of a brick sump or cesspit and various small drains in the rear and west yard.

4.3.3.8.1 WELL 16302

A circular well placed directly to the north of the new kitchen was lined with sandstock bricks with a wide shallow frog (16302, (see Vol. 1 Section 3.7.6.1). These were probably made from c.1850-c.1890 in local brickyards, perhaps Harper's brickworks on Aird Street, Parramatta.[96] At least one of the top-course of bricks was foot-worn. A few thicker and denser poorly-made bricks with a long narrow rectangular frog (c.1860-1900) were also used to build or perhaps repair the well. Similar wide rectangular-frogged bricks were used in paved areas, notably the south verandah (16181).

4.3.3.8.2 DRAINS 16332, 16337 & SUMP 17273

A V-shaped surface drain (16332) across the rear yard was set into modified topsoil (16120). The bricks were reused locally-made flat sandstocks (c.1792-1830, 1800-1830), some of which had remnant grey-brown sandy shell mortar. The drain led west to a rectangular timber-lined feature or sump (17273).

The fill (17274) in this sump (17273) contained 45 MIC artefacts (68 fragments), of which 60 per cent were related to the preparation, serving and consumption of food (Appendix

[96] Brown et al 1995: 74-75; Gemmell 1986; Varman 1993;

5.3, Table 17). These ceramics were similar to those seen in other Phase 4 contexts, including the surrounding modified topsoil 16120. Most common were fine earthenware table and teaware with blue transfer-printed patterns made from c.1830. Earlier wares included a pearl edgeware bowl and plate, and creamware plates (1780-1860s). A fragment of a lead-glazed pan was made by Sydney potter Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823). A few of the alcohol and pickle/chutney bottles were more recent (1850-1900). Other objects included a glass vial for medicine, a locally-made tobacco pipe (1821-1826) and a broken horseshoe.

A drain or gutter (16337) found at the southwest corner of the cottage was also made from reused flat sandstock bricks and a number with wide rectangular frogs as seen in the well and sump. The flat brick sampled from the drain was poorly made and slightly thicker than the earliest local forms (c.1830-c.1860).

4.3.3.8.3 SUMP/CESSPIT 16187

The brick and stone sump or cesspit 16187 replaced an earlier one (17220) that helped channel water from the cottage and yard towards the creekline / town drain to the west (Section 3.2.1, Figure 3.10). The flat sandstock bricks were made from c.1830-c.1860 and bonded with mud mortar containing fragments of crushed rock lime. The bricks were similar to those in drain 16332. Among the flat sandstock bricks were several with wide rectangular frogs, as seen in the well and drain 16337, and in demolition rubble (16275) beside the sump.

Some 64 artefacts (148 fragments) were catalogued from the lower fill 16189 (Appendix 5.3, Table 18). Most of these items were discarded by residents of the early cottage and associated with property maintenance, food and recreation. The nails were manufactured in different ways, including two hand forged, three cut/wrought and eight wire drawn. This suggests that the backfill occurred over a period of time, or that all the nails were thrown in together after repairs had been done to structures on Lot 30 in the 1850s-70s. Similarly, the glass and ceramics included at least one gin/schnapps bottle made after 1850 and a jug and bowl made after 1860. The ceramics showed a modest range of forms and decoration, with some serving jugs among the plates, teacups and saucers used at the table. While most have manufacturing dated from 1830, two vessels were made earlier. These were the creamware plate from 1780, and the lead-glazed jug made by Thomas Ball, Sydney in c.1801-1823. Similar broken ceramics have been found in underfloor deposits inside the house (see Vol.3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 3.2.1.2). The glass items included two unmarked pharmaceutical bottles made from 1820-1880 and 1920 and part of a lamp chimney.

Other objects associated with different genders and ages were also found within the sump, including a bone button, glass beads, slate pencils, toys and a large iron/steel sewing thimble. Smoking pipe fragments included one made of bone with a copper alloy band/ferrule (Figure 4.58). Of interest was an irregular whetstone used for sharpening knives or other bladed tools either in the kitchen or yard work areas. An informally-used piece of local fine-grained sandstone, it was presumably discarded when no longer useful. The horse buckle is a reminder of the crucial role these animals played in transporting people and goods in Parramatta before the early 20th century.

Figure 4.58: Tapered turned and polished bone mouthpiece from composite pipe 16189/#340, thickened tip, and copper alloy ferrule. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4197.

The upper fill (16188) of the sump contained only 29 MIC artefacts (38 fragments) representing a narrower range of functions (Appendix 5.3, Table 19). Small items were a large dress pin of a type made until c.1880 and a men's 'Golden Age' button with floral design (c.1820-c.1850) identical to one found in Room 2 of the cottage (Figure 4.59). The residents again took the opportunity to dispose of broken household goods, mainly ceramics similar to that seen in the lower fill. A third of the broken objects related to the preparation, serving and consumption of food in the house, with the ceramics imported or possibly brought out with the owners from the UK. Among the early wares was a red coarse earthenware Jackfield or Buckley-made lead glazed jar/crock and bowl with black glaze (1790-, Figure 4.60), (see Vol. 3 Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 4.3.3). The creamware tureen and plate (1780-1900) were discarded with other 1830s-1850s table and teaware, including an egg cup, with various transfer printed and gilded patterns.

Figure 4.59: Identical 'Golden Age' floral brass buttons. Left-right: face 16188/#337, backmarked RICH ORANGE 16328/#468. 10mm scale divisions. Casey& Lowe scan 2020.

Figure 4.60: Black lead glazed ceramics. Left side: jar/crock exterior 16188/#46373. Right top row: bowl 16188/#49449 (2). Middle row left: bowl interior 16193/#46458. Middle row right: crock 16101/#45944. Right side bottom row: pan/crock 16353/48766 (2). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4491.

Below the fills at the base of the sump was a narrow channel (16386) dug to drain water from the sump towards the creekline. The upper fill of this channel (16377) contained four MIC artefacts (four fragments, including two early local sandstock bricks (1792-1830, 1800-1860) and a piece of local sandstone used in construction. The other a fragment of an alcohol bottle.

4.3.3.8.4 POND FILL 16211

The remnant fill (16211) in the pond at the rear of Lot 30 contained 91 artefacts (306 fragments, Table 4.94). Some 45 per cent of these were associated with food, followed by nearly 29 per cent beverage related. There were two bottles for champagne, one gin/schnapps, and 21 for beer/wine, one of which was broken into 85 fragments (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Glass Report Section 3.4.1). One brown beer bottle was later than the rest and probably intrusive, being made by Forster Glass Co. from 1902-1945.

The assemblage of ceramic and glassware indicates a mass discard or cleanout of a household or households' wares and bottles into the pond, perhaps as it fell out of use before the construction of Cranbrook and possibly after the construction of the Town Drain c.1840. They include vessels used in the kitchen, dining room and medicine cabinet. In many ways they are similar to objects discarded by the residents of Wyverne in Area D (Lot 28 & 1(181), a rubbish & bottle dump 17519 (Section 4.6.3.1) and pit 17858 (Section 4.6.3.2.1). There were many fragments of vessels used to prepare and serve food and accompaniments such as butter (Figure 4.62). Others were for drinking tea and to consume meals at the breakfast and dinner table. The majority of the ceramics began to be made in the UK from the 1830s to 50s. There were a variety of transfer printed, hand painted, sprigged and moulded patterns (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramic Report, Section 3.2.1). Some can be more precisely dated. Among the six platters, one with a matching plate was decorated with different-coloured 'Maltese Scroll' pattern made from 1851-1862 by Pinder, Bourne and Hope, Burslem, England. The pattern was seen on another plate in Area D, among dumped household rubbish and bottles 17519

Another platter was made slightly earlier from 1842-1844 with the 'Nice' pattern, attributed to Ridgway & Morley, Hanley, England. One of the teacups (Figure 4.61) with purple transfer printed rim bands of alternating hearts (upside down palmettes) and swords (or darts) matches a broken saucer in the modified topsoil/ploughzone 16318. The pharmaceutical products included a plain white ointment/toothpaste jar base, a castor oil bottle and a dark green glass vet medicine bottle.

Figure 4.61: Teacup with purple transfer printed band of alternating hearts (upside down palmettes) and swords (or darts), 16211/#48227. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3898.

Figure 4.62: Butter tub with blue transfer printed scene of people enjoying the lake by a Georgian mansion, 16211/#48237. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3521.

There were no small objects in the fill, although clothing is represented by crumpled fragments of a black silk garment lining, some with simply folded machine-stitched seams (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report). This fabric may have blown into the pond and was preserved in the damp silty-clay. The most unusual item is an end fragment of porcelain inlay or plaque from a piece of furniture or ornamental box. This was possibly a Chinoiserie or Japanism-style mounted ormolu cabinet or writing desk made in France or Germany. It has part of a hand painted Chinese or Japanese woman's head with elaborate hairdo below an open decorative parasol. The back is numbered.

Table 4.94: Artefacts in the pond fill 16211.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	structural	brick	1790	1830	1	1
			1830	1860	1	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle			89	0
	beer	bottle	1902	1945	1	1
	beer/wine	bottle	1800	1850	1	0
			1820	1870	32	16
			1820	1920	7	5
			1850	1920	1	0
	champagne	bottle			4	1
			1850	1900	6	1
	container	bottle	1820	1920	1	1
	gin/schnapps	bottle	1800	1900	9	1
food	condiment	bottle			1	1
	container	bottle	1835	1906	4	1
	oil/vinegar	bottle			1	1
			1820	1920	3	1
	pickle/chutney	bottle	1820	1920	5	1
	preparation	bowl	1780		1	1
		unidentified	1830		1	1
	serve	butter tub	1830		8	1
		dish	1830		3	2
		jug	1780		1	1

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
		platter	1830		7	3
			1842	1844	1	1
			1851	1862	4	1
			1860		6	1
		salt cellar	1830		8	1
		tureen	1810	1870	4	1
		vegetable dish	1830		5	1
	tableware	plate	1830		1	1
			1840		3	2
			1851	1862	2	1
		tumbler	1830		3	2
	tableware/serve	unidentified	1830		1	1
	tea	cup	1830		9	3
			1835	1870	6	1
			1840		3	1
			1860		2	1
		saucer	1800		4	1
			1830		6	1
			1830	1920	1	1
			1830	1930	2	2
	tea/tableware	plate, small	1830		2	1
			1835	1870	1	1
			1858	1937	1	1
food/personal	serve/tblw/hygiene	unidentified	1830		2	2
			1840		2	2
household	furniture/fitting	plate			0	1
	furniture/ornament	inlay	1865	1930	1	1
	refuse	charcoal			0	1
	clothing	fabric			2	1
	hygiene	ointment/toothpaste jar	1830		0	1
pharmaceutical	castor oil	bottle			7	1
unidentified	container	bottle			4	2
			1780	1930	7	2
			1820	1920	4	1
	unidentified	bolt/spike			0	1
		unidentified	1800	1870	4	1
			1830		2	2
			1830	1930	3	1
veterinarian	medical	bottle	1846		1	1
yard	garden	pot	1790		4	1
			TOTAL		306	91

4.3.4 PHASE 4.3 1870S-1880S

Some 504 MIC artefacts (878 fragments) from 26 contexts are attributed to Phase 4.3 in Area A (Table 4.95). Almost all of these artefacts are related to the demolition or backfilling of disused structures on Lot 30, particularly the cottage. The process of demolition also causes non-structural artefacts to be incorporated into the building rubble, either disturbed from the surfaces below or tossed in during rough clearance. The fills of the ancillary structures, such as the well, sump and postholes were different with few small personal objects and reveal specific discard behaviour.

Table 4.95: Area A contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.3.

Description	Context	Frags	MIC
Cottage demolition fills	16159	58	49
	16164	27	21
	16200	30	20
	16201	79	34
	16238	64	25
	16258	11	8
	17405	55	41
Well 16302 fill upper	16303	1	2
Well 16302 fill lower	17812	49	10
Sump demolition	16275	19	19
Sump disuse erosion cut 17232 fill	17233	31	20
Room 2/4 sandy fill or surface bedding	16218	76	73
Room 2/4 channel 16271 fill	16272	18	11
Room 2 posthole 16387 packing	16388	1	1
Posthole postpipe fill	16217	39	18
	16230	7	4
	16237	1	1
	16244	8	4
	17505	5	5
	17584	4	2
Posthole or similar fill	16334	4	5
	16347	1	3
	17323	45	21
	17325	36	12
Cleanup	16198	209	95
	TOTAL	878	504

4.3.4.1 COTTAGE DEMOLITION FILLS

The demolition of the cottage in Phase 4.3 resulted in seven contexts found inside the footprint of the rooms and verandahs, as well as directly against the exterior walls (Appendix 5.3, Table 20). In all of these contexts the structural elements are similar, with the exception of a sandstock roof tile fragment made in Parramatta (c.1790-1810) in Room 5 (16164, Figure 4.137). There were numerous nails, fragments of crown window glass, mortar, plaster render and broken bricks. Some of the whitewashed fire-blackened flat sandstock bricks from the Room 4 fireplace were sampled (Figure 4.63).

Figure 4.63: Flat (slop) sandstock brick with whitewashed side, other with soot, from Room 4 fireplace demolition rubble 16159/#8628. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4245.

Many of the smaller objects relate to the activities undertaken in the different spaces and as a whole are similar to those found in the underfloor deposits. Nearly one quarter of the items in the fills were associated with all aspects of food preparation, serving and consumption (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1 Ceramics Report and Section 8.3 Glass Report). The larger metal artefacts included part of a cast iron stove door from Room 5 (16201), a fireplace callipers or tongs (16159), various hinges and a furniture key escutcheon (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report).

There were three low denomination British coins in two of the fills, two minted in 1826 (16159, 17405, Figure 4.26), and one in 1867 (17405). All were barely worn before being lost. The presence of another five barely worn 1826 coins in the underfloor (16282) of Room 3 and a further three in the levelling fill (16193) underlying Room 3, the Front Verandah and the northeast corner of the cottage, strongly suggests that all the coins were lost by one or more residents of the cottage (see Section 0). Due to their minimal wear from circulation this may have happened within a short period of time in the late 1820s/1830s. The coins may have become incorporated into the lower levelling fills by various natural taphonomic processes, as well as building and demolition works.

Other lost objects were five different buttons manufactured from c.1840, 1850 and 1870-. Slate pencil stubs, marbles and tobacco pipes were in most contexts. They were of mixed manufacturing date, with three early hand-rolled clay marble types (1788-c.1850) and at least one pipe made from c.1860. Within the demolition fill (16258) inside the fireplace (16202) of Room 4, was an oval ceramic counter/token made on a fragment of tableware with 'Rhine' trademark, a pattern made in the UK from c.1845 (Figure 4.64).[97]

Such hand-made pieces have been found on many domestic[98] and in high numbers on institutional sites in Parramatta[99] and elsewhere in Australia.[100] They represent how people of limited means reused broken ceramics and other everyday objects as toys and to play games before modern mass-production. A child probably spent some considerable time shaping this piece of ceramic so it could be played with. Similar informal gaming pieces from Phase 4 are a clay marble ground on both sides to make a thick counter (16214, Figure 4.65) and another with a facetted surface perhaps used as chalk (17487, Figure 4.65). In Area A two of five slateboard fragments found at the site were reshaped and etched to create game boards (16120 Figure 4.52; 16288, Figure 4.147).

[97] Brooks 2005.

[98] Domestic sites token/counters Sydney: CSR site; Darling Quarter (Walk) houses; 710-722 George Street; two residences in Cowper Street Glebe, Barangaroo South site. Reuse of roofing slate, slateboards and pencils as personalised toys and games have been recovered from Parramatta: St Patricks Cathedral and trenches for Endeavour Energy. In Sydney: Darling Quarter (Walk) houses; King George V well. Darling Quarter see Casey & Lowe 2013c: Volume 3, Section 8.2.

[99] At least 190 from the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta North, the subject of ongoing research at Casey & Lowe.

[100] In Sydney at the Hyde Park Barracks: at least 16 gaming pieces carved from bone, wood and ground from ceramic, see Starr 2015: 48. At Port Arthur penitentiary, Tasmania: numerous examples of ceramic, bone and lead gambling tokens have also been found, recent 2016 finds see: https://www.archaeology.org/news/4083-160120-tasmania-gaming-tokens

Figure 4.64: Ceramic counter/token 16258/#389 on ground fragment of a 'Rhine' pattern tableware. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan.

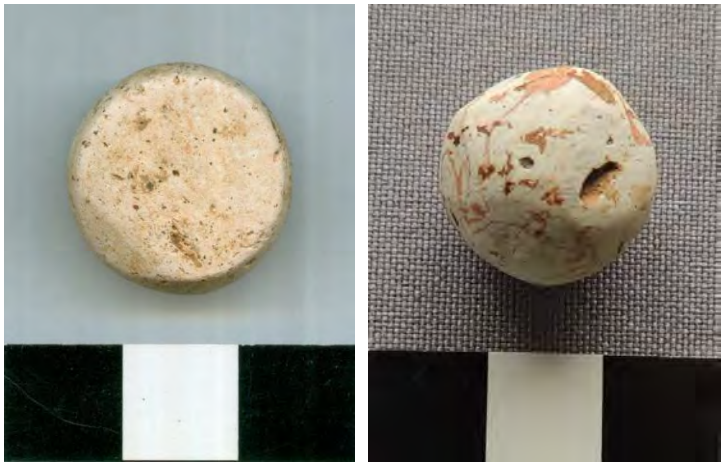

Figure 4.65: Clay marbles ground to make a counter (16214/#359) and a facetted object (17487/#1835). 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan and photo DSCN8873.

Incorporated in the demolition fill (16238) above the historic topsoil north of brick paving 16181 were 25 MIC artefacts (64 fragments). The majority were associated with the consumption of food and alcohol (Appendix 5.3, Table 21) in the cottage. The broken fine earthenware tea and tableware, and a chamber pot had a variety of blue and green transfer printed patterns from the 1830s, including a near complete breakfast cup with country scene featuring horses and a man ploughing (Figure 4.66). Several earlier pieces included an edgeware pearl plate (1780-1860, Figure 4.67) and a more recently purchased blue flow saucer (1851-1862). The glass artefacts included an early gin/schnapps bottle (1800-1850), a pressed stemware serving vessel, and various pharmaceutical bottles and a stopper.

Figure 4.66: Blue transfer printed breakfast cup 16238/#46718 with ploughing scene. Mended. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2784.

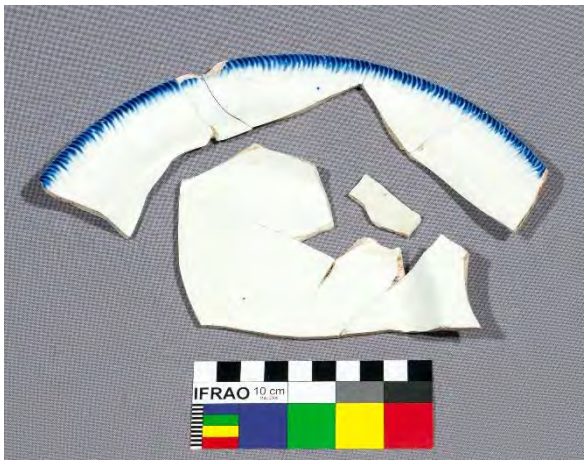

Figure 4.67: Edgeware pearl plate 16238/#46715. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3665.

4.3.4.1 ROOM 2/4 LAYER 16218

Across Rooms 2 and 4 was a sandy fill or working surface (16218) with 73 MIC artefacts (76 fragments). The three most frequent objects were related to food, personal and recreation items (Appendix 53, Table 22). The ceramic tea and tablewares included several blue edgeware and transfer printed pearlware plates, cups and saucers, as well as other decorative types that were made until 1860. A fiddle pattern teaspoon, a glass tumbler with gothic-arched panels and a few beverage bottle fragments were also found in 16218.

Figure 4.68: Sew-through mother of pearl buttons from Area A. Left-right: 4-hole sunken eye (16282/#401); 4-hole concave (16136/#548); 2-hole fisheye inside line (16136/#549); 2-hole bevelled rim (16218/#557). 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8453.

Figure 4.69: Copper alloy buttons. Left to right: shanked 'Golden Age' stippled (16328/#416); 4-hole rolled rim 16120/#111; 4-hole concave Japanned black 'FARMER & COMPY / SYDNEY.' (16218/#558). 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8455.

All except one of the 15 buttons were sew-through types made of mother of pearl, porcelain and copper alloy (Figure 4.68). Many were similar or identical to later buttons from the room underfloor deposits, with the most common being made of porcelain (1840-). There were two trouser or shirt buttons made for Sydney tailors/outfitters: Farmer & Co. (1869-1976, Figure 4.69)[101] and J Turner Robinson & Co., 448 George Street (1880-).[102] Children lost three slate pencil stubs and numerous lost marbles of limestone (c.1820-c.1914, glazed stoneware (c.1842-c.1914) and hand-made glass (c.1846-c.1914). The broken tobacco pipe fragments were mostly plain. Household tasks such as sewing and cleaning clothes are represented by a cotton reel and a lump of 'laundry blue' pigment.

4.3.4.2 WELL 16302 FILLS

The upper and lower backfills 16303 and 17812 in the brick well 16302 contained 12 MIC artefact (50 fragments) of limited functional range (Appendix 5.3, Table 23). Most of the fragments came from two Bristol-glazed stout bottles made by H. Kennedy, Glasgow. Other bottles contained ginger beer and gin/schnapps. The single ceramic serving bowl with hand-painted pearl revival glaze was manufactured in the UK from c.1870. Parts of an adult hand-stitched suede latchet shoe with pegged sole also survived in the well (see Vol. 3 Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section: 2.3.1). Examples of footwear were relatively uncommon at 3PS, their construction provides insight into

[101] https://dictionaryofsydney.org/organisation/farmer_and_company
http://www.austbuttonhistory.com/branded-buttons/branded-buttons-department-store-buttons-a-g/#F

[102] http://cdn.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/history/archives/sands/1880-1889/1889-part10.pdf
Typical advertisement in *The Bulletin* Vol. 7 No. 0365 (29 Jan 1887), p. 15. 'J. Turner Robinson & Co., Tailors, 478 George Street, Sydney, Splendid Stocks of Spring Goods, Fashionable Garments to Order at Moderate Prices.' https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-694067297/view?sectionId=nla.obj-745338504&partId=nla.obj-743374938#page/n14/mode/1up

economic status and pre-industrial trade skills (Figure 4.70). Two sandstock bricks were made locally from 1792-c.1830, and do not represent most of the bricks used to construct the well itself that were made from the 1830s with heart-shaped frogs (Section 4.3.3.8.1). During backfilling, these flat loose bricks had probably been retrieved from the demolished cottage, where they were reused as floor beam supports and pads, fireplace or nearby paving.

Figure 4.70: Round-toed adult left suede latchet shoe from Area A (17812/#23341). View of underside showing double-pegged sole seam with additional iron nails on toe and shank; larger nails on heel that is worn on the outer edge. Also visible are the copper alloy rivets to attach missing latchet straps. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3290.

4.3.4.3 SUMP DEMOLITION AND EROSION FILLS

The demolition rubble (16275) beside the sump had flat and wide rectangular-frogged sandstock bricks, as were used to build the sump structure (Section 4.3.3.8.3). The erosion fill (17232) above the sump debris had a fragment of roofing slate. Both fills contained a range of broken glass alcohol bottles and ceramic tea and tablewares discarded from the house. They were mostly made from c.1830-, with earlier edgeware and hand-painted pearl forms (c.1780-c.1860/70), and a white moulded teacup (c.1800-). In 16275 there was a complete ointment jar lid (1866-1900) with a black transfer-printed 5-pointed star and script: 'JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT./ -SYDNEY, N.S.W.-.' 'FOR / ALL SORES / OLD WOUNDS BURNS / SUNBURNS, CHAFING, / CHAPPED HANDS, / &C., & C.' (Figure 4.71).

Figure 4.71: Ointment jar lid (16275/#46869) for JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT./ -SYDNEY, N.S.W.-.' 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2737.

4.3.5 PHASE 5.1 1870S-1960S

There were 17875 MIC artefacts (3659 fragments) from 67 contexts attributed to Phase 5.1 in Area A. This overview focuses on a limited number of contexts relating to the construction of the multiroomed house Cranbrook and its occupation (Appendix 5.3, Table 24). Some of the artefact evidence is drawn from stratified and narrowly dated bottle dumps at the rear of the site, as well as demolition fills.

4.3.5.1 LEVELLING FILLS AND RUBBISH DUMPS

Part of the process of filling and levelling the site for the new construction in the 1880s saw an irregular sequence of dumping rubbish that included beverage bottles. Some dumps were almost entirely filled with glass bottles. Other fills contained a variety of objects some of which were unexpected. Many of the items could be dated from the 1850s to 1870s as well as earlier pieces from earlier occupation and the dismantled cottage.

In the cindery fill (16156) across the northern part of the site were 86 MIC artefacts (164 fragments). Among the objects were Newling and Walker aerated water bottles (1875-1895), and a variety of personal and other objects associated with a domestic household. A tobacco pipe made by Duncan McDougall, Glasgow, with 'roughhead carved cutty scroll' design on the bowl (Figure 4.53, Figure 4.72) was able to be joined to a mouthpiece from the historic topsoil in Area B (Lot 30) (16416).

Figure 4.72: Selection of smoking pipe fragments Area A. Top row (l-r): Sydney Effigial bowl frag 16193/#864; Joseph Elliott stems 16192/#891 and 16101/#5; Oddfellows 16101/#15. Mid Left: Austrian/German green glazed porcelain bowl 16101/#2. 2nd row bowls: MG maker with pointed spur 16207/#920; roughhead carved cutty scroll 16156/#322; illeg. spur marks 16357/#474. 3rd row: Sydney tobacconist Thomas Saywell 17233/#531; Thomas White Edinburgh 17317/#546. Bottom row: Joseph Elliott fluted floral 17135/#525, plain with pointed spur 17135/#2416, ship/anchor 16435/#487. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_700.

The most elaborate object was a moulded oval vulcanite mourning brooch probably worn at the throat (Figure 4.73). The two parts are attached by steel pins that formed the base of a broken back clasp. The top part has a carefully moulded high relief design of three swallows sitting in a grapevine. The back is cut and polished with a bevelled rim. In Victorian times the swallow symbolizes eternal love and grape motifs symbolize Christ. Vulcanite or hardened rubber, invented in 1844, became mass produced from the 1850s and used in jewellery, combs, button and smoking pipes.[103] Black jewellery was most fashionable from the 1860s to 1900s.

[103] Katz 1986.

Figure 4.73: Vulcanite mourning brooch 16156/#328. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2595.

The bulk levelling fill 16127 was laid across Area A directly above 16156 and contained 247 MIC artefacts (454) fragments. It contained similar objects to another levelling fill 16192 with 52 MIC items (88 fragments). These fills were spread across Lot 30 in 1884-88 in preparation for the construction of Cranbrook (House 1) and the terraces to the east. While many of the artefacts were probably brought to the site with the fills, some mixing has occurred with the numerous bottles and ceramics that appear to have been dumped onto open ground by the Hollands from their pub the Star Inn on Church Street. Other objects from Phase 4 and Phase 5 seem to have become incorporated into these fills during the levelling process or when the house was demolished and cleared away. For example, the fill 16127 includes fragments of floor tiles: geometric pavement; the block printed black and white Gothic Arts and Crafts border; and the Aesthetic Movement tile with printed peony design. These tiles were found more frequently within demolition rubble of different rooms of Cranbrook and are thought to have been laid on floors and around fireplaces in different rooms (see Section 4.3.5.5, and Building Materials Report Section 4.3). The two cable garden edging tiles (c.1865-) also seem intrusive in a pre-Cranbrook fill.

Fill 16205 of oval pit 16210 in the rear yard of Area A contained 93 MIC items (498 fragments). Among them were a broken coffee can and two bowls, part of a brown transfer printed fine earthenware tea and tableware Banquet pattern service designed by Thomas Allen for Wedgewood and made from c.1877 (Figure 4.74).[104] One of the two bowls was date marked 1879. In Area A, pieces of this attractive service were also found in the levelling fills 16127 and 16192 and during cleaning (16101, 16198). In the rear yard of Cranbrook there were more fragments in the modified topsoil (16318), laundry bottle dumps 16353 and 16354 and again during cleanup around the laundry (16349). Additional pieces were located in an Area B cesspit fill (16916) behind House 2, in patchy fill (16595) and a posthole packing (16652). In Area C (Lot 32) part of a bowl was in 20th century rubbish pit fill (16737).

[104] Discussion of Anglo-Japanese elements on soup plate in https://www.seekersantiques.com/products/28770

Figure 4.74: Wedgwood Banquet pattern service. Left-right: shallow bowl 16652/#49231, deep bowl 16205/#46593, teacup 16127/#45939 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3591.

The manufacturing date of the Banquet pattern and deposition of these fragments in the levelling fills and modified topsoil make it possible that the service was used by the last residents of House 4, Henry Burton's family. However, it is more likely that it belonged to Harriet Holland, and perhaps passed onto her daughter Edith living at Cranbrook who inherited all of Harriet's plate and china.[105] The reasons for this attribution are: firstly, that far more pieces of the service were discarded during Phase 5 by the occupants and later family members living at Cranbrook and perhaps the terraces as late as c.1907; and secondly the fragments found in the pre-Cranbrook fills and modified topsoils may have originated from dumped rubbish from Holland's Star Inn along with the large quantities of bottles thought to have originated from that source.

The colour and aesthetic style of the Banquet pattern certainly matches Harriet Holland's fashionable choice of fireplace tiles. They convey a message of healthy eating, and show playful cherubs, children and animals of the English countryside in combination with a Japanese-inspired geometric composition. This service is analysed in detail elsewhere (see Vol 3, Sec. 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 4.4.2.1).

4.3.5.2 BOTTLE DUMP 16186

In the western part of the site seven bottle dumps were identified and described in the Main Report Section 1.11.1.1. The largest dump (16186) contained 541 MIC artefacts (2898 fragments) predominantly aerated water bottles (Figure 4.75) and a smaller number for alcohol (Table 4.96). There were 264 aerated water bottles filled by local cordial manufacturers Newling and Walker from 1875-1895, five by Summons & Co. (1874-1883), four by Hume and Pegrum (1879-1898), and a single Jerimiah Smith (1881-1884), all Sydney companies.[106] It is probable that the bottles and the other debris in the dump came from the Star Inn. However, the bottles branded by aerated water and cordial makers were usually returned and refilled at the factory unless damaged. Another dump in Area A South (16535) contained similar bottles (see Section 4.3.5.3 with individual images of bottles).

[105] The will of Harriet Holland 1897 and Deed of Confirmation 1925.

[106] Jones2009.

Figure 4.75: Different coloured and sized aerated water bottles from context 16186: marks on bottles (l-r): 1-2: Lamont Patent; 3-5: 'Newling & Walker Parramatta'; 6-7: [plain]. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4914.

Table 4.96: Artefacts in the bottle dump 16186.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	floor	cobble			0	1
	plate	flat			1	1
	structural	brick	1870		1	1
	window	flat	1850		1	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle	1820	1920	5	3
			1850	1920	2	0
					93	0
	aerated water	bottle	1795		11	10
			1795	1920	8	3
			1810	1920	6	3
			1820	1920	20	4
			1834		9	1
			1850		14	7
			1850	1920	6	4
			1874	1883	16	5
			1875	1895	877	264
			1875	1896	7	4
			1876	1900	794	41
			1878	1883	2	0
			1879	1893	3	1
			1881	1884	3	1
			1885	1926	156	0
					100	2
		stopper	1876	1900	20	20
	beer	bottle	1850	1920	2	1
	beer/wine	bottle	1820	1870	1	1
			1850	1900	2	0
			1850	1920	1	1
				1820	1	1
				1880	1	0
	champagne	bottle	1820		2	2
			1850	1900	8	4
			1850	1920	6	2
					11	0
	container	bottle	1780	1930	4	2
			1850	1916	5	0

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
	ginger beer	bottle	1800	1915	200	75
			1819	1915	4	1
			1835		11	2
			1850	1916	15	4
			1864	1889	2	2
			1873	1887	32	6
	stout	bottle	1835		11	2
clerical	writing	bottle	1820		1	1
		ink bottle	1780	1930	5	1
food	serve	plate	1830		1	1
		platter	1830		1	1
		unidentified	1830		1	1
	tableware	bowl	1840	1930	1	1
			1860		1	1
		plate	1830		4	2
			1860		2	2
		platter	1830		2	2
		soup plate	1830		1	1
		tumbler	1835		1	1
	tea	cup	1830		1	1
		saucer	1800		1	1
			1840	1930	4	1
food/personal household	serve/tableware/hygiene security	unid	1830		1	1
		chain			2	1
personal	clothing	button	1785		0	1
			1842		0	1
	hygiene	poe	1780	1900	1	1
recreation	smoking	pipe	1860		3	3
	toy	marble	1873	1935	0	1
unidentified	container	bottle	1780	1930	206	12
			1810		2	1
			1820	1920	1	1
			1835		7	1
			1842	1887	1	0
			1850	1916	16	3
			1864	1889	27	0
			1873	1887	10	3
					111	2
		seal			0	1
		tube			1	1
	unidentified	spring			1	1
		unidentified	1830	1930	1	1
			1840		1	1
					1	1
		vessel	1801	1823	1	0
			1801	1839	1	0
work yard	tool	handle			1	1
	garden	pot	1790		1	1
				TOTAL	2898	541

4.3.5.3 BOTTLE DUMP 16353

The bottle dump 16353 (in Area A South) contained 798 artefacts (8273 fragments), of which 597 were bottles. The proportion of bottles to particular makers was similar to that of dump 16186 in Area A. In 16353 there were 110 aerated water bottles filled by local cordial manufacturers Newling and Walker from 1875-1895 (Figure 4.76, Figure 4.77), nine by Summons & Co. (1874-1883, Figure 4.78), five by Hume and Pegrum (1879-1898, Figure 4.79), and a six Jerimiah Smith (1881-1884) and one Starkey (1887-1912).[107] Other bottles held alcohol, with 11 of these containing imported Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps (1850-1920).

[107] Jones 2009.

Other products included medicine sold by Soule (1874-1910) or Towns (1839-1870). In contrast to the bottle dump 16186 in Area A (see Section 4.3.5.2), this dump had far more broken household, personal and recreation objects. These included a variety of tea and tableware generally made from the 1830s to 1870s. Other vessels were for storage or serving food. As with 16186, it is likely that the objects were discarded on open ground, filling various dips and undulations, by the Hollands who ran the Star Inn on Church Street and owned Lot 30 from 1860, although did not live there until the 1880s.

Figure 4.76: Newling and Walker, Parramatta aerated water, lamont-type bottle 16353. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2899.

Figure 4.77: Newling and Walker, Parramatta aerated waters, torpedo-type bottle 16353. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2908.

Figure 4.78: Summons & Co aerated water bottle 16353 with are standing kangaroo. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2920.

Figure 4.79: Hume & Pegrum aerated waters torpedo-type bottle 16353. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2914.

4.3.5.4 FOUNDATION TRENCH FILL 16143

The foundation trench fill 16143 for Cranbrook contained 164 MIC artefacts (208 fragments). Many of the broken ceramics (1830s-), glass, tobacco pipes (1820s-1840s) and single clay marble were older than the period of house construction indicating that they had been disturbed from their original places of discard. In the fill there were also items not made until 1860, such as the British halfpenny and the earthenware plate with purple transfer printed cable helix pattern. The two fiddle pattern teaspoons, were also relatively new, with one made by Hutton & Sons (1864-1893). In 1857 Hanks and Lloyd Australian Tea Mart commissioned trade tokens, the one from 16143 was very worn. The business suffered in that year when their shipment of tea went down with the Dunbar.[108]

4.3.5.5 CRANBROOK STRUCTURE

The sandstock bricks used to build Cranbrook were probably made locally, or in the nearby suburbs. The bricks were well made and consistent in shape and size. They all had a heart-shaped frog (see Vol. 1, Section 3.11.3). The average size of the bricks was 230 x 110 x 79mm. The walls were bonded with rock lime mortar and rooms finished in good quality 3-coat plaster, in contrast to the 2-coat plaster in the early cottage. Some of the Cranbrook render fragments indicate that different paint colours were used in some rooms, including salmon pink, grey and blue-green.

Tile paving and fireplace surrounds featured strongly at Cranbrook. White marble was used for mantles and possibly in front of the hearths (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section 4.3). Broken pieces of dust pressed tiles were found in Phase 5.2 demolition fills within and around the walls of the house (Table 1.94), as well as other fills (16101, 16102, 16127). In general Harriet, chose a muted palette: brown, cream, white, and black. She may have consulted catalogues of various tile manufacturers that showed examples of laid patterns as well as colours and types.

The fireplace surrounds were decorated with five different 6” square glazed tile types. There were four dark brown transfer printed Aesthetic floral designs, featuring peonies, primroses, strawberries and another unidentified flower (Figure 4.80 to Figure 4.83). Representation of the natural world, birds and flowers was popular in Victorian times, the Aesthetic style from c.1870. The tile backs have a number of registration marks and pencil notations. The peony tiles have (batch?) stamp marks ‘115’, ‘116’, ‘117’ and pencilled: ‘41/87’ (1887). The finely rendered primrose tiles have faint stamped marks. The strawberry tiles have a relief mark ‘E’; the unidentified floral tiles have ‘E’ ‘B’. The fifth type of square tile was polychrome with chrysanthemums in a bamboo lattice (Figure 4.84), a style inspired by Japanese art. The latter tiles were made by Sherwin & Cotton of Hanley, Staffordshire (1877-1911). The registration mark on the back shows that these tiles were not made before 1880.

[108] Good examples and information: https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/60653

Figure 4.80: Aesthetic strawberry pattern fireplace tile, brown TP. Left-right: 16157/#8597, 16104/#8516. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3466.

Figure 4.81: Aesthetic peony pattern fireplace tiles, brown TP, burnt. 16158/#8609. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3441.

Figure 4.82: Aesthetic floral fireplace tiles, brown TP. 16158/#8608. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3450.

Figure 4.83: Aesthetic primrose pattern fireplace tiles, brown TP. Left-right: 16104/#8517 (3); 16106/#8526 back with mark (1). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3461.

Figure 4.84: Polychrome chrysanthemum pattern fireplace tiles, House 1 Room 3. Left-right: 16106/#8525; 16104/#9124; 16101/#8506 (2). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3406.

Figure 4.85: Geometric and majolica glazed tiles. Left-right: Geometric Area A 16158/#8612; majolica Area A 16136/#8553; Area A South 16252/#8724, #8725. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3439.

Figure 4.86: Geometric pavement tiles. Top row (l-r): 16101/#8505, #8504; 16252/#8728; 16158/#8614 (2), 16157/#8595. Bottom row: 16158/#8611; 16127/#8536; 16104/#8520. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3422.

Figure 4.87: Gothic Arts & Crafts, block printed border tiles. Left-right: 16103/#8512; 16103/#8511 (5); 16104/#8519. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3404.

The find location of the tiles (Table 4.97) suggests that each room may have had a different type around the fireplace and hearth (see layout of rooms Main Report Section 3.11.3, Figure 3.251). The chrysanthemum tiles were only found in Room 2. Due to their quality and style, it is possible that this was Harriet's bedroom, or even a more elaborate public space. The primrose pattern may have been in Room 2, the peony or floral in Room 9.

Narrow unglazed border tiles were also found, with a thick black block printed Gothic Arts and Crafts floral design (Figure 4.87). As these striking tiles are found in most rooms of the house, perhaps they were used in the central hall or several fireplaces. The small square corner tiles have a reverse pattern. The rest of the hall paving may be represented by the small number of single colour unglazed geometric floor tiles (Figure 4.86). Alternatively, they could have been used in the kitchen, or on the verandahs, steps or paths. The pattern of the tessellated pavement is uncertain and some of the colours, ivory, white, dark brown and possibly red-brown are different to the tessellated pavement of the terraces Northiam and Harleyville that was predominantly tan (or ochre), and bright blue (see Section 4.4.3.2). A single white-glazed tile from the kitchen room may indicate that it was partly tiled as well. Tiling kitchen and bathroom spaces became increasingly common in houses towards the end of the 19th century as people learnt how easy they could keep these places clean and heathy.

The garden edging tile in Room 6 may have been thrown in from the adjacent side or rear garden. Most were found in other contexts. These salt glazed tiles with a twisted cable rim were the first type to be made in 1865 and continued to be made for many decades as the interest in garden design grew. They defined the edges of plant beds and paths, creating a neat human-imposed order to the garden.

Table 4.97: Tiles in the House 1 Phase 5.2 demolition fills. Highlighted tiles probably used in that room. Note: cb=cream body; wb=white body; g-gb=grey-green body).

Room	Context	Dust Pressed Type	Colour (& body)	Country	Manuf	From	To	Frags	MIC
2	16103	Glazed block Gothic Arts & Crafts	black (wb)	Eng		1880	1920	13	4
		Glazed tp aesthetic primrose	brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	2	2
		Glazed tp aesthetic strawberry	dk brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	1	1
3	16104 upper	Geometric	ivory	Eng		1840	1970	1	1
		Glazed block Gothic Arts & Crafts	black (wb)	Eng		1880	1920	2	2
		Glazed tp aesthetic chrysanthemum	brown, yellow, green, blue (g-gb)	Eng	Sherwin & Cotton	1880	1911	7	2
		Glazed tp aesthetic primrose	brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	4	3
		Glazed tp aesthetic strawberry	dk brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	2	1
	16106 lower	Glazed tp aesthetic chrysanthemum	brown, yellow, green, blue (g-gb)	Eng	Sherwin & Cotton	1880	1911	1	1
		Glazed tp aesthetic primrose	brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	1	1
5	16133	Glazed	white (cb)	Eng		1850		1	1
6	16134	Glazed block Gothic Arts & Crafts	black (wb)	Eng		1880	1920	1	1
		GARDEN EDGING Semi-plastic saltglazed cable	lt brown-brown			1865		1	1
8	16157	Geometric	white	Eng		1840	1970	1	1
		Glazed block Gothic Arts & Crafts	black (wb)	Eng		1880	1920	2	1
		Glazed tp aesthetic strawberry	dk brown (cb)	Eng		1884	1920	1	1
9	16158	Geometric	ivory	Eng		1840	1970	1	1
			white	Eng		1840	1970	2	1
			dk red/yellow mottle	Eng		1860	1970	1	1
			grey speckle	Eng		1860	1970	1	1
		Glazed block Gothic Arts & Crafts	black (wb)	Eng		1880	1920	10	3
		Glazed tp aesthetic floral	cream, dk brown (wb)	Eng		1870	1920	9	2
		Glazed tp aesthetic peony	cream, dk brown (wb)	Eng		1870	1920	16	5
12	16155	GARDEN EDGING Semi-plastic salt-glazed cable	lt brown-brown			1865		1	1
							TOTAL	86	42

4.3.5.6 ROOM 5 UNDERFLOOR DEPOSIT 16136

Wet sieving of the sandy silt 16136 beside the fireplace in Room 5 (kitchen of Cranbrook resulted in 309 MIC items (454 fragments). As the deposit was patchy, the deposit could not be easily gridded. Some spatial differentiation was achieved by select positions in the room where the deposit was present. Personal items, closely followed by architectural ones are the most prominent in the assemblage, being 30 per cent of the total. The artefacts are typical of those that accumulate under floorboards. Most are small, and the shot, beads and marble easily roll enabling them to disappear quickly between any gaps. The combination of activities undertaken in the room is interesting, it was a busy place. The assemblage includes more varieties or new types of objects compared to those seen in the early cottage. This is partly due to the explosion of material goods in the Victorian period, when products were increasingly available and their manufacture more efficient. Societal expectations resulted in increased purchases of goods that were now more available.

Table 4.98: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16136.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	106	*23.3*	87	*28.2*
architectural/household	6	*1.3*	6	*1.9*
arms	0	*0*	3	*1*
beverage	33	*7.3*	7	*2.3*
clerical	20	*4.4*	14	*4.5*
food	35	*7.7*	14	*4.5*
household	6	*1.3*	7	*2.3*
personal	70	*15.4*	92	*29.8*
personal/household	3	*0.7*	28	*9.1*
recreation	15	*3.3*	38	*12.3*
unidentified	160	*35.2*	13	*4.2*
TOTAL	**454**	***100***	**309**	***100***

The numerous buttons, beads, pins and a thimble indicate that sewing, mending and beading was probably done in the room, making use of the firelight and warmth in winter (Figure 4.88). Favoured bead colours are pink (large size), light blue, white, clear and black. There was a twisted metal finger ring (Figure 4.90), a good range of button types for different garments and personal preferences. A high number were made from mother of pearl. Several other types were made from 1850, and a few others from 1880. A small brass button with a crowned anchor indicates that the owner once served in the British Navy (Figure 4.89). However, only three pieces of lead shot were found in the room compared the near 100 examples in the cottage.

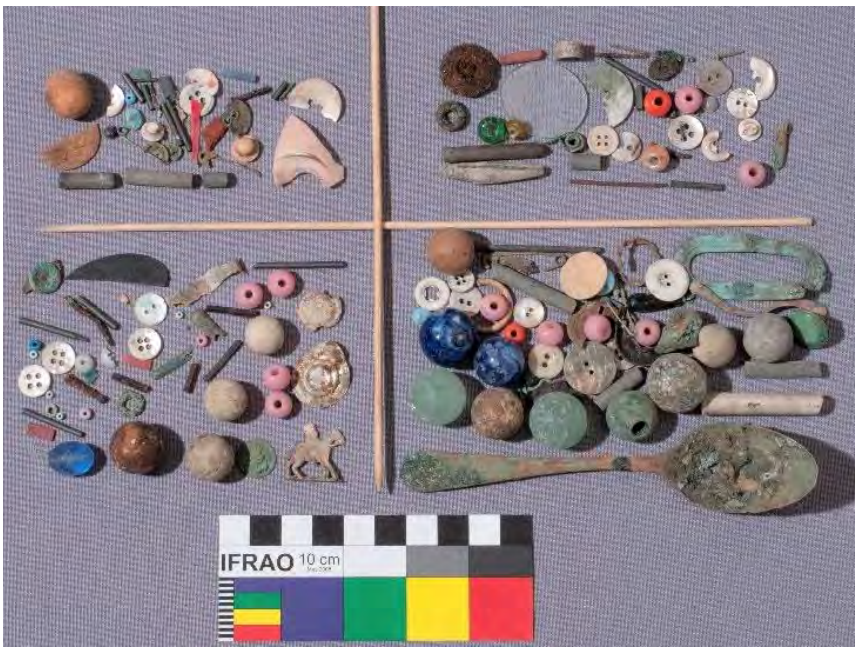

Figure 4.88: Miscellaneous artefacts from different parts of the sieved deposit 16136. Note the numerous pink glass beads, buttons, marbles and pencil leads common to all groups. Top left: SE corner only. Top right: general zone. Lower left: west zone. Lower right: SW & SE corners. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2644.

Figure 4.89: British Navy/Marines button 16136/#274. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.90: Twisted gilded ring 16136/312. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Hair drying, brushing and grooming was also done in the kitchen, evident in the celluloid (1869-) and vulcanite (1851-) combs that were increasingly used instead of bone and ivory. Other health and hygiene concerns has led to at least one individual cleaning their teeth with a bristle and bone toothbrush. In addition, there are now safety pins of the improved 1871 patent.

A broken spectacle (Figure 4.91) probably interrupted clerical tasks for which there are implements for all ages: slate pencils, lead pencils and a mechanical pencil. The lack of square pencil leads represents a technological step away from the implements in the cottage. Cylindrical leads were invented in 1822 to be used in the new mechanical or propelling pencils.[109] Recreation and play were very well represented, with two counters attesting to less simplistic games. There was a wide range of marbles either made in Germany or hoarded old ones of clay. Playing with lead/tin toy soldiers (Figure 4.92), and their carriages was traditionally for boys, countered by the imported soft-bodied bisque doll. More casual pursuits done by the residents was drawing using crayons, fishing (lead sinker) and keeping pigeons (1925 registration band).

Figure 4.91: Spectacle lens and frame 16136/#293, 16120/#264. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.92: Painted lead soldier on horseback 16136/#295. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

[109] http://www.historyofpencils.com/writing-instruments-history/history-of-mechanical-pencils/ and Davies 2005.

4.3.5.7 ROOM 5 UNDERFLOOR DEPOSIT 16140

There were only 12 MIC items (14 fragments) from this deposit in the northwest corner of the kitchen. Although there were no personal objects as in 16136, there were fragments of two glass vases not seen elsewhere.

Table 4.99: General Function artefact totals from underfloor deposit 16140.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	4	*28.6*	3	*25*
food	2	*14.3*	2	*16.7*
household	3	*21.4*	2	*16.7*
unidentified	5	*35.7*	5	*41.7*
TOTAL	14	*100*	12	*100*

4.3.5.8 PIT FILL 16252

The Phase 5.1 rubbish pit fill 16252 in the south part of Area A contained 109 MIC artefacts (331 fragments). A range of objects represented a variety of household goods and activities, with manufacturing dates of 1820-, 1920-1950. Several broken tiles with glazed Majolica designs (1840-1940) and one with geometric (1840-1970) indicate that the rubbish represents a large-scale cleanout of the dwelling. There were a number of ceramic tea and tableware, and glass bottles for beverages, but also for medicine and other products to groom the hair, such as 'Raven hair oil' and 'Koko for the hair'. Other health and hygiene products were in the pit, including two bone toothbrushes with heat-stamped marks: 'Denturama' and 'O.S. Grossman Chemist'. In combination, the objects reveal glimpses of the daily lives of the owners, with a little clock, gumboots, a power turnkey and a mechanical pencil rather than any slate pencils.

Recreational pursuits included drawing with crayons, playing marbles and smoking, as well as playing chess with a significant early moulded clay chesspiece. Due to its size and consideration of possible utility, the object has been tentatively identified as a chesspiece rather than a figurine. The figure (Figure 4.93) depicts a man (Wellington?) in pantaloons and red uniform or dress coat. The coat is backward sweeping towards coat tails, forming a close-fitting, elongated neoclassical silhouette that was fashionable in the 1790s to 1810s.[110] A comparative painted chesspiece found in a townhouse in Charleston, Virginia has been dated to c.1760-1780.[111]

[110] Dress fashion see Fletcher 1984. Comparable coat analyzed in the National Gallery of Victoria: https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/essay/the-lives-of-a-mans-eighteenth-century-coat/

[111] https://www.charlestonmuseum.org/news-events/toys-from-the-attic/

Figure 4.93: Moulded clay chesspiece with red-painted backward-sweeping coat. 16252/#1865. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8642, 8648, 8643.

4.3.5.9 PIT FILL 16261

The fill 16261 of another Phase 5.1 rubbish pit 16259 in the south part of Area A was semi-industrial. Within it was an unusual oval brass palm thimble 16261/#390 (Figure 4.94, Figure 4.95) that would have been inserted into a leather glove. Such large thimbles were used by sailors and sailmakers. At 3PS, it is possible that a skilled tradesman such as a coach lacemaker or his employees may have used such protection. A coach-lace trimmer Eleazar Little lived with his family in House 4 from 1864-1874 (see Section 4.3.3.4.4). Often their skills let them make trims for hat bands, girth webs, reins, ribbands, fringes, and military uniforms.[112] This specialised industry had largely disappeared by the 20th century.

The faces of the thimble have scattered drilled hollows to support the base of the needle being pushed through the fabric/leather. These hollows actually form simple designs: one face has a woman wearing a skirt, the other a cross inside an oval. Some of the outer holes may have been where thread/lace was threaded to stitch it onto a glove.

[112] https://www.wildhorsebooks.com/coachlace.htm
Also: 'Coach Lace – An Old Quincy Industry', *Quincy History Newletter*, Quincy Historical Society, No 18 Spring 1988. Available online.

Figure 4.94: Brass palm thimble with design of a woman wearing a wide skirt 16261/#390. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.95: Brass palm thimble with design of a cross inside an oval 16261/#390. 10mm scale divisions, scan.

Figure 4.96: Sailor's palm gloves with circular thimbles. Made by Shrimpton & Sons, Reddich, UK.[113]

4.3.5.10 PIT FILL 16288

The fill 16288 in the large rectangular cut 16287 towards the south of Area A contained 103 MIC artefacts (293 fragments). These were clearly part of large household and yard clearance, with a wide variety of goods generally manufactured from the mid-18th to the start of the 20th century. The suspender buckles with 1849 Hunt patent wire safety pins were worn until bent or broken (Figure 4.97). Other items associated with clothing and sewing items included two buttons, a pair of scissors, and an unusual curved fragment of mother of pearl carved into a curled finial for a posey holder (Figure 4.33).

[113] https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/archives-and-collections/properties-in-care-collections/object/sailmakers-palms-shrimpton-sons-20th-century-modern-trinity-house-21930

Table 4.100: General Function artefact totals from pit fill 16288.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	14	*4.8*	6	*5.8*
beverage	40	*13.7*	5	*4.9*
clerical	7	*2.4*	5	*4.9*
food	59	*20.1*	24	*23.3*
household	39	*13.3*	20	*19.4*
personal	27	*9.2*	15	*14.6*
pharmaceutical	4	*1.4*	2	*1.9*
recreation	7	*2.4*	8	*7.8*
service	10	*3.4*	4	*3.9*
unid	86	*29.4*	14	*13.6*
TOTAL	454	*100*	309	*100*

A few objects were made earlier and may have been treasured by a family for a long time, such as a rare jointed doll (1800-1860, Figure 4.98). Two other soft-bodied dolls are also represented, one with a small head wearing a hat or bonnet (Figure 4.37), and a larger soft-a socketed head made from 1890-1920. Other children in the family played with toy tea sets (Figure 4.38) and marbles. They could practice writing and doing sums using slate pencils and boards (Figure 4.36), and create their own fun by modifying a slateboard fragment into a checkerboard game (Figure 4.147). Smoking tobacco was also done, with thick navvy/dudheen models made from c.1860.

Figure 4.97: Suspenders clips with safety pins 16288/#1896. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8915.

Figure 4.98: Unusual narrow jointed bisque porcelain/svfew doll 16288/#1898. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8661.

Aside from a range of ceramic and glass vessels, bottles and drinking glasses associated with food and beverages, there were seven perfume bottles, a patent medicine bottle for 'Morses Indian Root Pills' and a small vial. One of the two French 4711 cologne bottles made from 1850 still had the label (Figure 4.99). Household ornaments and lighting components provide insight into the interior of the household. They included a long crystal prism for a lamp, a filigree lamp or candle sconce (Figure 4.100), curtain ring, bell and bed finial (Figure 4.101).

Figure 4.99: 4711 perfume bottle with label 16288/#70687. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8250.

Figure 4.100: Household decorative objects 16288. Left-right: Crystal lamp prism, width 20mm, #70715. Brass candle or lamp sconce with filigree scroll design #1893. 10mm scale divisions. Gallery 2 and Casey & Lowe. DSCN8864.

Figure 4.101: Metal household objects from Houses 1 and 4. Top row: bell 16288/#22622, door knob 16261/#22603, bed finial 16288/#22621. Bottom row: sash window pulley 16245/#22439, escutcheon key and cover 16422/#22875, window latch 16134/#22441. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4253.

4.3.6 PHASE 5.2 LATE 1950S-1960S

The demolition fills of the house Cranbrook contained a variety of floor and fireplace tiles, as well as some from walls. As they relate to the house structure, they are discussed in Section 4.3.5.5.

Table 4.101: Area A contexts with artefacts from Phase 5.2.

Room	Context	Frags	MIC
2	16103	21	12
3	16104	19	12
3	16106	12	12
4	16130	3	6
6	16131	8	4
5	16133	39	13
6	16134	30	12
11	16154	8	6
12	16155	7	7
8	16157	7	5
9	16158	76	43
	16296 ppfill	0	1
	17390 ppfill	5	4
	TOTAL	235	137

4.3.7 PHASE 6 1960S-2015

Some 28 fragments or 19 MIC artefacts are associated with a single Phase 6 context (16250). This was backfill of a large rectangular cut, possibly from a modern lamp post.

4.4 AREA B, LOT 30

A total of 2084 (MIC) artefacts (4456 fragments), and 1211 animal bone fragments/NISP and 30 MNI (88 fragments/NISP) shell were recovered from 132 contexts in Area B. Nineteen domesticated and wild animal taxa were identified in the faunal assemblage representing food eaten by the residents, as well as pets and vermin (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report, Section 5). They included cattle, numerous sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, at least one dog, rat and other rodent, sea bream and other fish. Wild birds and those kept in the yard to lay eggs included chicken, goose, mallard, gull and golden plover. Many were from disused cesspits associated with the Phase 5 terraces. The shell species were again fairly limited in number and similar to those from Area A (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report).

Table 4.102: Number of artefacts by phase in Area B, excluding bone and shell.

Phase	Fragments	%	MIC	%
-	16	*0.4*	3	*0.1*
3	181	*4.1*	89	*4.3*
4.1	24	*0.5*	9	*0.4*
4.2	1060	*23.8*	414	*19.9*
4.3	761	*17.1*	285	*13.7*
5.1	2257	*50.7*	1163	*55.8*
5.2	120	*2.7*	88	*4.2*
6	36	*0.8*	33	*1.6*
TOTAL	**4456**	*100.1*	**2084**	*100*

4.4.1 PHASE 3 1788-C.1819

The natural subsoil and part of the topsoil in Area B, Lot 30 (16465) was excavated during the Aboriginal investigation and 88 MIC historic artefacts (179 fragments) were recovered. The date of some of the objects clearly shows that the soil profile was obviously disturbed or modified well into the mid-19th century. The artefacts had a range of functions except food (Table 4.103). The only other Phase 3 context (16592) contained three fragments of a burnt tree root. This can be associated with the first decades of settlement at Parramatta when the land was farmed and modified.

Table 4.103: General Function artefact totals from the disturbed subsoil/topsoil 16465.

General Function	Frags	*%*	MIC	*%*
architectural	6	*3.4*	6	*6.8*
arms	1	*0.6*	5	*5.7*
beverage	2	*1.1*	2	*2.3*
clerical	1	*0.6*	1	*1.1*
household	3	*1.7*	4	*4.5*
personal	5	*2.8*	6	*6.8*
pharmaceutical	1	*0.6*	1	*1.1*
recreation	158	*88.3*	61	*69.3*
transport	1	*0.6*	1	*1.1*
unidentified	1	*0.6*	1	*1.1*
TOTAL	179	*100*	88	*100*

The vast majority of the objects from 16465 were associated with recreation, of which 158 were fragments from at least 60 MIC clay tobacco pipes. A number of Sydney pipe makers were identified, with multiple pipes by Matthew Pryor Piggott or Jonathan Leak (1821-26), John Moreton (1831-1847) and Joseph Elliott (1831-c.1840) with plain or floral fluted bowls (for similar pipes see Figure 4.53). Fragments of British or Dutch pipes were also found, with Prince of Wales Feathers, and a detailed scene of a heron among reeds.

The presence of a single brass military helmet chinstrap scale among items associated with weapons is interesting. They are very similar to objects in the overlying Phase 4.2 modified topsoil 16416 (Section 4.4.2.1.1), and to the west in Phase 4.2 Area A modified topsoil and House 4 deposits. It is probable that the pieces in the subsoil had infiltrated down from above by natural means such as bioturbation, or human activity. There were two whole used and a fragment of another musket or carbine rifle blade gunflint (Figure 4.102); a lead musketball with casting seams and groove, and a rough (used?) conoidal bullet (Figure 4.103). They are discussed further in Sections 4.4.2.1.1 and 4.10.7. It is possible that some of the armaments and pipes were dropped by visitors to the site when the Fairground was operating.

Figure 4.102: Gunflints from Area B Phase 3. Top row (l-r): blonde pistol 16416/#480, broken dark brown musket/carbine frag #2159; and frag 16465/#2529. Bottom row: dark brown pistol 16416/#481; musket/carbine damaged 16465/#492; and musket/carbine 16416/#482. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2686.

Figure 4.103: Munitions from Area B Phase 3. Left-right: fired conoidal bullet 16465/#2054, and musketballs with similar groove 16416/#2065 and 16465/#2288. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN_8743.

4.4.2 PHASE 4 C.1819-1870/80S

There were 708 MIC artefacts associated from Phase 4 occupation of Areas B (Table 4.104). Phase 4.1 activities are represented the nine items found in fill 17069 of a linear trench or cut. Except for a plain kaolin pipe stem, they were small fragments of ceramic earthenware and porcelain tea and tableware imported from Britain and China (c.1780-c.1900). This overview will focus on the evidence for the occupation and extension of the terrace houses during Phase 4.2 and Phase 4.3.

Table 4.104: Area B contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
4.1	17069	24	9
4.2	16416	637	284
	16553	3	3
	16584	89	22
	16586	13	10
	16595	16	15
	16652	194	23
	16681	2	2
	16686	21	7
	16687	31	23
	16698	2	2
	16785	3	2
	16820	10	8
	16848	3	3
	16891	26	1
	17037	3	3
	17131	7	6
4.3	16426	177	99
	16458	322	61
	16459	23	18
	16469	48	16
	16628	38	15
	16761	1	1
	TOTAL	1693	633

4.4.2.1 PHASE 4.2 1850S-1870S

4.4.2.1.1 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 16416

The majority of the 284 MIC artefacts from the modified topsoil 16416 were associated with food and recreation (Table 4.105). However, there were also six gunflints and a musketball (Figure 4.102, Figure 4.103). They add to the tally of three gunflints, a musketball and a conoidal bullet found in the underlying subsoil 16465 (see Section 4.4.1). These significant artefacts relate to the early occupation of the site rather than casual visitation.

Gunflints have not been found in another area of 3PS and are relatively uncommon in other contemporary historic sites in Parramatta. The very pale pistol gunflint is rare, and perhaps not fit for purpose. Blonde flints in a range of hues were mostly mined in France. The loss of the gunflints is unusual, although several showed signs of long use or reuse as 'strike-a-lights' (for lighting fires). Two snapped-off fragments of gunflints were also found, due to the wet sieving procedures. The musketball was cast in a very similar way to those found in Room 5 of House 4 in Area A (Phase 4.2, Section 4.3.3.4.4). This underfloor deposit 16248 also contained numerous pieces of shot and percussion gun caps that were identical to those in Rooms 2 and 4 of the same House 4 (with Phase 4.1-4.2 occupation debris). It is probable that all the artefacts relating to munitions and weaponry in Areas A and B belonged to only a few individuals (or one), probably with a military background, and were lost over a limited period time. They show a period of transition from flintlock to percussion weapons, where the flints were reused as much as possible before being discarded. This transition may have taken several decades as the owner(s) may have continued to use old guns for hunting game. Interestingly, the evidence points to different sized guns: pistol, rifle or carbine and musket.

Table 4.105: General Function artefact totals from modified topsoil 16416.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
architectural	1	*0.2*	2	*0.7*
arms	3	*0.5*	7	*2.5*
beverage	29	*4.6*	11	*3.9*
clerical	9	*1.4*	7	*2.5*
food	235	*36.9*	119	*41.9*
household	15	*2.4*	5	*1.8*
personal	11	*1.7*	16	*5.6*
personal/household	1	*0.2*	3	*1.1*
recreation	290	*45.5*	87	*30.6*
unidentified	43	*6.8*	27	*9.5*
TOTAL	637	*100*	284	*100*

4.4.2.1.2 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 16584

Only 22 MIC artefacts (89 fragments) were retrieved from the upper layer of modified topsoil 16584. Here the majority of objects were related to food and beverage, including two glass tumblers with cut panels made from 1830/35 (Table 4.106). The personal items were a fine earthenware ewer and wash basin with different blue tp and flow patterns manufactured in the UK from 1830. The single fragment of tobacco pipe marked 'MPP' was made in Sydney by Mathew Pryor Piggott (1821) or Jonathan Leak who reused his moulds (1821-1826).[114]

Table 4.106: General Function artefact totals from modified topsoil 16584.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
beverage	47	*52.8*	7	*31.8*
food	23	*25.8*	10	*45.5*
household	1	*1.1*	1	*4.5*
personal	16	*18*	2	*9.1*
recreation	1	*1.1*	1	*4.5*
yard	1	*1.1*	1	*4.5*
TOTAL	89	*100*	22	*100*

4.4.3 PHASE 5.1 1870S-1960S

There were 1163 MIC artefacts (2257 fragments) from 81 contexts associated with Phase 5.1 occupation of Area B (Appendix 5.3, Table 25). Key contexts are discussed here.

4.4.3.1 LEVELLING FILL 16408

Bulk levelling fill 16408 was spread over the eastern part of Lot 30 (Area B) in the 1870s and 80s prior to the construction of the terraces Northiam (House 2) and Harleyville (House 3). As with the fills from below House 4, it is clear that this fill contained artefacts disturbed from earlier occupation, as well as those that had fallen between the floor boards of the terraces from the 1880s until the 1950s. The objects in the fill have a wide range of functions and manufacturing dates, from local tobacco pipes with fluted bowls made by John Moreton in Sydney from the 1822-1847 (see similar Figure 4.53); a bakelite button not made before 1907 and a modern synthetic comb (c.1950-).

[114] Ford & Ford 2016.

The majority of the artefacts relate to the consumption of food, tea and alcohol, followed by tobacco smoking. The ceramics comprised serving, tea and tableware mostly made from the 1830s. There were discarded household goods, such as three blacking bottles, and clothing items, including buttons and unusually 6 discarded leather adult shoes/boots with worn repaired nailed soles and heels. Among the footwear were two matching pairs (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report, Figure 2.20). One of the glass bottles held perfume by the French company of E Rimmel (1850-1920, see Vol. 3, Section 8.5, Glass Report).

An intriguing object was a circular brass disc (Figure 4.104) carefully cut out of a thermometer backplate to make a token or possibly to create a button. The engraved temperature divisions and parts of the numerals and the remnant tube strap are identical to those seen on a more complete backplate found in the Front Yard of Area A, modified topsoil or garden bed 17545 (See Section 4.3.3.6, Figure 4.50).

Figure 4.104: Brass token cut from a thermometer backplate 16408/#2033. Note the markings for gradations on the token. 1mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN_8588.

Table 4.107: General Function artefact totals from levelling fill 16408.

General Function	Frags	%	MIC	%
beverage	39	*25.7*	14	*18.7*
food	24	*15.8*	19	*25.3*
food/personal	1	*0.7*	1	*1.3*
household	3	*2.0*	3	*4.0*
personal	31	*20.4*	12	*16.0*
recreation	28	*18.4*	11	*14.7*
unidentified	26	*17.1*	15	*20.0*
TOTAL	152	*100*	75	*100*

4.4.3.2 NORTHIAM AND HARLEYVILLE STRUCTURES

In 1883 Harriet Holland built two semi-detached, two-storey brick terraces or villas roofed with slate, 'Northiam' to the west (House 2) and 'Harleyville' to the east (House 3) on Lot 30. Their floorplans were identical except mirrored. The ground floor had five rooms, a central hallway and verandah, with bedrooms and other rooms above. Walls were rendered

in 3-coat lime plaster, with a sample from House 3 room 3 having remnant pink paint. Both houses had two cesspits, one closer to the house (the central cesspit), and another between the coach house and the southern property boundary (rear cesspit). It is possible that residents and staff may have used different cesspits.

Figure 4.105: Glazed & majolica tiles. Top row (l-r): Area B Harleyville blue 16407/#8923, #8922 (2); yellow 16401/#8901, #8900 (4). Middle row: Area A white 16133/#8549; Area B 16401/#8904. Bottom row majolica: Area B border tile with tubeline guilloche & white on cement 16401/#8903; dark blue & white on cement 16401/#8905; Harleyville dark blue overpainted in cream 16404/#8899. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3437.

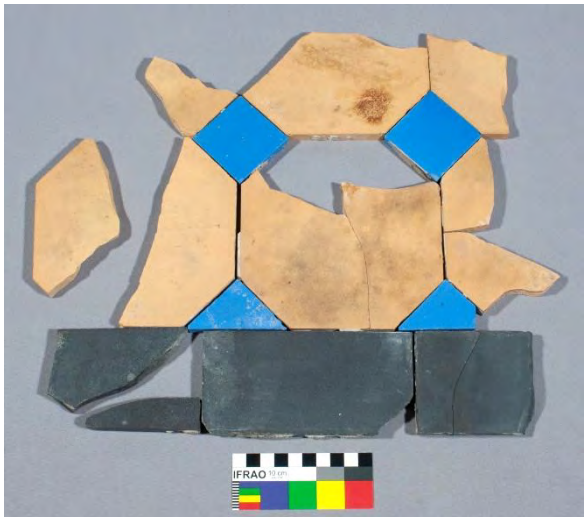

Figure 4.106: Unglazed geometric pavement tiles from Harleyville. Top row (l-r): 16404/#8908, #8909; 16405/#8913 (2). Middle row: 16404/#8908 (2); 16405/#8914; 16404/#8908 (4). Bottom row: 16404/#8912; 16405/#8915; 16402/#8906; 16406/#8917 (2). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3413.

The rooms and verandahs were decorated in a variety of tiles and other materials which were found in various demolition and other fills (Table 4.108). Dust-pressed clay tiles were used to decorate the fireplaces with white marble used for mantles and possibly in front of the hearths (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section 4.3). A few of the main fireplace tiles reveal rectangular glazed majolica tiles in alternating dark blue and white, with a narrow border of tubeline majolica guilloche/rope pattern (Figure 4.105). Light blue glazed tiles found in demolition rubble were probably used in the kitchen in the 20th century. The verandah of Harleyville, and possibly Northiam as well, was paved in unglazed geometric tiles with a pattern of ochre/tan octagons, intersected by bright blue small squares and triangles and bordered in dark charcoal rectangles (Figure 4.106). The fireplace in Room 3 of Harleyville (16406) had a cast iron curved hinged flue backflap or fireback with relief design of a palmette (Figure 4.107). It has a British diamond Registration Mark on the reverse '1/26/7, Rd, I/R' which means: Class 1, 26 August, 1872 (Figure 4.108). There is also a possible foundry mark either '1096' or '1061' depending on how the backflap is held.

Table 4.108: Tiles in Area B. Highlighted tiles probably used in that room. Many found in Phase 5.2 demolition debris. Note: wb=white body.

House	Room	Context	Type	Colour (& body)	Country	Manuf	From	To	Frags	MIC
	-	16401	Glazed	white (wb)	Eng		1880		1	1
				yellow (wb)	Eng		1880	1960	1	1
				yellow (wb)	Eng	"England"	1891	1960	4	1
			Glazed majolica	dk blue (wb)	Eng		1895	1940	1	0
				dk blue-black (wb)	Eng		1895	1940	1	1
			Glazed majolica tubeline	blue (wb)	Eng		1895	1940	2	1
2	Yard	16431	Geometric	tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
	5	16465	ROOF Marseilles glz	red-dk brown	Aus		1886		1	1
3	-	16442	ROOF Marseilles glz	red-dk brown	Aus		1886		1	1
	1	16402	Geometric	dk grey	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
		16404	Geometric	blue	Eng	Minton Hollins & Co	1850	1970	0	3
				blue	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	0	2
				dk grey	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
				tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	8	4
	2	16403	Geometric	tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
		16405	Geometric	blue	Eng	Minton Hollins & Co	1850	1970	1	2
				blue	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
				dk grey	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
				tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	4	3
	3	16406	Geometric	blue	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
				dk grey	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	2	1
				tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	2	1
	4	16407	Glazed	lt blue (wb)	Eng		1880	1960	3	3
				yellow (wb)	Eng		1880	1960	1	1
	Rear Yard	16677	ROOF Marseilles saltglz	red-dk red	Aus		1886		2	2
		16776	ROOF Marseilles Wund	red-brown	Aus/Syd	Wunderlich	1913	1969	13	4
								TOTAL	55	40

Figure 4.107: Cast iron flue backflap from the fireplace in Room 3 of Harleyville (16406/#22810), front. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3015.

Figure 4.108: Cast iron flue backflap (16406/#22810) British Registration Mark on the back. 10mm scale divisions. Gallery2. IMG_3023.

4.4.3.3 OUTBUILDING 17009 AND DEPOSIT 17015

The footings of an outbuilding, a possible coach house or stables, at the rear (17009) were built of sandstock bricks with heart-shaped frogs made from c.1860-1890, bonded with hard grey lime cement mortar (see Section 3.11.5). The bricks were the same as those used to construct Northiam and Harleyville. The southeast corner of the building had a deposit (17015) with 22 MIC artefacts (21 fragments). The earliest were a yellow-glazed citrus juicer (c.1830-) and tableware plate (1900-) and poison bottle (1912-1922). The rest were glass bottles or jars, and 10 vials which were not manufactured before the 1920s to 40s. They had contained a variety of pharmaceuticals, perfume, jam condiments and fish paste. Most of the glass was made in Australia. The broken objects may have been used or stored in the outbuilding, particularly in the two decades before it was demolished by 1943. However, the late date of the majority of artefacts, especially the 1944 jar made for the Meadowsweet Jam Co., indicate that they had more likely been thrown into the space around the time of demolition.

4.4.3.4 DEPOSIT, PITS AND CESSPITS

Behind Northiam (House 2) was layer of blackish gravel and sand 16939 contained 68 MIC artefacts (166 fragments). A wide range of domestic objects were recovered, including an 1881 British halfpenny. A rare survival were fragments of a brass tuba or French horn (Figure 4.109, Figure 4.110) with pieces of six parallel tubes and several finger pads.

Figure 4.109: Tuba tubes and finger pad 16939/#2627. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN9694.

Figure 4.110: Tuba tubes and curved fragments on other side 16939/#2627. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN9697.

The most significant object was an 18-carat gold ring (Figure 4.111, Figure 4.112) with a 5-stone setting spelling out the word 'ADORE' to the recipient. Such acrostic rings were very popular in the 19th century. Of the original five small gemstones, only three remain in a raised linear cluster claw setting with open backs. Gemstone settings end to end, 1: Amethyst missing; 2: Diamond rough round or Old European style cut; 3: (centre) circular cabochon Opal (white with flashes red & green); 4: Ruby missing; 5: Emerald rough round cut (loose and moved to different setting in images).

Figure 4.111: 'ADORE' ring worn, showing gemstone settings. Note the emerald should be in the last setting closest to the front of the image 16939/#2411. Casey & Lowe. IMG_3274.

Figure 4.112: 'ADORE' ring side view showing definition of the settings 16939/#2411. 10mm scale divisions. Gallery2. IMG_2619.

Fill 16750 of a rubbish pit in the rear yard of Harleyville (House 3) contained 23 MIC artefacts (42 fragments) of a distinctly domestic nature. Broken pieces of tea cups and saucers, press-moulded glass serving dishes from the table, a bottle containing a household product made by Rumford Chemical Works, USA, lumps of coal and a fragment of an old flat sandstock brick. In addition, there was evidence of someone playing an accordion (Figure 4.113), with a distinctive reed plate and curved handle.

Figure 4.113: Accordion parts: handle and reed plate 16750/#2354, #2355. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8686.

Behind Harleyville the pit fills 16967 contained numerous large metal objects from a kitchen and laundry among the 73 items (91 fragments). They included a kettle, enamel cooking pot, milk strainer, large mirror, a wheel, batteries, light bulbs, part of a stove and a bucket (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section 3.2.3). There was also a variety of ceramic tea and tableware from the house, manufactured from the 1830s or later, with a Japanese teapot made after 1891. The most beautiful object was British Art Nouveau brass hot water ewer (Figure 4.116) made by Sankey & Sons, Bilston England (1896-1932). The most fragile was a broken turned bone barrel that held thread for sewing (Figure 4.115). The smaller objects included two pennies minted in 1943 and 1944, a glass marble and clay pipe stem, a military General Service button (1871-1924, Figure 4.114) and two shoes (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report).

Figure 4.114: Military General Service button 16967/#493. 10mm scale divisions, Casey & Lowe scan.

Figure 4.115: Turned bone thread barrel 16967/#2775. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe scan. DSCN8656.

Figure 4.116: Brass hot water jug; with rounded spout and missing hinged lid 16967/#22840. Repousse Art Nouveau floral design. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4328.

Cesspit 16917 fill 16918 behind Harleyville with 68 MIC items (74 fragments) contained a variety of wares relating to dining in a household that kept a well-appointed table, with a selection of beverages and smoking paraphernalia. The objects are fairly mixed, even eclectic, including an unusual Dutch enamelled tea caddy lid possibly made as early as c.1780- (Figure 4.117), a (1830s-) bright blue glazed ewer (Figure 4.118). Ceramic and glassware for breakfast, tea and main meals with alcohol are represented by glass tumblers, drinking glasses and a carafe; tea cups, jug and small plates. The green glazed Austrian/German pipe bowl was the height of smoking fashion in the late 19th century (Figure 4.72). The items were thrown out together, perhaps after a check of all chipped and broken pieces. As a household assemblage they would combine well with the kitchen and other more utilitarian objects in pit fill 16969 and the cesspit fill 16952.

Figure 4.117: Tea caddy lid, red fabric with multicoloured painted and glazed design of Chinese dragon faces and butterflies 16918/#49335. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3602.

Figure 4.118: Blue glazed fine earthenware ewer with moulded sprig on neck, beaded and cogged triangles on lower body 16916/#49297, 16952/#49408. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3643.

The adjacent brick cesspit 16919 had lower fill 16952 with 74 MIC artefacts (229 fragments). Among them were a different variety of items including personal objects, such as a broken pair of spectacles with an unusual old-fashioned thick frame (Figure 4.119). It was possibly used for specialised close work.[115]

[115] Davidson & McGregor 1989.

Figure 4.119: Copper alloy temple spectacles with old-fashioned thick frames, back view showing hinge for arm to left. 10mm scale divisions. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8846.

Those associated with the food and beverage preparation, serving and consumption, include a high-quality glass bowl (1820-) with a gilded engraved grapevine (Figure 4.120, Figure 4.121). Among the tea and tableware was a pink banded teacup, part of a service with pink banding and some green stencilled details (Figure 4.122). The service includes a toilet box for the dressing table (Figure 4.123). These were mainly found in cesspit and other fills behind Northiam, such as 16916, 16929, 16939 (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramic Report Section 3.2.2, Figures 3.13-3.14).

Figure 4.120: Cut glass bowl with gilt engraved grapevine 16952/#73125. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3681.

Figure 4.121: Cut glass bowl with starburst on base 16952/#73125. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3684.

Figure 4.122: Pink tableware set from Houses 2 and 3: Front to back, far left column: egg cup 16916/#49310, cup 16916/#49309, teacup with green stamped pattern 16916/#49308. Left middle column: saucer 16929/#49376, teacup 16929/#49375. Right middle column: saucer fragment 16916/#49312, egg cup 16916/#49311, teacup 16916/#4930. Far right: toilet box 16929/#49374. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3652.

Figure 4.123: Pink banded toilet box from House 2 16929/#49374. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3660.

4.4.4 PHASE 5.2 LATE 1950S-1960S

Among the 88 MIC items (120 fragments) associated with Phase 5.2, were structural and household fittings from demolition contexts within the rooms and two fireplaces of Northiam and Harleyville (Table 4.109). Most have been described in Section 4.4.3.2. The debris also contained two Australian halfpennies minted in 1943 and 1948. Other artefacts related to the consumption of food and beverages, with a variety of alcohol bottles, and cutlery. There were only two fragments of ceramic tea or tableware and one Chinese ginger jar. The eight personal items were worn as accessories, on clothing, or used to groom the hair. They included mother of personal buttons, small fragments of a blue plastic comb and a black vulcanite haircomb with elaborate feather decoration/finial (Figure 4.144). Child and adult recreation activities are represented by a harmonica reed, tobacco pipes, playing marbles only made of glass, and plastic toy wheels.

Table 4.109: Area B contexts with artefacts from Phase 5.2.

Description	House	Room	Context	Frags	MIC
Demolition fill	2	3	16431	21	13
		5	16470	37	16
	3	1	16402	1	1
		2	16403	6	3
		3	16406	10	13
		4	16407	6	6
Fireplace rubble	3	1	16404	13	12
		2	16405	11	12
Cut/Post pipe fill	3	Rear Yard	16840	1	1
Pipe fill	3	Rear Yard	16861	6	3
	-	-	17105	1	1
	-	-	17129	3	2
	-	-	17166	2	2
			TOTAL	120	88

4.5 AREA C, LOT 32

A total of 2407 (MIC) artefacts or 6449 fragments (Table 4.110), and 1692 animal bone fragments/NISP and 67 MNI (189 fragments/NISP) shell were recovered from 139 contexts in Area C. Sixteen different animal taxa, representing food eaten by the residents, as well as pets and vermin, were identified in the faunal assemblage (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report, Section 6). They included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, dog and fish. No rats. Aside from the unusual crane, the bird species were those that were traditionally good to eat or kept in the yard to lay eggs, such as chicken, turkey, bantam, pheasant and partridge. The shell species were similar to those in Areas A and B (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report), with the exception of an enormous helmet shell recovered from a Phase 5.1 pit (Figure 4.129, Figure 4.130).

Table 4.110: Number of artefacts not bone and shell by phase in Area C. Note: "-" denotes finds from unstratified or cleanup contexts.

Phase	Fragments	%	MIC	%
-	45	*0.7*	12	*0.5*
3	31	*0.5*	20	*0.8*
4.1	187	*2.9*	54	*2.2*
4.2	398	*6.2*	164	*6.8*
4.3	3665	*56.8*	1459	*60.6*
5.1	2087	*32.4*	663	*27.5*
6	36	*0.6*	35	*1.5*
TOTAL	**6449**	***100.1***	**2407**	***100***

4.5.1 PHASE 3 1788-C.1819

The disturbed subsoil / topsoil 16531 was excavated as part of the Aboriginal investigation. It contained 20 MIC historic artefacts (31 fragments). Three of the pipes were made in the first decades of the 19th century: a well-used pipe with plain bowl and spur marked by William Cluer, Sydney (c.1802-c.1846); a marked stem made by Joseph or Samuel Elliott, Sydney (c.1831-1840); and a broken mouthpiece with glossy pink glaze diagnostic of Dutch pipemakers, particularly the family firm of Frans Verzijl (1724-1820).[116] There were also four bottles, three of which were made after 1850.

4.5.2 PHASE 4 C.1819-1870/80S

The main occupation of the Lot 32 relates to the Phase 4.2 stables and outbuildings of Hilt's Coaching Service constructed by 1858. Outbuildings of the earlier Robert Blake's White Horse Inn (c.1830-1850s) were also investigated. However, relatively few artefacts were found in direct association with these structures. Artefacts from a selection of contexts from Phase 4 are briefly discussed here.

4.5.2.1 PHASE 4.1 C.1819- 1850S

Of the 54 MIC artefacts (187 fragments) associated with Phase 4.1 activities (Table 4.111), the most interesting related to Structure 5, thought to be an outbuilding of the White Horse Inn (1830s-1850s). Some 22 were recovered from fill 16517 of an oval cut in the centre of the structure. Among the 19 broken beer/wine or alcohol bottles from the fill, two were

[116] Pipes with pink glaze are rarely found in Australia, with two instances known to the author from Parramatta: found at the Justice Precinct Convict Hospital Site and at 15 Macquarie St, see Casey & Lowe 2021: Volume 3, Section 8.2. For Dutch comparisions see http://www.tabakspijp.nl/Paginas/publicaties.htm and http://www.tabakspijp.nl/Publicaties/Verzijl.htm

manufactured from 1790 to 1820 and with others slightly later in date from 1800 or 1820 to 1870. Another four fragmentary items, including two alcohol and one chemist bottle, were retrieved from packing fill 16524 of a west wall post hole.

Table 4.111: Area C contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.1.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
4.1	16516	17	4
	16517	118	18
	16524	18	4
	16537	1	1
	16561	1	1
	16563	1	2
	16593	14	7
	16608	1	2
	16613	4	4
	16620	0	2
	16927	9	6
	16982	1	1
	17075	2	2
	TOTAL	187	54

4.5.2.2 PHASE 4.2 1850S- 1870S

Structural evidence for the Phase 4.2 stables and outbuildings of Hilt's Coaching Service constructed by 1858 was found within Area C excavation and are not described further here (see Vol. 1, Section 3.7.5). An earlier stable was built for Robert Blake's White Horse Inn further to the east. The buildings found in Area C were built in stages and numbered A to D, with a small detached structure E. Relatively few artefacts were found in direct association with the structures. Some 157 MIC artefacts (398 fragments) were recovered from 41 contexts associated with Phase 4.2 (Table 4.112), with the most fragments (107) representing only 8 MIC items found in post hole packing 16501.

Table 4.112: Area C contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.2.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
4.2	16471	2	4
	16501	107	8
	16506	1	1
	16519	4	2
	16520	1	1
	16521	8	3
	16530	1	1
	16548	1	1
	16571	37	5
	16574	6	5
	16581	2	1
	16589	3	3
	16611	25	12
	16647	5	3
	16648	71	27
	16662	1	2
	16681	3	3
	16692	1	2
	16712	1	1
	16713	8	6
	16727	2	1
	16767	5	4
	16867	1	1
	16877	15	4
	16902	3	3
	16936	12	7
	16948	5	4
	16954	4	3
	16955	1	2
	16961	12	7
	16969	11	7
	16975	4	2
	17032	4	4
	17048	1	1
	17077	2	2
	17079	3	3
	17081	6	1
	17089	2	2
	17107	6	4
	17122	11	11
	TOTAL	398	164

4.5.2.3 PHASE 4.3 FILLS 1870S-1880S

Interesting artefact assemblages from five pit fills from Phase 4.3 contexts are briefly discussed here (Table 4.113). Fills 16737 and 16931 have joining fragments of an unusual slipped fine earthenware dish with external applied decoration (Figure 4.124). The glass in the fill 16737, for pit 16736, was typical of a residential assemblage, with a variety of tableware and bottles for alcohol, food, medicine, perfume and ink (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Glass Report Section 3.8.3). The ceramics in Phase 4.3 pit fills 16825, 16931 and 16737 have been analysed in detail elsewhere (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramics Report Section 3.3.1). They represented a broad range of tea, tableware, and beverage vessels, as well as those for pharmaceuticals and grooming used by residents of Lot 32 from the late 19th century. There were several conjoins between objects in these pits.

Figure 4.124: An unusual fine earthenware dish with decorative band. Joining frags from two contexts. Small frag towards back: 16931/#50419. Two joining frags at front: 16737/#50219. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4527.

Some 113 MIC artefacts (247 fragments) were retrieved from deposit 16435, a Phase 4.3 possible construction dump. The objects were clearly part of discarded household rubbish, with several alcohol and other beverage bottles and two washbasins. The majority were broken ceramic tea and tableware for food preparation, serving and consumption made from the 1830s-40s. Among the three tobacco pipes was a model made in the UK or the Netherlands with a sailing ship and anchor (Figure 4.53, Figure 4.72). These motifs were popular with smokers in the second half of the 19th century.

The 155 MIC artefacts from the upper 16706 and lower 16755 fills of a possible robbed-out cesspit or storage pit 16705 were debris associated with the occupation and maintenance of a nearby structure. They were varied in function, with numerous broken glass and ceramic bottles, tea and tableware; household and personal objects; and those used by children and adults for recreation. There were also horse harness buckles, an axe blade and several broken architectural elements including a majolica tile and different sandstock bricks. One of the clothing items is a button from shirt or trousers made and sold by Murray Brothers. This long-standing Parramatta family had a number of different local businesses from 1876, becoming Murray Brothers in 1884, finally closing in 1978.[117]

[117] https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/05/11/murray-brothers-part-1 https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/06/02/murray-brothers-part-2 Accessed 20/12/2020.

Table 4.113: Area C contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.3.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
4.3	16422	186	115
	16432	21	9
	16435	247	113
	16485	62	28
	16493	55	10
	16510	85	1
	16512	0	1
	16515	20	4
	16525	17	7
	16526	19	11
	16557	2	2
	16565	84	24
	16583	1	1
	16618	250	99
	16623	264	71
	16657	17	16
	16658	21	12
	16671	73	31
	16683	6	3
	16705	15	6
	16706	291	115
4.3	16714	0	1
	16737	774	269
	16744	6	5
	16746	207	99
	16755	99	40
	16825	369	162
	16853	55	66
	16879	5	5
	16881	3	2
	16883	7	5
	16895	11	7
	16901	10	7
	16909	30	13
	16931	340	89
	16992	3	3
	17052	6	3
	17071	1	1
	17073	1	1
	17095	2	2
	TOTAL	3665	1459

4.5.3 PHASE 5 1870S-1960S

In the 1870s a pair of two-storey brick houses were erected fronting Macquarie Street in the place of Hilt's Coaching Service, and on the western side the stables and outbuildings were replaced by a single brick structure. There were 663 MIC artefacts (2087 fragments) from Phase 5.1 (Table 4.114). Some of the structural details and artefacts from three rubbish pits are discussed here.

Table 4.114: Area C contexts with artefacts from Phase 5.1.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
5.1	16421	0	2
	16424	9	7
	16427	99	62
	16428	1	1
	16433	934	123
	16434	3	3
	16489	259	55
	16497	5	4
	16558	15	7
	16559	12	8
	16604	1	2
	16606	50	35
	16615	165	109
	16616	2	4
	16617	12	7
	16691	1	1
5.1	16703	46	24
	16704	6	6
	16708	107	41
	16729	1	1
	16739	3	3
	16748	1	1
	16754	41	18
	16763	68	25
	16794	21	11
	16796	9	10
	16836	63	27
	16946	0	2
	16971	3	3
	16987	1	1
	17017	6	8
	17113	2	1
	TOTAL	2087	663

4.5.3.1 STRUCTURE 6

There was evidence for a sandstone outbuilding (Structure 6) in Area C and other yard deposits, cuts and fills (see Vol. 1, Section 3.12.2). The rest of the structures of Lot 32 lie outside the excavation boundary.

Table 4.115: Tiles in Area C. Note: cb=cream body; wb=white body.

House	Room	Context	Dust Pressed Type	Colour (& body)	Country	Manuf	From	To	Frags	MIC
		16423	geometric	brown speckle	Eng		1860	1970	0	1
			Glazed	black (cb)	Eng		1860		2	1
				yellow (wb)	Eng		1880	1960	1	1
			Glazed majolica	dk green (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	2	1
			Glazed majolica tubeln	green marble (cb)	Eng		1895	1940	3	1
		16706	Glazed majolica	dk brown (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	1	1
		16708	Glazed majolica	maroon (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	1	1
3	Rear Yard	16615	Geometric	white	Eng		1840	1970	1	1
			Glazed	white (wb)	Eng	Johnson, HR	1901	1940	1	1
			Glazed majolica	dk brown (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	1	1
			ROOF Marseilles glz	red-brn	Aus		1886		3	2
5		16489	Geometric	tan	Eng	Maw & Co	1852	1883	1	1
			Glazed majolica	dk green (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	1	1
		16713	ROOF Marseilles saltglz	red-dk red	Aus		1886		1	1
	5	16432	Glazed	blue-green (wb)	Eng		1860		1	1
				white (wb)	Eng		1840		1	1
6		16427	Geometric	white	Eng		1840	1970	0	2
			Glazed	green mottle (cb)	Eng		1870		1	1
				cream (wb)	Eng		1850		1	1
				white (wb)	Eng		1840		2	2
					Eng	Maw & Co ?	1852		2	1
			Glazed majolica	dk brown (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	2	1
			Glazed majolica tubeln	dk green (wb)	Eng		1895	1940	8	2
		16606	Glazed majolica	dk brown (wb)	Eng		1890	1940	1	1
								TOTAL	38	28

Structure 6 is interpreted as being a detached kitchen, laundry or workshop due to the presence of a substantial fireplace and chimney footing. By 1895 it was built in the location of the Phase 4 stables building (demolished by 1873).

Demolition debris associated with Structure 6, and other contexts in the yard of Area C contained broken scroll-like plaster corbels with side rosettes, and tiles (Table 4.115) from paving, fireplaces, roofing and the garden, presumably from the two terrace houses on Lot 32 (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report). In general, the tiles are similar or identical to those from Cranbrook and the terraces Northiam and Harleyville. However, these fireplace tiles tended to have more mottled glazes in dark greens and browns made in the 1890s. They are combined with plainer types and geometric pavement types that started to be manufactured in earlier decades. Some of the pavement tiles were made by the same large companies as those in the houses of Areas A and B (Lot 30).

4.5.3.2 STRUCTURE 5 PHASE 5.1 RUBBISH PITS 1870S-1960S

Excavation of Area C uncovered several rubbish pits or cesspits backfilled in the early 20th century, many probably when sewerage was connected. As an assemblage they provide an opportunity to examine artefacts of this period. Three are discussed here.

The household rubbish dump 16433 associated with Structure 6 contained 123 artefacts (934 fragments). The majority of the objects were glass bottles and closures that held a variety of beverages and sauces dating from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries (Glass Report Section 3.10.1). Interestingly, some 42 Bristol glazed demijohns were represented, marked by the beverage company Sharpe Brothers Australia and New Zealand (1903 or 1917-1960). They are considered to have been dumped up against the back of Structure 6 between it and a dish drain by Sharpe Brothers after 1911 when they established a depot at the old Newling and Walker premises on Smith Street, Parramatta.[118]

The backfill 16489 of a rectangular cut in the interior of Structure 5 contained 55 MIC artefacts (259 fragments) dating from the 1890s-1930s. The mostly household and service items represent a cleanout of early 20th-century rubbish from a large house, including broken or unwanted personal items. There were also fragments of two paving tile fragments identical to those used in the Area B (Lot 30) Phase 5.1 houses, and several electric light bulbs. In Parramatta electricity was not connected until 1913.

The personal items included a spectacle lens, sew-through button, glass beads and a broken bobby pin which were made from c.1920 when bob haircuts transformed women's hairstyles. An unusual item was a cover of a brass moneybox with scrolling decoration similar to a large door key lock (Figure 4.125). Unwanted or broken food-related objects from a Victorian to Edwardian large home included a quality jam spoon made from c.1860 with engraved plum and zigzags, a number of decorated bone china teacups, saucers and plates (Figure 4.126), and a near complete fine earthenware jardiniere (Figure 4.127) with hand painted & gilded moulded decoration of florid pink rose sprays on a black ground, made from c.1900.

Figure 4.125: Cast brass hinged lid of moneybox; with relief design of symmetrical swirling vines in shape of heart 16489/#22915 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN8298.

[118] Jones 2009: 755.

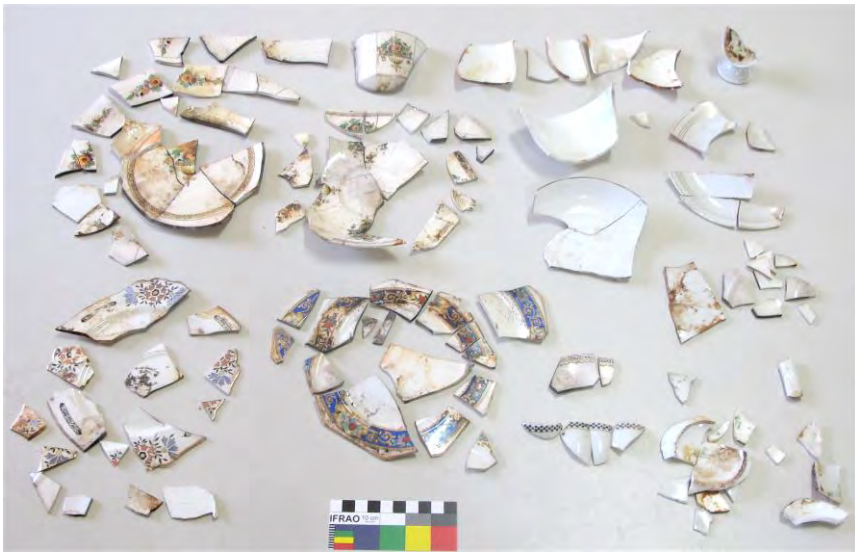

Figure 4.126: Working shot sorting ceramic tea sets with tp & clobber decoration 16489/#50458-#50463. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4855.

Figure 4.127: Working shot sorting ceramic jardiniere with rose sprays on black glaze 16489/#50467. The glaze has been affected by the pit fill. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4866.

A rectangular cut in the northwest corner of Structure 5 contained rubbish deposited in Phase 5.1. Within the fill 16825 were a variety of objects related to women and children, particularly girls. They included two broken glazed porcelain heads from soft-bodied dolls, a toy teaset saucer, a penknife, marble and a number of slate pencils and improvised games on slate board fragments (Figure 4.128).

Figure 4.128: Miscellaneous artefacts from the pit fill 16825, mostly relating to children. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN87865.

A large helmet shell (Figure 4.129, Figure 4.130) was unexpectedly found in another rubbish pit fill 16754. This Queen or horned species (*Cassis cornuta*) has been widely collected for food and more recently as an ornament and widely protected.[119] This specimen is approximately 300mm in length. (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report).

Figure 4.129: Large helmet shell 16754/#5000. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4907.

Figure 4.130: Helmet shell opening 16754/#5000. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4905.

[119] Subject of environmental research, including in the Philippines: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258631956_Status_of_Horned_Helmet_Cassis_Cornuta_in_Tubbataha_Reefs_Natural_Park_and_Its_Trade_in_Puerto_Princesa_City_Philippines

4.6 AREA D, LOT 28, 1 (181)

A total of 554 (MIC) artefacts (1806 fragments) (Table 4.116), and 257 animal bone fragments/NISP and 74 MNI (83 fragments/NISP) shell were recovered from 33 contexts in Area D. Only six animal taxa were identified from the relatively small faunal assemblage (see Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Faunal Report, Section 7). These included low counts from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and other mammals, as well as a pheasant. There were no pets, chicken, fish or rats. Similarly, fewer shell species were compared to other areas of the site (see Vol. 3, Section 8.4, Shell Report).

Table 4.116: Number of artefacts (not bone and shell) by phase in Area D. Note: "-" denotes unstratified finds from the cleanup 17818.

Phase	Fragments	%	MIC	%
-	20	*1.1*	21	*3.8*
3	35	*1.9*	20	*3.6*
4.1	281	*15.6*	179	*32.3*
4.2	326	*18.1*	176	*31.8*
5.1	1119	*62*	143	*25.8*
5.2	25	*1.4*	15	*2.7*
TOTAL	**1806**	***100.1***	**554**	***100***

4.6.1 PHASE 3 1788-C.1819

Area D had evidence for Phase 3 occupation of the site. It related to land modification and use in the first two decades of the settlement 1790-c.1819. While there was little direct evidence for the Fairground (1814-) and Marketplace (1812-) further to the west, artefacts from this phase are connected to the control and silting up of the creekline (see Vol. 1, Section 3.2.1 Figure 3.6). There are substantial remains of timber revetments essentially creating a timber-lined drain 17853 prior to the creation of the sandstone box Town drain in c.1840. The timber method of creating the section of drain seen in Area D is described in detail elsewhere (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report Section 2.3.1) and as part of the sequence of drain development (see Vol. 1, Sections 3.2.4, 3.4.2.2 and 3.5.3).

The artefacts from the three Phase 3 contexts were relatively few (Table 4.117) and showed disturbance to the area occurred until the late 1830s. The ceramics and glass fragments in the fill (17829) of an East/West drainage channel were from post 1830 transfer printed wares and the alcohol bottles were too small to be dated. The most interesting objects were found in the silty clay of original creekline 17852. Among the small range of post 1830 transfer printed ceramic tea and tablewares was an edgeware pearlware plate manufactured from 1780-1860. A similarly early bottle base (Figure 4.131) had an applied seal with a mark 'WPP', unfortunately the letters could not be identified (See Vol. 3, Section 8.3, Glass Report Section 3.11.1). The well-preserved leather lace-up shoe was hand-stitched with a slightly duckbilled square toe fashionable from the 1830s-1840.[120] The size indicates that it was worn by an adolescent or small adult female (see Organics Report Section 2.7).

[120] Bower 1999; Stocks2009b.

Table 4.117: Area D contexts with artefacts from Phase 3.

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Decor	Type	Colour	From	To	Frags	MIC
17829	beverage	alcohol	bottle	glass			dark green			1	1
		gin/schnapps	bottle	glass			dark green			2	1
	food	serve	platter	few	brn tp			1830		1	1
			stemware	glass			colourless			1	1
	unidentified	unidentified	unidentified	few	grn tp			1830		2	1
17852	architectural	structural	brick	clay		Ss flat slop	red-brn	1792	1830	0	2
	beverage	beer/wine	bottle	glass			dark green			1	0
							dark green	1780	1830	1	1
							dark green	1800	1850	2	2
	food	tableware	plate	few	edge pearl			1780	1860	1	1
					redtp			1830		1	1
		tea	cup	few	brn tp			1830		1	1
			saucer	few	bl tp			1830		1	1
	personal	clothing	shoe	leather		SOHSt6		1830	1840	8	1
	unidentified	unidentified	unidentified	few	bl flow			1830	1930	1	1
	yard	garden	flora	reed						3	1
			tree root	wood						2	2
17853	architectural	structural	fence	wood						6	1
								TOTAL		35	20

Figure 4.131: Artefacts from the creek silts 17852. Left: Duck-billed suede lace-up female/adolescent shoe with hand-stitched seams (1830s-1840s) #23349. Right: wine/champagne bottle with unidentified 'WPP' seal #72361. 100m scale. Gallery2. IMG 3292 and 2961.

4.6.2 PHASE 4 C.1819-1870/80S

There were 356 MIC artefacts from 16 contexts associated with Phase 4 (Table 4.118). Most contexts contained few items and only the more significant ones are briefly discussed.

Table 4.118: Area D contexts with artefacts from Phase 4.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
4.1	17821	37	13
	17824	1	1
	17825	1	1
	17832	3	1
	17854	12	6
	17855	158	117
	17870	1	1
	17874	30	11
	17880	11	8
	17881	8	4
	17886	3	2
	17888	1	1
	17890	15	13
4.2	16374	1	1
4.3	17819	326	176
	TOTAL	608	356

4.6.2.1 PHASE 4.1 C.1819-1850S

4.6.2.1.1 TOWN DRAIN

The 22 MIC artefacts associated with the Town drain were found in four contexts (Table 4.119). They are consistent in date with the drain being constructed by c.1840 (see Vol. 1, Section 3.5.3). Part of the timber lined base of the drain (17888) was sampled and catalogued. It had a flat bottom and convex upper surface.

Table 4.119: Artefacts associated with the Phase 4.1 Town Drain contexts in Area D.

Context	General Function	Special Function	Shape	Fabric	Decor	From	To	Frags	MIC
17824	service	water	drain cover	concrete		1880		1	1
17832	food	store	ginger jar	stw	bl hp	1780		3	1
17888	architectural	structural	post	wood				1	1
17890	architectural	finish	render & set	plaster				1	1
	beverage	gin/schnapps	bottle	glass		1800	1900	1	1
	food	tableware	plate	few	cream w	1780	1840	1	1
		tea	cup	few	bl tp	1830		1	1
		tea/tableware	plate, small	few	redtp	1830		1	1
	personal	hygiene	ointment/ toothpaste jar	few	ww	1830		1	1
	unidentified	container	bottle	glass		1820		1	1
								4	2
				stw	salt gl	1780	1930	1	1
		unidentified	unidentified	few	bl tp	1830		1	1
					bl tp pearl	1810	1870	1	1
					bl tp pearl	1820	1870	1	1
							TOTAL	32	22

The broken ceramic tea and tableware cups, and plates from the backfill of the drain (17890) began to be manufactured in the UK from 1780 and 1830. Other fragmentary items in this fill were a plain ointment jar lid, three glass bottles and one of salt glazed stoneware (1780-1930). Fragments of a blue hand painted ginger jar made from 1780 in China was found in fill 17832 on either side of the drain. A later drain cover (17824) was made of hard concrete, generally available from c.1880.

4.6.2.1.2 PLOUGHED ZONE 17855

The discovery of a broad ploughed zone below later fills in the southern part of Area D enabled investigation of early agriculture (see Vol. 1, Section 3.4.1 and 3.5.2, Fig. 3.61). Although occasional hoe marks and garden beds found within Lots 30 and 32 may relate to the initial agricultural use of the area, the ploughing here was probably done in the 1830s (see Vol. 1, Section 3.5.2.2). The shallow parallel plough furrows retained the turned soils 17855 from which 117 MIC small or broken artefacts were recovered (Table 4.120). As well as a range of architectural debris and fastenings (Figure 4.132), they represent a wide range of domestic activities. The dates of the later objects would support an 1830s-40s date for the final ploughing, with some objects perhaps being pushed into the soil through bioturbation and other disturbances.

There were a variety of small fragments of ceramic tea and tablewares, less from glass bottles. The smallest objects were a piece of lead shot, two glass beads and 5 broken pipes. A single marked pipe was made in Sydney by William Cluer (1802-c.1846), one of only six examples of this early maker found at 3PS, with another fragment from the nearby modified topsoil 17819. Although many items were fragmentary and the metal in poor condition, the identifiable objects have early manufacturing start dates from c.1780- to c.1830-. As an assemblage they are consistent with being used and discarded in Phase 4.1. Many were probably thrown out into the open area that was then or later to be ploughed, perhaps as part of general rubbish disposal ('manuring') to enrich the soil. Some, however may have been originally discarded or dropped during a visit to the Fairground in Phase 3.2, and show similarities to items found in the adjacent modified topsoils 17819, and others to the north 16120, 16318 and 16374.

Figure 4.132: Artefact fragments from Area D ploughed zone 17855. Top Row left: Furrow 1, creamware handle #50576, pipe stem #2745, sandstock bricks #9133 (2) and plaster set #9134 (6). Top Row middle: Furrow 2, pearlware base blue tp #50577 and saucer #50578; stoneware body #50579. Top Row right: Furrow 3, small plate blue flow #50580 (8), unid pearlware blue tp body #50581 and creamware body #50582 (2); white glazed saucer rim #50583; nail #23073 (2). 2nd row: Furrow 4, glass bugle beads #2747-48 (2), brass hinge #2751 above bone button #2749, lead shot #2750 and pipe mouthpiece #2746; lead glaze ceramics #50544-45; red tp saucer #50584, green tp body #50585, brown tp body, #50586, pearlware blue tp body #50587, pearlware plate #50588, creamware body #50589, yellow ware base #50590, stoneware bottle body #50591, beer/wine glass bottle #72388 (4). 3rd row: Furrow 4, iron strap #23058 (3), nails #23059, #23060 (2), #23061 (2), #23062 (2), #23063, #23064, #23065 (2), #23066. 4th row: Furrow 4, iron wire #23067, strap #23068 (2), sheet #23069 (3), unid lumps #23070-71, lead flashing #23092; sandstock bricks #9128-29 (3). 5th row left: Furrow 6, red tp body#50592, pearlware blue tp #50593; copper alloy brooch #2752 (1). 5th row right: Furrow 7, lead glaze bowl rim/base #50543 (2), pearlware blue tp body #50594 (2); copper alloy stud #2753, pipe stem #2754, iron nail #23082, sandstock brick #9131. 6th row left: Furrow 8, pearlware blue tp body #50595 (4) and saucer #50596; edgeware pearl plate #50597, pearlware base #50598 (3), green tp body #50599, yellow ware bowl rim #50600, Chinese celadon base #50601; pipe stem #2755; iron nail #23083, sandstock brick #9130. 6th row right: Furrow 20, iron tack #23084. 7th row: No specific furrow, pearlware saucer #50567 (3), lead glaze lid or base #50542, saucer blue flow #50568, edgeware pearl body/base #50569 (2), black tp body #50570, creamware body #50571, pearlware blue tp body #50572 and #50573; blue tp soup plate #50574, stoneware jar rim #50575, white glass tableware rim #72390, light green glass bottle #72389 (4), light green glass embossed bottle #72391, dark green glass alcohol bottle #72392. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_4614.

Table 4.120: Artefacts in the plough furrows fill 17855 in Area D.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	finish	set		1880	6	1
	non-structural	flashing			1	1
		nail	1788	1890	1	1
		strap			3	1
		tack	1788	1890	0	1
	roof	flashing			1	1
	structural	brick	1790	1860	13	13
	structural/non-structural	nail			2	2
			1788	1890	9	9
			1815	1870	0	2
			1820	1870	0	1
	window	flat		1850	6	2
architectural/household	non-structural/furniture	hinge			1	1
arms	gun	shot			0	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle			20	6
	beer/wine	bottle	1820	1870	4	1
food	preparation/serve	bowl	1801		2	1
	seed	seed			0	2
	serve	tableware			1	1
	tableware	bowl	1830		1	1
		plate	1780	1860	1	1
			1780	1870	1	1
		soup plate	1830		1	1
	tea	plate, small	1830	1930	8	1
		saucer	1780	1870	4	2
			1800		1	1
			1800	1870	1	1
			1830		1	1
			1830	1930	1	1
	unidentified	jar	1780	1930	1	1
personal	clothing	button		1950	0	1
		stud			1	1
	jewellery	brooch			1	1
personal/household	jewellery/cloth/furnishing	bead			0	2
recreation	smoking	pipe			4	4
			1802	1846	1	1
unidentified	container	bottle			14	10
		unidentified			2	2
			1801		2	0
	non-structural	sheet			3	3
	unidentified	lid/base			1	1
		strap			2	1
		strip			1	1
		unidentified			3	3
			1780		3	3
			1780	1840	5	4
			1780	1860	2	1
			1780	1870	3	1
			1800	1870	12	10
			1830		6	6
		wire			1	1
			TOTAL		158	117

4.6.2.1.3 STORAGE PIT FILL 17821

The fill 17821 of storage pit 17820 contained 13 MIC broken objects (Table 4.121) probably used and discarded by early residents of House 4 in Area A. Most were ceramics and glass made from 1780-1870, including 12 fragments of locally-made lead glazed fine earthenware. A substantial proportion of a pan or bowl (Figure 4.133, Figure 4.134) was able to be reconstructed and due to recent research into early local pottery, the maker was identified as the Sydney potter Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823).[121] There were also fragments of Chinese blue hand painted vessels made after 1780 (Figure 1.13). The fill also contained a plain tobacco pipe stem fragment and small pieces of sandstock bricks made in Parramatta from c.1800-c.1830.

Figure 4.133: Pan/bowl 17821/#50538 reconstructed, showing lead glazed interior. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4022.

Figure 4.134: Pan/bowl 17821/#50538 unglazed exterior. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4030.

Table 4.121: Artefacts in the fill 17821 of the Phase 4.1 storage pit in Area D.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	Fabric	Decor	Type	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	structural	brick	clay		Ss flat	1800	1830	2	2
beverage	beer/wine	bottle	glass			1780	1830	5	1
						1800	1850	3	2
food	preparation	pan/bowl	few	lead gl		1801	1823	8	1
	tableware	plate	few	pearl		1780	1870	2	1
	tea	saucer	few	bl tp pearl		1800	1870	1	1
recreation	smoking	pipe	kaolin					1	1
unidentified	container	unidentified	few	lead gl		1801		1	0
	unidentified	unidentified	few	bl tp pearl		1810	1870	1	1
				cream w		1780	1840	6	1
				lead gl		1801		1	0
						1801		2	0
			porc	bl hp		1780		4	2
						TOTAL		37	13

[121] Casey & Lowe 2011.

4.6.2.1.4 PIT FILL 17874

The fill 17874 of pit 17873 cutting the ploughed lines contained 11 items of similar type and date, with the addition of an iron bowl for food preparation or serving, and a piece of ruled slateboard. A ceramic plate fragment with a blue transfer printed 'Columbia' pattern was made between 1840-1880 by William Adams IV & Sons and William Adams V.

Structural remains and fills for the Town Drain, constructed in c.1840 contained 21 MIC artefacts (Table 4.119). Of interest was the blue hand-painted Chinese stoneware ginger jar (1780-) found in the original fill 17832 for the drain (Figure 4.135). The backfill of the drain had 13 items of which were almost all from ceramic tea and tableware forms, and glass bottles. The varied ceramic glazes and designs were similar to those from other Phase 4.1 contexts in Area D, with manufacturing start dates of 1780-1830. The creamware plate was not made after 1840. The white glazed ointment jar lid fragment was unmarked.

Figure 4.135: Area D Chinese ceramics. Top Row: 17819/#50513, 17819/#50518. Top Right corner 2 rows: 17832/#50555 (3). Second row: 17821/50552 (2). Fourth row: left 17819/#50519 (1), Bottom row: left 17821/50551 (2). Bottom right corner 2 rows: 17069/#50442 (6). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4566.

4.6.2.2 PHASE 4.2 1850S-1870S

4.6.2.2.1 MODIFIED TOPSOIL 17819

The most artefacts, 176 MIC, were recovered from the modified topsoil 17819 (Table 4.122) which was equivalent to 16120 in Area A. The artefacts were retrieved from gridded squares (from Aboriginal testing trenches) but here they are discussed together. They represent a wide range of functional groups with a high proportion of household ceramics and glassware with a manufacturing date range of 1765-1960. Some items had a more limited range, such as a beer/wine bottle (1765-1785) and the lead glazed vessels from c.1801. Of these the pan/bowl, jar/bowl, and a container fragment were made by Thomas Ball in Sydney (c.1801-1823). There were also fragments of Chinese blue hand painted forms made after 1780 (Figure 4.135). The personal objects either lost in the yard or thrown out with house sweepings, including bone and glass and metal buttons, and 13 small glass beads. The two small lead shot could have a similar household origin as many were found in House 4 in Area A, although they may have been dropped outside while cleaning weapons or even after being fired.

The largest category within the topsoil were the fragments of ball clay tobacco pipes. Most were undecorated but there was an example of a Squatters Budgeree bowl.[122] Those that could be identified had been made in Australia, Scotland and Belgium over several decades, for instance: William Cluer (1801-1846) and Joseph Elliott, Sydney (1831-1840), Dumeril & Co, St Omer France (1845-1895), Duncan McDougall, Glasgow (1846-1867), Desire Barth, Andenne Belgium (1855-1890), to Thomas Davidson, Glasgow (1862-1911).[123] The most unusual items were the 50 (160 fragments) identical long clay pipes or cigar holders (Figure 4.136) made in the UK for the Sydney tobacconist William Aldis (1837-1867). These objects had been dumped or dropped close together and never used. Although 2 of these pipe/holders were recovered in an Area A pit fill 17570 (Section 4.3.2.4), they are rarely found on historic sites in Parramatta. Aldis had an interesting life, being a money collector, artist and musician, as well as a tobacco merchant in George Street, Sydney from 1837 until insolvent in 1867. He was also a friend of Ludwig Leichhardt.

Figure 4.136: Aldis clay pipe/cigar holders from Area D. Most from different squares of 17819. Bottom Row: far left: 17818. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. IMG_8826.

Among the artefacts in the topsoil was a fragment of sandstock roof tile made at Brickfield Hill, Sydney rather than in the local Parramatta yards. This example (Figure 4.137) was shaped into a long curve or half round (type Ss Ridge 1), to be used along a roof ridge. Most of these tiles were made from 1788-c.1810 for early government buildings or those of people associated with the government.[124] There is no evidence for any buildings on the 3PS site roofed in these tiles but many in Parramatta; such tiles are known to have been

[122] Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999.

[123] Bradley 2000; Davey (ed.) 1987; Ford & Ford 2016; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999;

[124] Manufacturing history and references in Stocks 2008a and b.

reused as rough paving or in structures, such as drains. After discard, the fragments could become incorporated into various fills.

Figure 4.137: Sandstock roof tiles from 3PS. (L to R): Top row: 16101/#9121, 17818/#9086, 17819/#9108, 16101/#9120. Middle row: 17548/#9114, 16101/#8509. Bottom: 16177/#8635, 17818/#9087 (4), 16164/#8631 (3). 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3896.

Table 4.122: Artefacts in the Phase 4.2 modified topsoil 17819 in Area D.

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	non-structural	nail			1	1
	roof	tile	1788	1810	1	1
	structural	brick	1800	1830	1	1
		nail	1788	1890	0	1
			1820	1870	0	2
	structural/non-structural	nail			2	2
		screw	1860		0	1
	window	flat		1850	1	1
				1870	2	1
arms	gun	shot			0	2
beverage	beer/wine	bottle	1765	1785	2	1
			1800	1850	2	2
			1820	1870	1	1
			1850	1920	2	1
clerical	writing	slate pencil		1960	1	1
food	closure	wire	1800	1880	1	1
	container	bottle	1800	1880	1	1
	pickle/chutney	bottle		1880	1	1
	preparation	bowl	1821	1839	1	1
		pan/bowl			1	1
			1801	1823	1	1
	preparation/container	jar/bowl	1801	1823	1	1
	preparation/store	lid	1801		1	1
	sauce	stopper	1840		1	1
	serve	bowl	1810	1870	1	1
		platter	1830		2	1
			1830	1930	4	1
		stemware			1	1
			1780	1850	1	1
	store	jar			1	1
	tableware	knife	1720	1800	1	1
		plate	1780	1860	1	1
			1830		8	6

General Function	Specific Function	Shape	From	To	Frags	MIC
		saucer	1830	1930	3	1
food	tea	breakfast cup	1830		8	1
			1860	1884	1	1
		cup	1830	1930	2	1
		saucer	1800	1870	1	1
			1815	1830	1	1
			1830		1	1
			1830	1930	2	1
			1900		1	1
	tea/tableware	plate, small	1830		4	2
			1830	1850	1	1
		unidentified	1810	1870	1	1
household	furniture/fitting	tack	1788		1	1
	maintenance	black bottle	1805	1930	4	2
	ornament	unidentified			1	1
personal	clothing	button		1950	0	1
			1785		0	1
			1840		0	1
			1840	1890	1	1
		heel plate			0	1
		stud			1	1
	jewellery	bead			1	1
		clasp			0	1
personal/household	jewellery/cloth/furnishing	bead			1	12
recreation	smoking	pipe			39	23
			1802	1846	1	1
			1820	1840	1	1
			1831	1840	2	1
			1837	1867	3	2
			1840	1880	1	1
			1845	1895	1	1
			1846	1867	1	1
			1846	1967	3	3
			1855	1890	1	1
			1860		3	3
			1862	1911	1	1
		pipe/cigar holder	1837	1867	160	50
	toy	marble	1820	1914	0	1
service	sewer	toilet	1907		15	1
unidentified	container	bottle			2	1
			1800	1880	3	1
		unidentified	1801		3	0
			1801	1823	1	0
	unidentified	offcut			1	1
		unidentified	1780		1	1
			1785	1853	1	1
			1850		1	1
			TOTAL		326	176

4.6.3 PHASE 5 1870S-1960S

The 12 contexts from Phase 5 (Table 4.123) contained 158 MIC artefacts (1144 fragments). The two contexts with the most items are discussed below.

Table 4.123: Area D contexts with artefacts from Phase 5.

Phase	Context	Frags	MIC
5	17275	1	1
	17519	191	54
	17833	1	1
	17856	1	1
	17875	2	2
5.1	17858	923	84
5.2	17835	1	1
	17836	1	1
	17839	5	2
	17843	1	1
	17845	17	9
	17849	0	1
	TOTAL	1144	158

4.6.3.1 BOTTLE DUMP 17519

Context 17519 was a household dump of rubbish including 25 bottles thought to be associated with the occupants of Wyverne. There were 54 MIC items or 191 fragments (Table 4.124) in the dump. The range of products within the bottles suggest they came from a large household that ate and drank well and sought remedies to improve their health. The assemblage has similarities with the pit fill 17858 (Section4.6.3.2.1). Among the bottles were six beer/wine, one champagne and five gin/schnapps bottles with manufacture dates of 1800-1850, and 1850-1900. Other bottles contained oil or vinegar, pickles or chutney. Pharmaceuticals included castor oil and other medicines.

There were two serving platters and a tureen, all with blue banded decoration. The single ceramic plate had a purple transfer printed 'Maltese Scroll' pattern made by Pinder, Bourne & Hope, Burslem, England in 1851-1862. The same pattern on a platter and plate was found in the pond fill 16211 at the rear of Area A (Lot 30). There were seven pieces of tea cups, saucers and a plate with gilded decoration, suitable for hosting morning or afternoon tea. The tableware also included a glass tumbler and a stemware serving vessel embellished with cut circles.

Like most households of the mid to late 19th century, hygiene involved using a white glazed washbasin and chamber pot. The two other personal items were a shanked button from a man's garment and a woman's bone hairpin. Also thrown in were a furniture fitting, blacking bottle and small penny ink. Recreation pieces included a toy teaset ewer with moulded floral decoration (Figure 4.138) and a pipe made in the UK for Sydney tobacconist Penfold & Co. (1874-1888).

Table 4.124: Artefacts in the Phase 5 bottle dump 17519 in Area D.

General Function	Special Function	Shape	Fabric	Decor	Type	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	finish	render & set	plaster		Shell moulded		1880	1	1
	window	flat	glass				1850	1	1
beverage	alcohol	bottle	glass			1850	1920	2	1
	beer/wine	bottle	glass			1800	1850	1	0
						1800	1920	13	0
						1820	1870	4	3
						1820	1920	3	2
	champagne	bottle	glass			1850	1900	11	1
	gin/schnapps	bottle	glass		A1a	1800	1900	33	5
					A1a	1850	1900	1	0
clerical	writing	penny ink	stw	salt gl		1780	1930	0	1
food	oil/vinegar	bottle	glass			1820		3	2
	pickle/chutney	bottle	glass			1820		6	1
	serve	platter	svfew	banded		1860		11	2
		stemwre	glass					1	1
		tureen	svfew	banded		1860		3	1
	tableware	plate	few	ppl tp		1851	1862	5	1
		tumbler	glass			1835		6	1
	tea	bowl	bc	gild		1850		5	1
		cup	bc	gild		1850		16	3
		plate, small	bc	gild		1850		3	1
		saucer	bc	wgl		1900		3	1
				gild		1900		4	1
	tea/tableware	unid	few	bl tp		1830		1	1
household	furniture	rose plate	aes					0	1
	maintenance	black bottle	stw	salt gl		1805	1930	1	1
personal	clothing	button	fe/fabric		2-piece dome fabric Sanders shk	1830		1	1
	groom	hair pin	bone					1	1
	hygiene	poe	svfew	wgl		1840		15	1
		wash basin	few	ww		1830		1	1
pharmaceutical	castor oil	bottle	glass		M01			5	1
	generic	bottle	glass			1820		5	1
	patent	bottle	glass			1876	1915	13	3
recreation	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1874	1888	1	1
					Briar	1860		0	1
	toy	ewer	porc	wgl mou		1850		2	1
unidentified	container	bottle	glass					1	1
								2	2
						1780	1830	1	1
						1820	1920	2	1
	unidentified	unidentified	few	bl flow		1830	1930	1	1
				cream w		1780	1900	1	1
			glass					1	1
						TOTAL		191	54

Figure 4.138: Toy tea set pieces from the site. Top Row (L-R): banded saucer 16135/#319, panelled saucer 16623/#502, bowls 16939/#466 and 16288/#408. Second Row: hand-painted Japanism teacup 16929/#463, saucer, 16929/#464 and serving dish, 16929/#465; tiny teacup 16125/#265 and dish 16189/#338. Bottom Row: floral decorated ewer 17519/#467, jug 16135/#318, teacup handle 16156/#323, larger teacup 17017/#524. 10mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3885.

4.6.3.2 PHASE 5.1 1870S-1960S

4.6.3.2.1 PIT FILL 17858

The other artefact-rich context in Area D was the fill 17858 of a large rectangular pit 17859 on the western edge of Lot 28, 1 (181), essentially in the rear yard of Wyverne house. The 84 MIC artefacts, or 923 fragments (Table 4.125) possibly represents a clear-out of household goods. The assemblage covers a range of functions typical of a large middle-class household over time (Figure 4.139) concerned for their health and hygiene; or perhaps the health of one family member. Broken objects included a porcelain candlestick, window pane, a lamp chimney and a garden pot. The ink bottle was discarded whole. Only one small complete bisque doll's arm made from c.1890 indicates the presence of children. There were no small items of jewellery and no smoking pipes.

There were two shot glasses for alcohol including champagne (8 bottles), beer/wine and stout. Food-related items were diverse with some newer fashionable pieces being introduced along with some food stuffs not made in the home. From mid-19th century the dining table for the middle and upper classes had an increasing array of specialised forms for specific beverages, foods and courses. Others were used for tea which was often served to visitors. The pit fill had an old creamware preparation bowl; a mix of serving dishes (one made of white glass 1890-), platters (one quite new 1870-1900), a ladle and butter dish; tableware plates and an egg cup; bone china, porcelain and fine earthenware tea cups, saucers and plates. Many of the ceramic tableware and teaware pieces had different gilded designs. The food was accompanied by condiments, pickle/chutneys and sauces purchased in bottles.

The range of 22 pharmaceutical products included castor oil and other medicines in bottles and small vials. Hygiene concerns are emphasised by the ointment/toothpaste jar and chamber pot (poe). It is possible that these products were used by Dr Charles Johnston who lived at Wyverne and had his practice there from the 1880s till 1902.[125] The assemblage has many similarities with the dumped rubbish and bottles 17519 (Section 4.6.3.1) and the pond fill 16211 (Section 4.3.3.8.4).

[125] Anderson Ward Rates book of 1882.

Figure 4.139: Group shot of mixed artefacts from context 17858 perhaps used by Dr Charles Johnstone at Wyverne: coloured and colourless glass bottles, stoppers and lid; ceramic plate, gilded teacup, ladle, stoneware ink bottle and ointment jar. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe. DSCN_3238.

Table 4.125: Artefacts in the Phase 5.1 pit fill 17858 in Area D.

General Function	Special Function	Shape	Fabric	Decor	Type	From	To	Frags	MIC
architectural	window	flat	glass				1870	2	1
beverage	aerated water	bottle	glass		W01	1875		1	1
	beer/wine	bottle	glass			1800	1850	3	1
	beverage	stopper	glass			1820		1	1
	champagne	bottle	glass			1850	1900	8	2
						1850	1900	8	2
					A6a	1850	1920	789	4
	closure	wire	unid					1	1
	stout	bottle	stw	bristol gl		1850	1932	0	1
	unidentified	bottle	glass			1820	1920	2	2
clerical	writing	ink btl	stw	bristol gl		1835		0	1
food	pickle/chutney	bottle	glass		F08	1820	1920	2	1
					F08	1850	1920	2	1
	preparation	bowl	few	cream w		1780	1900	1	1
	sauce	stopper	glass		S02	1840	1954	3	3
					S02	1872		1	1
	serve	butter dish	few	blk flow		1830	1930	4	1
		dish	glass			1880		2	1
			svfew	wgl		1840		1	1
		ladle	few	ww		1830		2	1
		platter	few	bl tp		1830		3	1
				ww		1830		1	1
				bltp gild		1870	1900	9	1
	tableware	drinking glass	glass			1835		1	1
		egg cup	porc	gild		1850		3	1
		plate	few					1	1
				brn tp		1870	1900	1	1
				banded		1860		7	2

General Function	Special Function	Shape	Fabric	Decor	Type	From	To	Frags	MIC
		shot glass	glass					1	1
						1835		1	1
		table spoon	EPNS		Fiddle thread	1840		5	1
		tumbler	glass			1835		1	1
	tea	cup	bc	gild		1850		10	2
		plate, small	bc	gild		1850		2	2
		saucer	bc	wgl mou		1800		1	1
			few	ppl tp		1830		1	1
			porc	hp gild		1850		1	1
	tea/tableware	plate, small	few	ppl tp		1860		1	1
household	container	dish	glass					1	1
	light	globe	glass			1820		1	1
	ornament	candle stick	porc	hp lustre		1830		2	1
		unidentified	bc	mou hp		1800		1	1
personal	hygiene	ointment/toothpaste jar	few	ww		1830		0	1
		poe	few	brn tp		1830		1	1
pharmaceutical	castor oil	bottle	glass		M01	1820	1920	1	1
	chemist	bottle	glass				1920	1	1
						1820	1920	2	1
	container	stopper	glass					6	4
	medicine	bottle	glass			1820	1920	2	2
					M04	1820	1920	1	1
					M10	1820	1920	1	1
		lid	glass					1	1
		vial	glass		M13	1820	1920	9	7
	patent	bottle	glass		M04	1860	1920	1	1
					M04	1871	1920	1	1
					M04	1871	1920	2	1
recreation	toy	doll	bisque			1890		0	1
service	light	lamp chimney	glass			1820		1	1
unidentified	container	bottle	glass			1850	1920	1	1
			stw	bristol gl		1835		1	1
	unidentified	unidentified	svfew	wgl		1840		1	1
				wgl		1880	1891	1	1
yard	garden	pot	tc	selfslip		1790		1	1
						TOTAL		191	54

4.7 COUNTRIES, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS

Analysis of the artefacts has enabled us to know more about the consumer choices of the occupants of the houses at 3PS. During the 19th century there is an increasing availability and variety of products available to purchase rather than make at home or source locally. At the same time there is a growing concern for health and hygiene, despite the continuing consumption of alcohol and tobacco. This company information and a tally of the countries where the goods were made are tabled below (Table 4.126). The majority of these objects were found in Area A, then Areas C and B, with only a fraction in Area D.

Table 4.126: Identified countries where artefacts were manufactured.

Country	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	MIC	%
Australia	439	97	88	25	649	*8.5*
Australia/New Zealand		5	49		54	*0.7*
Australia/Parramatta	93	7	27	9	136	*1.8*
Australia/Sydney	103	53	9	6	171	*2.2*
Australia/UK/Europe	22	1			23	*0.3*
Austria		2			2	*0*
Belgium	1			1	2	*0*
China	62	26	8	7	103	*1.3*
China/Japan	1				1	*0*
Czechoslovakia	3	7			10	*0.1*
England	598	69	100	5	772	*10.1*
Europe	571	82	8	15	676	*8.9*
Europe/China	4	1			5	*0.1*
France	52	5	6	3	66	*0.9*
France/Germany	1	1			2	*0*
Germany	124	9	21	3	157	*2.1*
Germany/Austria	2	1			3	*0*
Germany/USA	4	3			7	*0.1*
Holland	36	4	5		45	*0.6*
Ireland	2				2	*0*
Japan	4	4			8	*0.1*
Russia	1				1	*0*
Scotland	102	5	9	7	123	*1.6*
Turkey	1				1	*0*
UK	2218	432	658	182	3490	*45.7*
UK/Australia	527	60	109	14	710	*9.3*
UK/Australai/USA	1				1	*0*
UK/Australia/USA/Europe	16	4	12	3	35	*0.5*
UK/Europe	98	43	71	6	218	*2.9*
UK/Holland	19	8	6		33	*0.4*
UK/USA			1		1	*0*
UK/USA/Europe	19	4	5		28	*0.4*
UK/USA/France	36	3	5		44	*0.6*
USA	18	18	17	5	58	*0.8*
TOTAL	**5178**	**954**	**1214**	**291**	**7637**	***100***

Nearly half the 7637 MIC artefacts (45.7%) were imported from the UK, with many additional objects able to be associated directly with England and Scotland. Many of the British items were ceramic tablewares and teawares, of which the larger broken examples were found in dumped pit and cesspit pit fills. After England, the next largest place for production of goods was continental Europe. Due to the common manufacturing history in the western world during the 19th and 20th centuries, due to the adoption of similar technologies, many goods were made in numerous countries, such as Britain, Australia and USA and across Europe. These items included ceramics, glass bottles, smoking pipes, porcelain dolls and teasets. Almost all the Australia/Sydney objects were clay tobacco pipes made from 1810s-1840s. The local pottery known to have been made in the Haymarket, Sydney are included under the manufacturer Thomas Ball or in the general Australia total. All the Australia/New Zealand artefacts were Bristol glazed ceramic demijohns. Ceramics made in China were rare (1.3%), with most being hand-painted porcelain forms from the early phases of British occupation when there was trade with China via the East India Company (c.1790-1840). A few were able to be attributed to Japan.

With very few exceptions, coins were either minted in the UK or Australia (after 1901). The majority of toys were made in Germany and imported until World War I when shipping ceased with the advent of ware. Many hand-made clay marbles and a range of building materials were made locally, with the bricks and tiles given country identification as an aid

to analysis. Most of the bricks were moulded and fired in Parramatta, only a small percentage from Brickfield Hill, Sydney. Many early sandstock bricks made until c.1830 were reused in Phase 5 structures or found in later fills. The reuse of bricks from demolition sites is commonly found in Parramatta.

Unusual countries of manufacture for items found on archaeological sites in Sydney and Parramatta were Russia (1), Turkey (1) and Ireland (2). The smoking pipes from Belgium and Germany/Austria are often more common on historic sites than at 3PS.

Among 355 MIC objects in the assemblage, 74 manufacturers are able to be identified (Table 4.127). Note that most of the manufacturers of the ceramic wares from 3PS are not listed here (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1 Ceramic Report). The sandstock bricks and tiles made in Parramatta from 1790-c.1830 were probably made by the convict gangs supervised by James Beckett (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report). Marked fireplace, wall and pavement tiles selected in the 1880s by Harriet Holland for Cranbrook and the terraces Northiam and Harleyville were all were made by English firms. The main companies represented are Maw & Co., Minton Hollins & Co., and Webb & Co., with special polychrome fireplace tiles by Sherwin & Cotton.

Most of the glass bottles found at the site could have been made in several countries, imported from the UK or Europe until local manufacturing began in Australia from the 1850s-60s (see Vol. 3, Section 8.5, Glass Report). A couple of wine/beer bottles with seals were definitely made in the UK, and the numerous gin/schnapps were from Germany/Austria. Only bottles made from the mid-second half of the 19th century began to be made according to known patents, and some bear their names, such as Lamont. At 3PS, 19 bottle manufacturers were identified, such as Cross & Blackwell, Aire & Calder Glass Bottle Co., Kilner Brothers, John Lamont, and in the 20th century the Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. The names of the companies who filled the bottles with beverages, pharmaceuticals or other products are listed under Product/Producers.

Many Sydney and Parramatta residents were addicted to smoking,[126] as evident by the numerous clay tobacco pipes often found on historic sites until the first decades of the 20th century when cigarettes increased in popularity.[127] At 3PS, 23 different makers of clay tobacco pipes were identified, with eight operating in Sydney.[128] The least represented were the earliest, Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823) and William Cluer (1802-c.1846). The most common were the small family companies operating in the 1820s-40s, such as Joseph and Samuel Elliott, John and Anson Moreton, and Matthew Pryor Piggott (1821) or Jonathan Leak who reused his moulds (1821-1826). Fragments of these pipes, many broken and showing signs of modification for reuse, were found across the site, particularly in Phase 4 contexts. There were occasional early European pipes from established firms, namely Frans Verzijl, the Netherlands (1724-1820); Desiree Barth, Belgium (1855-1890); and from France, Louis Fiolet (1765-1919) and Dumeril & Co. (1845-1895). However, most of the imported pipes were made in England or Scotland, part of an increasingly dominant global trade. Those found at 3PS included the large firms of Thomas Balme, John Ford, Charles Crop, Alexander Coghill, Thomas Davidson, Thomas White and William White.

[126] Collins 1798: 132 April 1791 desperation for tobacco causing illicit growing, thieving leading to new government policy to promote growing and importation of food over tobacco plants. Collins 1798: 217-218 December 1792 cost of imported and local tobacco at Parramatta. Collins 1798: 221 (and other pages) January 1793 shipments tobacco.

[127] Bradley 2000; Sites in Parramatta see Casey & Lowe 2006a: Volume 2, Section 8.3; Casey & Lowe 2021: Volume 3, Section 8.2; Stocks 2009a.

[128] Gojak & Stuart 1999; Casey & Lowe 2013c: Volume 3, Section 8.2.

Table 4.127: Identified Manufacturers mostly for glass and miscellaneous artefacts.

Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Name	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
						A	B	C	D	
ACB	Aire & Calder Glass Bottle Co.	Bottle	Castleford, Yorkshire	England	1836-1913	3	3	1	0	7
AGM	Australian Glass Manufacturers	Bottle	Melbourne	Australia	1912-1922	1	2	4		7
AGM2	Australian Glass Manufacturers	Bottle		Australia	1930-1982	8	13	7		28
B&E	Barrett & Elers	Rubber stopper	London	England	1884	6		1		7
Ball Bros	Ball Brothers, Globe Works, Penistone Rd, Sheffield	Cutlery	Sheffield	England	1865-1919		1			1
Ball, T	Thomas Ball	Pipe, ceramic	Sydney	Australia	c1800-1823	39	5	2	3	49
Balme, T	Thomas Balme, Warden Tobacco-pipe Company London	Pipe	London	England	1805-1832			1		1
Barth, D	Desiree Barth	Pipe	Andenne	Belgium	1855-1890	1			1	2
Bartleet & Sons	Bartleet & Sons, London & Birmingham	Button	London, Birmingham	England	c1820-c1850	1				1
BIC	Marcel Bich & Edouard Buffard Clichy France, Australia 1957	Pen, razor		France, global	1945-pres			1		1
Boyd	Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined	Preserve Jar Lid	New York	USA	1869-pres			1		1
Cannington	Cannington Shaw & Co.	Bottle	St. Helens, Lancashire	England	1880s-1915	1		2		3
CB	Crosse & Blackwell	Bottle			1830-1900s	1	1			2
CBC	City Bottle Co.	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1936	1				1
Cluer, W	William Cluer	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1802-1846	2	1	1	2	6
Coghill, A	Alexander Coghill	Pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1826-1904			1		1
Cooper	Cooper & Wood	Bottle	Portobello	Scotland	1859-1928			1		1
Crop, C	Charles Crop	Pipe	London	England	1856-1924	3	1	3		7
CWC		Bottle			1859-1890	1				1
Davidson, T	Thomas Davidson	Pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1862-1911	4	2		1	7
Deakin, J	James Deakin & Sons, silversmith, 1865-1897, Ltd from 1897	Cutlery	Sheffield	England	1865-1897		1			1
Dixon & Sons	James Dixon & Sons	Spoon	Sheffield	England	c1806-1992	1				1
Dumeril & Co	Dumeril & Co	Pipe	St Omer	France	1845-1895				1	1
Elliott, J	Joseph Elliott	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	c1831-c1840	21	10	4	1	36
Elliott, S	Samuel Elliott	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	c1832-c1840	13				13
Farmer & Co	Farmer & Co., Pitt St Sydney, Joseph Farmer draper 1840, Co. 1869-1976, acquired by Myer in 1960, new name 1976	Button	Sydney	Australia	1869-1976	1				1
FGC	Forster Glass Co.	Bottle	St Helens	England	1902-1945	1		2		3
Fiolet, L	Louis Fiolet	Pipe	St Omer	France	1765-1919; c1833-1919	1				1
Ford, J	John Ford	Pipe	London	England	1805-1865	3				3
GE	General Electric Company	Insulator	New York etc	USA, global	1892-			1		1

Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Name	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
						A	B	C	D	
Goodsell	The Goodsell and Tye Brickworks	Brick	Newtown	Australia	1869-1891	1				1
Hero	Hero Glass Works	Lid	Lockport, NY	USA	1856-1884		1			1
HP	Pochet et du Courval	Perfume bottle	Normandy	France	1623		1			1
Hutton & Son(s)	William Hutton & Son(s). WH 1800 Birm; 1832 to Sheffield. WH & Son 1864. WH & Sons c1870. WH & Sons Ltd 1893	Teaspoon	Sheffield, London	England	1864-1870	1				1
Johnson, HR	H & R Johnson Ltd. Australia 1963, Now Johnson Tiles (Australia)	Tile		England, Global	1901-pres			1		1
Kilner 1	Kilner Bros.	Bottle, torpedo	Yorkshire	England	1873-1937	4	3	3		10
Kilner 4	John Kilner Caldervale Glassworks	Stopper	Wakefield	England	1844-1847	1				1
Lamont 1	John Lamont	Bottle	Glasgow	Scotland	1876-1900s	469	1	2		472
Lamont 2	John Lamont	Stopper	Glasgow	Scotland	1876-1900s	2				2
Lamont 3	John Lamont	Stopper	Glasgow	Scotland	1876-1900s	26				26
Leak, J	Jonathan Leak potter & pipemaker used MPP mark end 1821-1826; own name mark 1826-1839. Made pipes for WILLIAM DAVIS (Sydney Police Constable) 1822-1826? using adapted MPP mould	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1822-1839	5			1	6
Lumb	Lumb & Co.	Bottle	Castleford	England	1870s-1890s			1		1
Mammatt, W	William Mammatt & Sons. W Mammatt 1867-1906, & Sons from 1886	Teaspoon	Sheffield	England	1886-1906	1				1
Maw & Co	Maw & Co tileworks, Worcester 1850-1852, Benthall Works, Broseley Shropshire 1852-1883, Jackfield Shropshire 1883-1970	Tile	Worcester Broseley Jackfield	England	1850-1970	2	18	1		21
McDougall, D	Duncan McDougall King St 1846-7, Nth Hanover St 1848-50; Parliamentary Rd 1851-88, Charles St 1889-1967	Pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1846-1967	2	1	1	4	8
McGowan, I	James McGowan	Button	London	England	c1800-1853	2				2
Melbourne 2	Melbourne Glass Bottle Co.	Bottle	Melbourne, VIC	Australia	1902-1915	1		1		2
MG	MG poss Scottish maker, date range by style, generally c1800-c1840	Pipe		UK	1780-c1860	5		1		6

Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Name	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
						A	B	C	D	
Minton Hollins & Co	Minton & Hollins, Stoke; Minton Hollins & Co. Printed mark from 1868	Tile	Stoke-on-Trent	England	1845-pres	1	5			6
MM	Possibly Mary Morgan, wife of William Cluer	Pipe		Australia?		1				1
Moreton, A	Anson Moreton	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1829-1840	5				5
Moreton, J	John Moreton	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1822-1847	26	17	1		44
Murray Bros.	Murray Brothers, outfitters and retail store	Button	Parramatta	Australia	1884	1978		1		1
NC	Nuttall & Co.	Bottle	St.Helen, Lancashire	England	1872-1913		1			1
PD	Parke, Davis & Co.	Bottle	Detroit, Michigan	USA	1875- pres			2		2
Pigott, MP	Matthew Pryor Piggott 7 months 1821. Moulds bought & used by J. Leak until 1826	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1821; 1821-1826	4	17	1		22
Ross 1	J Ross	Bottle	Camperdown, NSW	Australia	1867-1893			1		1
Ryland	Dan Ryland	Bottle	Barnsley	England	1886	1				1
Sankey & Sons	Sankey & Sons Ltd, Bilston, art metalware	Ewer Jug	Bilston	England	1896-1932		1			1
Sherwin & Cotton	Sherwin and Cotton	Tile	Hanley, Staffs	England	1877-1911	5				5
Sykes	Sykes Macvay & Co	Stopper	Castleford	England	1860s-1894			1		1
Taylor, WJ	Taylor, W.J. die sinker & engraver Birm then London 1840s-1888. Cut dies for Ballarat gold & traders' tokens minted in his Kangaroo Office, Melb 1854-1857	Token, Coin, Medal	London	England	c1840-c1888	1				1
Tritschler	J. Tritschler & Co. High Holborn 1835-; Oxford St 1855-58+	Fob Watch	London	England	1821-1858+	1				1
Turner & Co	Turner & Company	Button	Birmingham	England	by 1842-	1				1
Turner, J	J Turner Robinson & Co, George St	Button	Sydney	Australia	c1880-	1				1
Union	Josiah Parkes & Sons (LTD or Holdings), Union works	Lock	Willenhall, Wolverhampton	England	c1850-1958			1		1
Verzijl, F	Frans Verzijl (Verzyl) (1724-1785), son Cornelius (1770-1806), Maria Verzyl (1806-1820).	Pipe	Gouda	Netherlands	1724-1820			1		1
Webb & Co	Webb & Co.	Tile	Worcester	England	1881-1889	2				2
Whitall	Whitall-Tatum	Bottle	Millville, NJ	USA	1806-1935	1		1		2
White, T	Thomas White (& Co on mark from 1847)	Pipe	Edinburgh	Scotland	1825-1870	5		1		6
White, W	William White	Pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1805-1955	3				3
WM	WM, Unid maker	Pipe		UK	c1800-c1840	1				1

Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Name	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
						A	B	C	D	
Wunderlich	Wunderlich Limited, Ceiling metal tiles 1887-	Tile	Sydney etc	Australia	1887, 1892-Syd 1913-1969		4			4
York	York City Glass Co.	Bottle	Swinton, York	England	1860-1900		1			1
					TOTAL	694	111	55	14	355

Most buttons have no known makers, with only a small proportion of metal buttons marked by the manufacturer, tailor or retailer using small stamping machines. Many metal buttons from 3PS were made in the UK, those marked were by Bartleet & Sons, James McGowan (c.1800-1853), and Turner & Co. Interestingly, several buttons were made by outfitters and tailors in Sydney, such as Farmer & Co. (1869-1976), J. Turner Robinson (c.1880-), and at Parramatta by Murray Brothers (1884-1978) who operated a nearby store on the corner of Church and Macquarie streets, Parramatta.[129]

Other objects with known manufacturers include cutlery and decorative metalware, for instance the Art Nouveau hot water ewer/jug made by Sankey & Sons, England (1896-1932), (Figure 4.116).

The majority of the 87 identified producers or retailers made products which they sold in glass bottles (Table 4.128). These included popular cordial or aerated water drinks made in Parramatta and Sydney (Figure 4.75 to Figure 4.79) by Newling & Walker; Hume & Pegrum; Marchant Ltd; Sharpe Brothers; Shelleys; Jerimiah Smith; John Starkey; C & J Summons; and Summons & Graham. Some alcohol producers were identified, including local beer by Tooth & Co.; wine or champagne by Lindemans; and imported schnapps by the large firm of Udolpho Wolfe, the Netherlands (see Vol. 3, Section 8.5, Glass Report).

Bottles and jars were a common way of preserving food, condiments and liquids at home and for sale. Some of the branded food purchased by the residents of 3PS were, Ayer's compound extract Sarsparilla; Goodhall Blackhouse & Co. Yorkshire relish; McIlrath's tomato sauce; Holbrook & Co., club sauce; and from 1893 Bovril. McIlrath's was a grocery store which was located nearby to the site.[130]

Many the other bottles held medicines, hygienic remedies, and grooming products that were sold in high numbers throughout the 19th century (see Vol. 3, Section 8.5, Glass Report). These included, Barry's Trichopherous for the skin and hair; Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss; Barry's Pearl Creams; Bishop's granular citrate of magnesia; W.H. Comstock Morses Indian Root Pills; and even Row's Farmers Friend veterinarian ointment. A range of perfume bottles was also found, including several for the popular cologne '4711', and those made by E. Rimmel, and Plesse & Lubin.

Other marked products were tobacco pipes sold by Sydney tobacconists, Thomas Saywell, Edwin Penfold, with the most unusual being 62 clay conical pipes or cigar holders sold by William Aldis. The wide variety of useful products purchased by the residents in the houses also included, ink made by the London firm of Blackwood & Co.; Vici leather dressing by Robert Foerderer; laundry products by the Pacific Manufacturing Co.; and Kay's Coaguline fine cement for repairing porcelain.

[129] Casey & Lowe 2012a.

[130] Casey & Lowe 2012a.

Table 4.128: Identified Producers/Retails (Product) mostly for glass and miscellaneous artefacts.

Product Code	Product/ Producer Name	Description	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
							A	B	C	D	
4711	4711 eau de Cologne	Perfume	Bottle	Cologne	Germany	1881-			1		1
4711F	4711 eau de Cologne	Perfume	Bottle	Paris	France	1800-	4				4
Aldis	William Aldis tobacco merchant	Tobacco	Pipe; Pipe/ Cigar holder	Sydney	Australia	1837-1867	3			59	62
Ayers	Ayer's compound extract sarsaparilla	Condiment	Bottle	Lowell, Mass.	USA	1848-1941		1			1
Barrett & Elers	Barrett & Co.	Patent medicine	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1876-1895	1		3		4
Barry2	Barrys Tricopherous for the Skin and Hair	Patent medicine	Bottle	New York	USA	1851-1982		1			1
Barry3	Barry's Pearl Creams	Face cream	Bottle	New York	USA	1872-		6			6
Bishop	Bshop's Granular Citrate of Magnesia	Patent medicine	Bottle	San Francisco	UK/USA	1857-1915	1		1	3	5
Blackwood	Blackwood & Co	Ink	Bottle	London	England	by 1851-		1			1
Bladon	W. G. Bladon chemist	Medicine	Bottle/ Pot	Parramatta	Australia	1870-1900		1			1
Bovril	Bovril Limited	Condiment	Bottle	London	England	1893-pres	2				2
Bradey	W J Bradey & Sons	Patent medicine/ Raven oil	Bottle	Leichhardt, Sydney	Australia	1920s	1				1
Bristol2	Bristol's Genuine Sarsaparilla	Patent medicine	Bottle	New York	USA	1830s	1		1		2
Butler	Thomas Butler chemist	Medicine	Bottle	London	England	1825-		1			1
Carl	Carlsbad LS	Mineral water	Bottle	Carlsbad	Austria	1880s-1890s		1			1
Champion1	Champion's Vinegar	Vinegar	Bottle	London	England	1763-1910	1	1			2
Chese-borough	Chesebrough MFG Co., Vaseline	Grooming	Bottle	New York	USA	post 1880			2		2
Comstock	W.H. Comstock Morses Indian Root Pills	patent medicine	Bottle	Morristown, NY	USA	1835-1980s (in Aus)	1				1
Crystal	Crystal Fountain Company	Aerated water	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1879-1893	1				1
Davis	Davis vegetable Pain Killer	Patent medicine	Bottle	Providence, Rhode Island	USA	1985 - pres			1		1
Davis, W	William Davis (commissioned tobacco pipes)	Police Constable	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1822-1826?	1	1			2
Dicey	Dicey & Co	Patent medicine/ Elixir	bottle		England	1775-1924			1		1
Dixson, H	Dixson Sydney	Tobacco	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1839-1864	4				4

Product Code	Product/ Producer Name	Description	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
							A	B	C	D	
Docker	William Docker's Sun Brand	Varnish	Bottle	Alexandria, Sydney	Australia	1913-	1				1
Douglass	W. C. Douglass LTD	Food	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1906-1963		1			1
Drake	Drake & Co chemist Irish Moss	Patent medicine	Bottle	Hobart	Australia	1860s-				1	1
ETA	ETA Foods Ltd	Peanut butter	Jar, Packer's Tumbler	Marrickville, Sydney	Australia	1922 -	1				1
F & G	Felton & Grimwade	Medicine	Bottle	Melbourne	Australia	1865-			1		1
Foederer	Vici Leather Dressing Robt Foerderer	Leather dressing	Bottle	Philadelphia	USA	1880s-1930s	1				1
Gelles	Gelles Freres Parfumeurs	Perfume	Bottle	Paris	France	1836-pres		1			1
Goodall	Goodall Blackhouse & Co Yorkshire Relish	Condiment	Bottle	Yorkshire	England	1837-pres			1		1
Hanks & Lloyd	Hanks & Lloyd Australian Tea Mart	Tea & Coffee merchants	Token	Sydney	Australia	1853-1857	1				1
Hauthaway	Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss	Grooming	Bottle		USA	1881-pres	1				1
Higgins	Charles M. Higgins Ink Co	Ink	Bottle	Brooklyn, NY	USA	1880-pres	1				1
Hillier	Hillier & Co Newtown	Aerated water	Bottle	Newtown, Sydney	Australia	1844-1895	1				1
Holbrook	Holbrook & Co	Club sauce	Bottle	Birmingham	England	post 1872	1		1	1	3
Hora	Hora & Co	Castor oil	Bottle	London	England	1860-1915	4		2		6
Hume	Hume & Pegrum	Aerated water	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1879-98	10		1		11
Hyde, R	Robert Hyde & Co Melbourne, General Marine Store, Shippers of Rags Glass, Metals &c.	Merchants	Token	Melbourne	Australia	c1857-1870+	1				1
Jakobs	St Jakobs Oel; The Charles A. Vogeler Co	Patent medicine	Bottle	Baltimore, MD	USA	1878-1900s		1			1
Jeyes	Jeyes Fluid	Disinfectant	Bottle		England	1877-	6				6
Kay	Kay's Coaguline (for porcelain & glass repair)	Fine cement	Bottle					1			1
Koko	Kok for the Hair Koko Maricopas Ltd	Hair restorative	Bottle	London	England	1897-	1				1
Langton	Langton Scott & Edden	Cod Lliver oil	Bottle	London	England	NA	2		1		3
Lea	Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce	Club sauce	Bottle	Worcester	England	1837-	7	1	2		10
Lindemans	Lindemans	Wine, Champagne	Seal	Cawarra Hunter Valley	Australia	1853-pres	1				1
Louden	Louden & Bath	Aerated water	Bottle	Marrickville, Sydney	Australia	1904-1908			1		1

Product Code	Product/ Producer Name	Description	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
							A	B	C	D	
Marchant	Marchant Ltd	Aerated water	Bottle	Brisbane, Sydney, Paramatta	Australia	1909-1930	1				1
Mather	Mather's Infant Feeding Bottle	Nursing	Bottle	London, Manchester	England	1860-			1		1
Mawson	S. Maw Son & Thompson Trademark	Hygiene	Bottle	London	England	1870-1895	1				1
McIlraths	McIlraths	Tomato sauce/ condiment	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1905-	1				1
Nathan	Nathan & Wight	Glue	Bottle	New York	USA			1			1
Newling	Newling & Walker	Aerated water	Bottle	Parramatta	Australia	1876-1906	454		4		458
NSWB	NSW Bottle Company	Beer	Bottle		Australia	1909 - 1980	4	1	2		7
Oppel	C. Oppel & Co	Bitters	Bottle	Friedrischshall	Germany	1870-			1		1
Pacific	Pacific Manufacturing Company	Laundry products	Bottle	Drummoyne, Sydney	Australia	1910-pres			1		1
Park Davis	Park, Davis, & Co; Base: P.D & Co	Medicine	Bottle	Detroit, Michigan	USA	1875-pres			1		1
Penfold & Co.	Penfold Saywell; or Penofold & Co.	Tobacco	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1874-1888				1	1
Penfold, E	Edwin T Penfold Syd Tobacco Co	Tobacco	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1856-1874		1			1
Piesse	Piesse & Lubin	Perfume	Bottle	London, Calcutta, New York	USA	1888-pres			1		1
Prat	Prat's Devonian Cream	Hair restorative	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1856-1900	1				1
Rimmel	E Rimmel Perfumer	Perfume	Bottle	Paris	France	NA		3	1		4
Roger	Roger & Gallet, Paris	Perfume	Bottle	Paris	France	1890-pres	3		1		4
Row	Row's Farmers Friend	Veterinarian ointment	Bottle		England	1846-	1				1
Rowlands	Rowlands Macassar Oil	Grooming - hair oil	Bottle	London	England	1793-1953	1		1		2
Rumford	Rumford Chemical Works	Baking powder, Patent medicine	Bottle	Rhode Island	USA	1854-1948		1			1
Sawtell	Sawtell's Fruit Juice Ltd	Soft drink	Bottle	Northmead, Sydney	Australia		1				1
Saywell, T	Thomas Saywell	Tobacco	Pipe	Sydney	Australia	1865-1905	4		1		5
Scott	Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver oil with lime and soda (Alfred Scott)	Cod Liver Oil	Bottle	New York	USA	1871-1983			1	2	3
Senior	Senior Chemist (various product names)	Medicine	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1859-1901	1				1
SEP	B. Seppelt & Sons	Wine	Bottle	Sydney	Australia			1	1		2
Sharp	Sharp Bros	Ginger beer	Stopper	Sydney	Australia	1903-1972			5		5

Product Code	Product/ Producer Name	Description	Shape	Location	Country	Date	Area				MIC
							A	B	C	D	
Shelley	Shelly's	Soft drink	Bottle		Australia	1923-1978	1				1
Smith, J2	Jerimiah Smith	Aerated water	Bottle	Balmain, Sydney	Australia	1881-1884	7				7
Soule	Dr Soule Hop Bitters	Bitters	Bottle	Rochester, NY	USA	1874-1910	3				3
Starkey	John Starkey	Aerated water	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	c1860-1911/12	1				1
Summons	C & J Summons, Parramatta	Aerated water	Bottle	Parramatta	Australia	1880s	23				23
Summons2	Summons & Graham	Aerated water	Bottle	Parramatta	Australia	1892-1930	1	2	7		10
Sym	Symington & Co Ess Coffee & Chicory	Beverage	Bottle	Edinburgh	Scotland	1880-			1		1
Tooth	Tooth & Co	Beer	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1835-pres	1				1
Towns	Dr Townsend's Sarssaparilla	Patent medicine	Bottle	Albany, NY	USA	1839-1870s	4				4
Uricedin	Uriceden Stroschein	Patent medicine - ciric acid	Bottle	Berlin	Germany	1920-	1				1
Vanden-bergh	Vandenbergh Co	Gin	Bottle		Netherlands	1870-1890	1				1
Watt2	Watt's Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen or Irish Moss	Patent medicine - irish moss	Bottle	Sydney	Australia	1864-	1				1
WELL	Wellcome (or) Burroughs & Wellcome	Medicine	Bottle		UK	1880-	1				1
Whybrow	George Whybrow	Sauce	Bottle	London	England	1825-1899	7	2	4		13
Wolfe	Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps	Schnapps	Bottle	Schiedam	Netherlands	1848-pres	28	2	4		34
						TOTAL	614	33	58	67	772

4.8 BUTTON TYPES

At 3PS the predominant clothing -related artefacts are 370 buttons. The buttons were made from a limited number of materials into a huge variety of types for many different garments. A range of the main button types are shown in Figure 4.140, and many others are depicted throughout this overview. The buttons were catalogued according to the primary fabric or materials, manufacturing method and shape, listed in Appendix 5.3, Table 26. Classification was done according to morphological and diagnostic technological features established during previous Casey & Lowe projects. These are based on well-known terms and dating used in the professional and other reputable literature.[131]

There are 63 buttons made of bone, one of horn; 94 of mother of pearl (MoP) and one of unprocessed shell; 69 of porcelain (Prosser process), 21 of glass; one of pewter, 109 of brass and other copper alloys, and nine of iron; one of Bakelite and one of Vulcanite (hardened rubber). Other materials, such as fabric, leather, celluloid and metal coatings, mounts and shanks were commonly used in combination. Several buttons are marked by manufacturers

[131] Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964. Company information from online research.

and clothing outfitters, their details are given in Section 4.7. One was the Parramatta outfitter and retailer Murray Brothers (1884-1978).[132]

Figure 4.140: Representative button types: Top to bottom, Left Column: Copper alloy, Golden Age floral 16328/#468; 2-piece dome Golden Age floral 16193/#345; 4-hole trouser Levy 16120/#215; Dome seam weave 16877/#507; flat cone shank 16282/#406; Ball shank & plate 16347/#475. 2nd column: Bone, 1-hole (saw marks) 16282/#404; 3-hole sunkeneye rolled rim 16120/#257; 4-hole concave incised rolled rim 16120/#101; 5-hole sunkeneye 16282/#405; 1-hole (saw marks) 16245/#371; Dome carved pin shank floral 16328/#418; 4-hole sunkeneye rolled rim 16120/#129. 3rd column: Mother of pearl, 2-hole sunkeneye bevelled 16136/#276; 2-hole fisheye incised 16120/#130; 2-hole sunkeneye rayed 16136/#275; 2-hole sunkeneye bevelled 16136/#278; 2-hole sunkeneye bevelled 16136/#277; Flat bevelled shank & plate 16120/#217; 16134/#273. 4th column: Porcelain, 3-hole sunkeneye bevelled 16193/#346; 4-hole sunkeneye bevelled 16120/#103. Glass/fe/fabric, 3-piece mounted waistcoat 16120/#254. Glass, moulded embedded cross 16120/#178; Flat floral scallop swirlback 16245/#374; Flat dee shank & plate 16353/#472; Flat scallop swirlback 16127/#270. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4256.

The clothing fasteners found at the site, mostly buttons, with fewer studs and dress hooks, secured and adorned inner and outer garments of adults, adolescents and children of both genders.[133] They may have fallen off clothing while laundering or dressing or during mending. Many were probably reused on other garments. As a whole, they were typical of buttons worn in the late Georgian to Victorian periods with most being common plain sew-through types. However, there were a small number of unusual and expensive buttons that allow a glimpse of the wearer's background, status and sense of style. The widest range and earliest button types were found in Area A, particularly in association with the early cottage (House 4).

[132] https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/05/11/murray-brothers-part-1 https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/06/02/murray-brothers-part-2 Accessed 20/12/2020.

[133] Fletcher 1984; Eckstein & Firkins 1987.

Bone buttons, made on recycled animal bone, traditionally fastened items of underwear but were also used on men's shirts and other clothing. Some 1-hole bone buttons were covered in decorative thread or fabric, or could be a component in buttons made of several materials. Bone buttons began to be replaced by purchased washable porcelain sew-through types when a process of using ground kaolin clays was invented in 1840.[134] Mother of pearl (MoP), and white porcelain types were sewn onto shirts but could also be suitable for a variety of female and male undergarments and outerwear. Very small buttons could fasten collars or clothing of children and dolls.

As would be expected, the most common buttons were the utilitarian bone 1-hole and 4-hole types. There were only five examples of the early 3 and 5-hole types made before c.1830 and all were from Area A. Another possible early bone button was a single small bone ring once covered in thread or fabric. Other common types were made of mother of pearl, replicated by porcelain, and one of horn. Several had modest incised or embossed decorative elements, although the majority were plain 4-hole sew through buttons with a bevelled rim.

The most significant buttons were made of metal and worn on military uniforms (Figure 4.151). This indicates that some of the residents or workers at the site were once in the army or navy (Section 4.10.7). Almost all were found in Area A (see Section 4.1). Military buttons can be identified and dated by their method of manufacture, changing military dress regulations and specific regimental motifs.[135] The two earliest with pre-c.1830 insignias of the British 9th and 20th Regiments of Foot came from rooms 2 and 3 of House 4 (Figure 4.20, Figure 4.31). Although never serving in Australia, these regiments garrisoned and fought in numerous countries, notably in various Napoleonic campaigns (Sections 4.3.3.4.1and 0It is possible that soldiers from these regiments migrated to Australia after retirement, or that the buttons were reused. Two others, found in the modified topsoil in Area A (Section 0), were a slightly later 80th Regiment button (1820-1855) and one with a (military) crown made from 1800. The 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot served in Australia (1837-1844) and New Zealand (1840-1844).[136] The large General Military Service button (1871-1924) from pit fills behind Harleyville in Area B was worn on both British and colonial Australian uniforms. There was one British navy button from Room 5 of Cranbrook, of a type made after 1855 and a contemporary Navy/Marines button from fill associated with Structure 6 in Area C.

Other metal buttons worn by both civilian and military men included six flat brass types with cone shanks (1760-c.1830) found in House 4 or the rear garden. The cheaply-cast 2-hole sew-through pewter button, an unstratified find in Area C, can also be associated with those worn by 'Other Ranks' soldiers.

Non-military copper alloy (aes, brass) and covered iron buttons secured male outer clothing such as shirts and trousers with the larger shanked varieties for jackets. One of the latter was a large 3-piece hunting button featuring a stag. There were nine high quality gilded 'Golden Age' buttons made from c.1820-c.1850 with stylish patterns, mainly floral, including a thistle and a Tudor rose (Figure 4.9, Figure 4.59). Of these seven were associated with residents who occupied House 4.

[134] Process of compressing fired clay to make porcelain buttons, studs and beads invented by Prosser in 1840. See Sprague 1985.

[135] Cossum 1988; Montague 1981; Wilkinson-Latham 1973.

[136] Montague 1981:71-77 with images.

Most of the moulded black glass shanked buttons, generally made from the 1840s-60s were of good quality with a variety of different fashionable designs, including florals, a star, an anchor; some with faceting or scalloping (Figure 4.128). One from a bottle dump in the rear of Area A had two finely-rendered inset deer with a lustre finish (Figure 4.140). Another with a silvered diamond design not made before c.1880 came from the rear yard of Northiam. The smaller metal-mounted types from Area A would have decorated men's waistcoats. The larger sizes were better suited to coats and other outer garments and were worn by men and women.

There were only two buttons of completely man-made materials rather than those of natural origin. One from the topsoil in Area A was a black vulcanite button had an inset cross (c.1851-); the other from Room 4 of Harleville in Area B was a bakelite sew-through button (1907-).

The most unusual shanked buttons from Area A included one carved from bone with a metal pin shank recovered from Room 2 in House 4, and a tiny metal Oddfellows button depicting a helping hand from the modified topsoil. In addition, there were five ball-shaped shanked buttons, one made of brass from c.1812-c.1830 was found in garden bed soil at the rear of Area A. The other four were dropped in Rooms 2 and 5 of House 4. Three probably from the same waistcoat or similar garment were made of polished bone; one was of facetted black glass.

4.9 BEAD TYPES

The 692 beads from 3PS were found in all Areas/Lots, although the majority were recovered during sieving of underfloor deposits of Phase 4 and 5 houses in Area A/Lot 30. The range of bead types from the site are shown in Figure 4.141, with other images of beads featured within the discussion of contexts (see Figure 4.10, Figure 4.88, Figure 4.132). The fabric, manufacture, shape and size of each bead has been catalogued according to long-standing nomenclature conventions and listed on Table 4.129.[137] The typology adopted follows that of the bead type series established at Casey & Lowe during analysis of previous projects. The glass types of this expanding series have also been equated with those followed by other researchers.[138]

[137] Crowell, 1997: 161, 171; Francis 1994a; 1997; Karklins 1985; Kidd & Kidd 1970; Ross 1990, 1997; Spector 1976.

[138] Proposed by Kidd & Kidd 1970; expanded by Karklins 1985 and others.

Figure 4.141: Representative bead types. Top row (l-r): Glass, Bugle drawn mchrome hexag cut amber 16328/#458, clear 16328/#452, aqua 16328/#455, dark green 16328/#456, cobalt blue 16328/#453, narrow long black 16136/#310. 2nd row: Glass, Seed drawn mchrome h/t clear 16328/#447, dark green 16328/#448, pink 16328/#446, white 16328/#449; Oblate wound mchrome clear 16328/#451, blue 16120/#253, white 16328/#450; Oblate wound mchrome amber 16136/#305; Barrel turned 16136/#296, 16328/#462. 3rd Row: Glass, Barrel wound mchrome 16206/#469; Spherical wound mchrome 16220/#362; Oblate wound mchrome 16143/#320; Barrel wound bchrome 16136/#307; Oblate wound mchrome 16136/#306; 16136/#309; Spherical moulded mchrome 16136/#308; Ellipsoid moulded mchrome facetted 16136/#313. Bottom row: Glass, Ellipsoid wound mchrome 16136/#301; Annular wound mchrome 16328/#459. Vulcanite, Oval tabular spacer 16248/#384. Glass, Barrel drawn mchrome facetted 16120/#33; Oblate wound mchrome black 16120/#127, 16136/#302, 16328/#460, 16328/#461; Spherical wound mchrome 16245/#470. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4352.

The beads at 3PS were made of several materials although glass was predominant. They were relatively plain, with three bichrome and two glazed frit types (degraded), and some with surface faceting. There were also a few moulded pendant forms. Beads are usually regarded as non-precious jewellery mostly worn by women strung onto necklaces, bracelets and earrings. However, in the Victorian period the smaller-sized beads, such as 'seed', 'bugle' and smaller 'barrel' were commonly used to decorate dresses and other garments, accessories such as bags, and a range of household furnishings including pillows and lamp shades.[139] The overwhelming majority of 586 beads out of the 692 beads at 3PS were seed and bugle types indicating most were lost from clothing or bags or when doing beadwork embroidery rather than used in pieces of jewellery. Some of the larger beads were also suitable as drops and pulls for lamps, curtains or blinds; long narrow and pendant types for fringing.

[139] Clabburn: 1980; Hector 2017; Opper & Opper 1991; Wright 1995.

Table 4.129: Bead Types by fabric and shape from each area of 3PS. Note glass bead types equated with the well-known Kidd & Kidd, and Karklin's classification.[140]

Fabric	Manufacture Method	Chroma	Shape	Kidd/ Karkllins	Area				MIC
					A	B	C	D	
bone	Turned	monochrome	Barrel turned	-	2				2
frit	Drawn h/t	bichrome	Seed glazed	Iva	1				1
	Wound		Spherical glazed	IVa	1				1
glass	Blown	monochrome	Spherical	BIa	1				1
			Spherical facetted	BIf	0	1			1
	Drawn	monochrome	Barrel facetted	IIf	2				2
			Bugle cylind cut	Ia	5	54			59
			Bugle facetted	IIf	24	12		2	38
			Bugle hexag cut	Ic	370	2		10	382
			Pendant bugle & spherical	-	2				2
	Drawn h/t	monochrome	Barrel	IIa	1	1			2
			Seed	IIa	92	4	3	2	101
		bichrome	Seed	IVa	2				2
	Moulded	monochrome	Barrel	MPIb	1				1
			Biconical facetted	MPIIa bicone	1		2		3
			Dagger	-	0	1			1
			Ellipsoid facetted	MPIIa ellips	1				1
			Oblate	MPIa oblate	11				11
			Oblate facetted	MPIIa oblate	1				1
			Pendant teardrop	-	1				1
			Spherical	MPIa	2	2			4
			Spherical facetted	MPIIa	2	6			8
	Wound	monochrome	Annular	WId	4	2		1	7
			Barrel	WIc	1				3
			Ellipsoid	WIc	1				1
			Oblate	WIb oblate	36	2			38
			Pendant conical	-	0				1
			Spherical	WIb	6	1	1		8
		bichrome	Barrel	WIVa barrel	1				1
pvc	Moulded	monochrome	Biconvex	-	0				1
vulcanite	Moulded	monochrome	Annular	-	1				1
			Annular oval	-	2	1			3
			Annular rectangle	-	1				1
			Oval annular link	-	1				1
			Oval tabular spacer	-	1				1
				TOTAL	578	89	6	15	692

The various glass beads were made using different techniques, the earliest were wound around a wire and often had an irregular shape. Some of this type were then facetted.

Drawn glass beads are those which were cut from long narrow hollow rods. These rods began as hot blown glass with was then stretched and rolled to be extremely narrow. Each bead was then cut when the rod had cooled leaving irregular ends. Most of the bugle beads (441) from 3PS were plain with roughly cut ends, with only a small number (38) having additional facets and polishing. Seed and some barrel types, were reheated and hot tumbled (h/t) to get a rounded shiny appearance.

Most of the moulded beads would have been suitable for jewellery. Several near spherical pink and red beads, probably from the same necklace, were found in underfloor deposits

[140] Kidd & Kidd 1970; Karklins 1985.

of Cranbrook house (House 1). There were eight mould-pressed facetted beads made in Bohemia from c.1800-c1860 or perhaps as late as 1878.[141] Only two thin hollow blown glass beads survived.

There were few beads made from other materials, such as turned bone, possibly from a necklace or rosary, and frit which was a type of low-fired glass.[142] None were made of metal or stone, including jet. Jet beads were often larger, carefully polished and used as necklace spacers or pendant beads. The absence of jet beads may be due to their expense, being only mined in one location in Whitby, England.[143] At 3PS they were replicated in less-costly black glass and vulcanite. Many of these were annular in shape, with one vulcanite bead being a tabular spacer for a double-stranded necklace. Black was very fashionable for jewellery from 1861 due to Queen Victoria favouring the colour during her long mourning for Prince Albert. The large polyvinyl chloride (pvc) bead was a toy.

Aside from the bone bead, the beads from 3PS were not made in Australia. Many of the glass beads were made in the large Murano glass workshops in Venice, Italy.[144] After c.1820 other good quality highly polished beads, including facetted types came from Bohemia, in the present-day Czech Republic.[145] From the 17th century, numerous small workshops in England and across Europe made beads, many to a narrow market. However, one group in Bavaria, Germany with distinctive black glass beads and buttons, may be where some of the annular beads from 3PS were actually made.[146] Other countries with traditional beadmaking, such as India and China could also be the source of some beads.[147] Aside from some specific types, it is often difficult to discern the source country for glass beads. The manufacturing methods and origin of historic and new bead collections are currently being re-assessed using a range of archaeometric techniques.[148]

[141] Kidd & Kidd 1970: Type MPIIa-sppgf. Ross 1990: 32, 52-54; Francis 2000; Neuwirth 2011.

[142] Glazed frit beads possibly are the "dyed or coloured glass" beads with a heated powdered metal coating described in 1818, see Francis 1997: 12. Frit and faience was associated with glazes for ceramics.

[143] Whitby jet http://www.whitbymuseum.org.uk/collections/jett.htm

[144] Carroll 2004; Francis 2008.

[145] Neuwirth 2011 including examples of beadwork; Francis 2000; Ross 2003.

[146] Bavaria: Karklins et al 2016.

[147] China: Francis 1986, 1994b, 2002 Kwan 2013; Chinese curtains Hector 2013; Ross 1990, 1997.

[148] Bonneau et al 2014.

4.10 RESEARCH THEMES

Artefact data from 3PS can provide insight for a number of research questions and themes. See Section 5 for a detailed response to the Archaeological Research Questions for 3PS. When simplified for the purpose of analysis of artefacts these research questions include discussion of some of the following concerns which flow into the larger research questions about:

- Is their evidence for early agriculture?
- How and when were the cottages, houses and terraces built?
- How were the rooms and other spaces used?
- How and where was water gathered, retained and expelled?
- How were the buildings heated or cooled?
- When were the houses sewered and where were the cesspits/toilets?
- What tools and techniques were used?
- Who were the occupants, were they family groups or singles?
- Is their evidence for people of different gender?
- Is their evidence of people of different ages?
- Were the occupants' poor, middle class or upper class and wealthy?
- Did the residents aspire to improve their status, did they succeed?
- Could individuals read and write?
- Were residents engaging in science or using scientific innovations?
- What were their backgrounds, country and political affiliations of the occupants?
- Were some individuals convicts or ex-convicts?
- Can we see evidence of previous and current occupations and professions?
- Were some people in the military or police?
- Did people use weapons, were they making their own ammunition?
- Were some occupants sewing and mending clothes, doing beadwork, knitting or crocheting?
- Were crafts or businesses run from the premises?
- What did the residents eat and drink?
- Were animals kept or was food grown on the property; or did the occupants go fishing, gathering shellfish, hunt or buy it from the grocer or butcher?
- What kind of animals and portions/cuts were preferred?
- How did the residents prepare serve and consume food and beverages, and where was this done on the property?
- Where were food and goods purchased, or were some home-made or recycled?
- What did people wear?
- How did individuals express themselves, their sense of fashion, did they wear accessories and jewellery?
- Were the occupants healthy and practice good grooming and hygiene; was their need for medical appliances such as spectacles and dentures
- Did they have pets or guard animals? Were their vermin?
- Were horses and other draught animal kept on the premises?
- What interests, associations, hobbies and recreational pursuits did the residents have?
- Were there religious individuals, what belief and denomination?
- How did the occupants relate to their neighbours and community in Parramatta, can we add to the known historical record?

4.10.1 WOMEN

Many of the artefacts from the site reveal the presence of women, and some reveal aspects of individual colour, fashion and design choices. The main objects are jewellery and accessories, including beads often used to embroider garments, bags and household furnishings (see Section 0). In the second half of the 19th century, larger and more elaborate pieces of jewellery and clothing accessories were worn, some of good quality (Figure 4.142). These include a large oval vulcanite brooch with three doves on a grape vine (Figure 4.73), worn during mourning the loss of a husband or parent or child; a locket, rings (Figure 4.90, Figure 4.111, Figure 4.112) and various paste (glass) gems from pendants or brooches (Figure 4.17). Other 'feminine' items include black glass buttons and perfume bottles (Figure 4.16). Another unusual item of jewellery was a small kilt pin (or brooch) in the shape of a sword/dagger, with banded agate point and silvered handle and missing tip (Figure 4.34, Figure 4.142). This Scottish object reflects the popularity of stone jewellery during the Victorian period. It is matched by a dark green mossy agate inlay (Figure 4.19).

The copper alloy linked belt made in England had a repetitive floral stamped design (Figure 4.142). It was worn loosely at the waste on women's clothing from the late 19th century. In comparison, a contemporary machine-engraved lustre buckle from Area C (Figure 4.143) was from a tight belt. Both belts show the range of fashionable personal clothing items worn by women during the late Victorian to Edwardian periods, with both highlighting fine repetitive detail. Similar stylish female accessories were made of Vulcanite after c.1851, such as a highly polished oval buckle and bangle with fine meander decoration (Figure 4.144).

Figure 4.142: Jewellery and accessories in the late Victorian period. Top row (l-r): copper alloy ring 16136/#312; glass pendant 16136/#311; gilded hammer charm 16245/#370; oval locket with garter 16737/#505; kilt pin 16245/#366; Vulcanite brooch with birds on grape vine 16156/#328. 2nd row: spectacle frame 16120/#264 and lens 16136/#293; black glass intaglio inlay 16416/#479; circular brooch with glass gems 16328/#415; stamped and cut brass belt plates 16606/#498. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4276.

Figure 4.143: Rectangular stamped-out rectangular brass buckle with fine engraved ripples, from Area C 16704/#503. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4268.

Another group of artefacts found which relate to women and girls were haircombs, mostly made of Vulcanite (Figure 4.144). Several had interesting finials or decorative top pieces. More mundane but necessary clothing items worn by women from c.1829-1920s) were corsets which ensured women's bodies conformed to fashionable body shapes. Evidence for these were different-shaped eyelets, one of which was advertised in 1874 (Figure 4.18).

Insight into the personal spaces of women living in Houses 2 and 3 at 3PS was gained by two decorative oval ceramic toilet boxes (Figure 4.123, Figure 4.145), several porcelain ornaments (Figure 4.146) and pill/trinket boxes. The selection of these objects was usually done by women, and for the dark pink glazed toilet box, perhaps purchased as a set or at the same time as similarly-glazed household tea and tableware pieces (Figure 4.122), (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1, Ceramic Report).

Figure 4.144: Late Victorian fashionable Vulcanite accessories and grooming items. Top row (l-r): brooch 16931/#518, buckle 16931/#517, haircomb finial 16470/#496. 2nd row: haircombs 16931/#519, 16248/#378; comb 16931/#520. 3rd row: bangle 6433/#545; comb 16623#500. Bottom: comb 16156/#327. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3918.

Figure 4.145: Toilet box with brown decal foliated scrolls on lid and body, dainty vine border, overglaze hp in orange, blue, green and yellow from Area B 16920/#49336. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4163.

4.10.2 CHILDREN

Children of different ages and gender are well represented at 3PS. There were numerous slate pencil stubs and slateboards found across the site that were possibly taken home from school to practise writing and sums. The majority of the artefactual evidence comes from the underfloor deposits in Area A Houses 4 and 1, with others from the terrace houses in Area B. This indicates that children were playing inside all rooms of the dwellings, as well as outside on paths and in the yard (Figure 4.23). The most obvious items are dolls, teasets (Figure 4.37, Figure 4.38, Figure 4.138, Figure 4.146), marbles and toy soldiers (Figure 4.147). Most of these pieces were made in Germany. All of these represent formal play, traditionally with girls being trained in socialising behaviour, and preparing them for

motherhood and being a household hostess (Figure 4.24). Boys learning strategy with marbles and other games, and the art of war with toy soldiers in painted national uniforms, and also being encouraged to see this as legitimate employment and or opportunity.[149] While wealthier men, often with a military background acquired considerable collections of entire tiny armies, even poor families were able to afford cheaper single soldiers. Some soldier figures were even regarded as being suitable for "the more intelligent sort of girls".[150] Many porcelain and other dolls continued to be owned by girls as they grew to womanhood, making it difficult to know which member of the family really owned them through their life cycle. They could also be objects placed on display to be admired, like the numerous ornaments and figurines found in the houses.

Figure 4.146: Porcelain items for girls' play and ornaments from cesspit and cinder fills in Area B, Houses 2 and 3, most hand-painted. Top row (l-r): soft-bodied doll parts from 16916, bisque (unglazed) leg #513, head on shoulders #508, arms movable socket #509, grooved socket #510, #511, glazed #512. Centre: white bisque samoid dog figurine 16916/#514. Bottom row: bisque doll's leg 16918/515; kangaroo figurine 16939/521; nude cupid figurine 16939/49454. Gallery2. Scale 100mm. IMG_2667.

Figure 4.147: Recreation toys and games. Top row (l-r): harmonica reed 16248/#385, lead toy wheel 16205/#354, lead soldier on horseback 16136/#295, broken bone domino 16248/#386, bone Barleycorn chess piece top 16328/#444. Middle row: harmonica reed 16470/#417, ground ceramic counter 16258/#389, die-stamped pewter/lead token/counter 16315/#412, ground clay marble counter 16214/#359, broken grey crayon 16136/#315 (3). Bottom row: broken slateboards reused as informal gameboards 16120/#262 and 16288/#411. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4293.

The numerous marbles were made of limestone, clay, porcelain, stoneware and glass, and many showed battering marks from use (Figure 4.38). Several had fallen below the front verandah of House 4 (Figure 4.10). They were found across the site, mostly in relation to the Phase 4 and 5 houses. Marbles are particularly easy to lose on flat surfaces like floors with gaps between the boards or where knots in the sawn timbers had fall out. There were

[149] All soldiers and armies see Rose 1985. The craze for toy soldiers and associated paraphernalia cutting across all class barriers have also been connected to a rise in militarism in Britain and Europe before World War I, see Brown 1990.

[150] Wells 1913: title page; cited in Brown 1990: 240, note 32.

only a few cast lead toys, a painted soldier on horseback (Figure 4.92) and carriage wheels indicating that the families may have only owned a few figures, or that they were too precious to lose carelessly. Other game pieces were from dominos and chess (Figure 4.22) that could be played by any member of the family, in an era when most affordable entertainment occurred in the home.[151] While often crudely carved in bone, the presence of a chesspiece is not common on archaeological sites and probably suggests someone educated in the skills and strategy of playing chess.[152] Chess is typically taught by an adult to a child rather than played among children, and may represent play between father and sons or daughters; or adults with friends and neighbours. The moulded and painted clay chesspiece (Figure 4.93) is unusual and may have been part of a more refined figured set.

Two counters were made by modifying found objects, such as a ceramic plate fragment (Figure 4.64) and a clay marble (Figure 4.65), with another clay marble ground down to form a facetted ball. It may have been used as chalk/marker or an unusual counter for games. There were also five broken slateboards ground and etched to form informal checkerboard games (Figure 4.52). Such informal toys and gaming pieces are often found on domestic and institutional sites in Parramatta and elsewhere in Australia.[153] At 3PS, they represent how children or families of limited means recycled everyday objects as toys or games which they could not afford to purchase and demonstrate how children played before toys were cheaply mass produced and widely available.

Evidence for babies in the archaeological record is often missing, however, at 3PS there were two glass feeding bottles from Area C Structure 5, and a bone nipple guard from another feeding a bottle (Figure 4.150), from Room 12 of Cranbrook (House 1). These flat rings are often found on historic domestic sites, and were used at a time when many hygiene-related objects were made of bone, rubber or porcelain. These materials were replaced in the 20th-century with glass.

Among the 37 leather pieces of footwear from the site were five children's shoes and one smaller infant's shoe sole. They were found inside Cranbrook, Northiam and Structure 5 in Area C. Most were made from c.1862 onwards, with one being a lace-up shoe.

4.10.3 CHINESE AND OTHER NON-INDIGENOUS ETHNICITIES

There was no evidence for any 3PS residents being of Chinese or other foreign nationality other than British or European. However, there were 109 items, mostly ceramic vessels, imported from China. Many of the ceramics from Phase 4 were recovered from the modified topsoil. They included numerous underglaze blue hand-painted porcelain cups, saucers, plates, bowls (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.135, Figure 4.54). that were used by the residents as part of their household tea and tableware. The majority of these items were imported from China prior to c.1840 by the East India Company who had monopoly on

[151] Brown 1990: 241.

[152] Sydney sites with bone chesspieces: three from Darling Quarter (Walk) site, see Casey & Lowe 2013c: Volume 3, Section 8.2; one from Argyle Substation and another from Penrith Plaza/Red Cow Inn.

[153] A limited number of 'counters/tokens' modified from bone, ceramic or glass have been found on residential sites. The majority of them are from institutional sites where financial resources are limited. More than 190 of these types of items have been recovered from the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta North and is the subject of ongoing research. Mary Casey pers. Comm. In Sydney at the Hyde Park Barracks: at least 16 gaming pieces carved from bone, wood and ground from ceramic, see Starr 2015: 48. At Port Arthur penitentiary, Tasmania: numerous examples of ceramic, bone and lead gambling tokens have also been found, recent 2016 finds see: https://www.archaeology.org/news/4083-160120-tasmania-gaming-tokens. USA sites, such as Thomas Jefferson's Monticello large numbers were found in slave quarters. Such objects speak to limited financial resources but sufficient time to modify a fragment of ceramic or glass to make it useful for recreation or for hidden activities.

British trade with NSW. They were also bought in by American whaling ships visiting Sydney for supplies.[154]
In Phase 5 the blue porcelain was no longer used at the table and other Chinese forms and wares were popular, especially Provincial ware glazed stoneware ginger jars (Figure 4.148). There were also fragments of celadon porcelain jar. These jars were probably purchased for the ginger but also as useful decorative objects. Other ceramics from China included a Provincial ware soy sauce bottle and hand-painted porcelain vase from Harleyville; and a 'famille rose' painted ornamental bowl from Area B. In addition, there was a broken flat furniture plaque or inlay from pond fill in Area A from China or Japan and four spherical blue glass beads that may also have been made in China. These later Chinese ceramics were imported by Chinese traders as part of the Chinese gold rush and during subsequent decades. There were Chinese market gardeners and shops in Parramatta by the early 20th century.[155]

Figure 4.148: Provincial ware glazed ginger jar from China, Area C 16737/#50222. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4145.

4.10.4 MIDDLE-CLASS ASPIRATIONS

The artefacts from the site relate to two main phases of occupation. There are many differences between objects used by the residents in Phase 4 and those in Phase 5 when there was an increasing variety of available goods. The owners and residents of Cranbrook and the terraces Northiam and Harleyville purchased items that they liked, that suited their own lifestyle and what they thought would be appropriate for their position in society.

The occupants of the Phase 4 cottage on Lot 30, brought some goods with them to their new residence and purchased others that were shipped from the UK, Europe and China. The ceramics had different styles, and little evidence of matching sets (Figure 4.12 to Figure 4.14). Decoration of the tablewares and teawares included hand painting and transfer printed designs (Figure 4.15, Figure 4.66, Figure 4.67). The glassware was fairly plain (Figure 4.25). Where imported products were too expensive or not available, such as tobacco pipes and utilitarian pottery for the kitchen and table, they sourced them locally

[154] Corcoran 1993; Staniforth and Nash 1998; Wegars 1988.

[155] Rate assessments and Sands Directories for surrounding areas of Parramatta.

or recycled others. Very little cutlery was found and no cooking pots. The original brick and local sandstone fireplace hearth had a chimney crane or iron stands on which pots were hung. The bricks from the fireplace were early flat types made locally and many clearly reused. The timber cottage may have been rather draughty with walls covered in 2-coat shell lime plaster. At night work would have been done in lamplit areas and in the colder months centred around fireplaces.

The size of the house and probable limited funds meant that large or high-quality items would be impractical and unaffordable. The earliest male occupants appear to be retired from the British army and perhaps still wore army coats and boots. However, it is also possible that one man had a coat with a variety of recycled old military buttons (see Sections 4.8 and 4.10.7. These residents had weapons. The high number of lead shot fallen through the floorboards of most rooms suggest they were loading or cleaning their gun(s), perhaps in preparation for hunting for food. Casting of musketballs seems also to have taken place in the new kitchen Room 5 or in the yard that it was later built on. Some of the lead shot could also have been removed from shot game as the carcass was prepared in the kitchen or an adjacent room.

Bone buttons that fastened undergarments worn by the early occupants of 3PS were made by hand until the mid 19th century using a metal button bit. There was no evidence for this activity at the site, although they could have been purchased locally.[156] There were several other plain metal and mother of pearl buttons from men's outer garments. Women's clothing at this time did not really feature buttons, although several of the dress hooks and eyes could have been used. While the underfloor deposits in House 4 contain objects associated with the occupation of the house until the late 1870s, it is probable that the jewellery and accessories worn by women in the first decades were relatively small in number, perhaps limited to modest rings and a small range of glass and other beads.

As the decades progressed more items were purchased. An influx of new things probably happened from 1845 when George Cavill moved in and added a new kitchen (Room 5). These are hard to differentiate from those of Eleazar Little and his family who moved into the house 1864-74 and utilised it for his work at his lace-trimmer (maker) business. This family liked to keep in step with fashion. The underfloor deposits that lay open below the floorboards since the cottage was built contained several fairly high-quality pieces of female and male jewellery and accessories typical of the mid to late Victorian period (Figure 4.34, Figure 4.35). The two Scottish pieces of jewellery, the kilt pin and mossy agate inlay (Figure 4.19), reflect the desirability of this style of ornament for middle and upper class women. This occurred when novels by Sir Walter Scott increased in popularity and as the royal family continued to visit and champion the highlands. The numerous tiny varieties of glass beads suggest that beadwork rather than stringing necklaces was being done in the house (Figure 4.17). It is more likely that this activity was being done by female members of the household rather than Eleazar Little.

There is a strong contrast with the artefacts from the cottage and those found in the rooms and associated fills of the larger Phase 5 house, Cranbrook. Similar difference can be seen with the objects from Northiam and Harleyville. There is a confident style to the house finishings of Cranbrook, with highly fashionable fireplace and floor tiles having a consistent, fairly subdued style based on a natural floral theme (Section 4.3.5.5). The tiles were imported from a few large established tileworks in the UK. To select the tiles and find the patterns to be laid, Harriet Holland probably looked at trade catalogues, and consulted with

[156] Evidence for bone button making using a hand bit was found at the Parramatta Justice Precinct Site on Marsden Street, see Stocks 2008b.

a local tiler and builder. Harriet had humble beginnings but wanted to build and occupy a house of her own design and taste, which she could afford to do.

The crockery and glassware of Cranbrook and the terraces was a complete step-up in quality and cost from those used in the early cottage. No more hodge-podge old things. There were sets of crockery with particular banding colours in shades of pink (Figure 4.122), transfer printed designs and moulding, and a lot of gilded rims. The main set was the Wedgwood Banquet pattern service in transfer printed brown (Figure 4.74). The service was made from 1877, with one bowl having a date stamp of 1879. It appears to have belonged to Harriet who must have purchased it shortly before she built Cranbrook. The naturalist style of the Banquet pattern service suited the fireplace tiles and no doubt other Victorian furnishings.

Some of the loveliest pieces from Phase 5 occupation of Cranbrook and the terraces in Area B were the glass bowls, stemware and vases. These were designed to dazzle and impress visitors. One bowl with engraved starburst base was decorated with a silver grapevine scroll (Figure 4.120, Figure 4.121). Another was moulded into the shape of a green pineapple (Figure 4.149). Jugs and ewers for the table or bedroom also made a statement, featuring an elegant fashionable art Nouveau design (Figure 4.116) or bright coloured glazes (Figure 4.118). They could be combined with several other disparate wares, perhaps inherited pieces, such as the Dutch glazed tea caddy (Figure 4.117).

Figure 4.149: Glass vase in shape of pineapple with long neck. Contact moulded, flashed green on white with diamond pattern 1690/#73097. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_3568.

Ornaments were probably placed around Cranbrook. Some depicted a dog, a kangaroo, children and religious figures (Figure 4.146). Most of these were broken and ended up in several pits and cesspits in the back yard. One of the lamps had a filigree copper alloy sconce (Figure 4.100), and there were ones with glass prisms to move the light within a

room to create a dancing pattern. One was clear, the other was red with a star design. Walls and furniture were ornamented with at least one large mirror and several smaller picture frames.

In Phase 5 many of the adult residents of Cranbrook and the terraces wore jewellery and accessories often rich in symbolism and meaning (Figure 4.73, Figure 4.111, Figure 4.112). Whilst hidden meanings and symbolism have been present in art and religion for many centuries, by the 19th centuries in Britain and Europe an extensive symbolic language had developed around the use of certain stones, gems, pearls, flowers and animals. Their use or depiction in jewellery, accessories or other personal objects often related to various expressions of regard and love, or death and mourning.[157] Examples from the houses included a, acrostic ring with gemstones spelling out 'ADORE' (Figure 4.111, Figure 4.112), and a vulcanite mourning brooch showing doves on hodgepodge a grapevine (Figure 4.73). Jewellery and accessories, such as buckles and haircombs were also more elaborate (Figure 4.144) that those from the early cottage (Figure 4.44). Among glass beads similar to those used in earlier decades, were larger and more colourful types in pink and red that had probably fallen from a necklace (Figure 4.88).

4.10.5 MUSIC

Components of at least five musical instruments were found at 3PS. Three harmonicas are represented by reed plates, two were from the early cottage (House4) in Area A (Figure 4.147). These are commonly found on historic sites as hand-held harmonicas were relatively inexpensive and easy to carry around for spontaneous musical accompaniment. It is unusual to find parts of an accordion (Figure 4.113) and even more so for a tuba (Figure 4.109, Figure 4.110). Along with the other harmonica reed, they were both found discarded behind the terrace house Northiam in Area B. Edith, the daughter of Harriet and John Holland was very musical lived in Cranbrook. At the time of Harriet's death, her will revealed she owned both a piano and an organ. Her daughters and sons were probably taught to play the piano. The four instruments may have been played together at musical gatherings at Harriet's house and represent their gentrification and education.

4.10.6 GROOMING, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Many of the residents living in the houses at 3PS cared about their appearance and were well groomed using a variety of combs and stylish haircombs (Figure 4.144, Figure 4.150). Those from Phase 5 tended to be made of Vulcanite (a refined type of vulcanised hard rubber), although there were examples of metal, ivory, synthetics and even tortoiseshell. Some of the combs were for removing nits from the hair. Hair products in glass bottles were also found. Two grooming brushes with bone backs were also found in Area A.

[157] https://jewellerydiscovery.co.uk/knowledge/hidden-meaning-and-acrostic-antique-victorian-jewellery/ ; http://www.thejewelleryeditor.com/jewellery/vintage/know-how/flowers-in-antique-jewellery-symbolism/ ; http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/Language_of_flowers with references.

Figure 4.150: Personal health, hygiene and grooming artefacts. Top row (l-r): vulcanite comb with rope spine Area C House 5, Room 1, 16623; vulcanite haircomb and comb from Area C House 5, 16931. 2nd row: bone toothbrushes from Area B House 5, cesspit fill 16925 and Area B House 3, cesspit fill 16952. 3rd row: bone feeder or bottle guard from Area A House 1, Room 12, 16162; spectacles frame House 1, historic topsoil 16120; false teeth from Area C Houses 3 & 5, rear yard fill 16615; blue vinyl pocket comb from Area B House 3, 16401. Bottom row: vulcanite comb from Area A 16156. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_2671.

Health and hygiene concerns were evident in numerous pharmaceutical bottles and ointment jars (Figure 4.71), particularly during Phase 5. Some of these found in fills in the south part of Area A and in D may have been discarded by Dr Charles Johnston, a medical doctor, who lived and practiced from his home of Wyverne from the 1880s-1902 (Figure 4.139, see Section 4.6.3.2.1). There were 11 bone toothbrushes, mostly from Phase 5 contexts in the yards and pits in Areas A, B and C. A more drastic dental condition was treated by use of a red vulcanite denture with porcelain teeth (Figure 4.150). This was discovered in Area C behind structures 3 and 5.

There were parts of four pairs of spectacles from the site. Two with oval lenses were from Area A (Figure 4.91), and one each with circular lenses from Areas B and C. The example from the rear yard of Harleyville in Area B was extremely unusual, it's thick flat frame may indicate that it was very old or used for a specific purpose (Figure 4.119).

4.10.7 MILITARY AND WEAPONS

There was ample evidence for the military and the use of weapons at 3PS (Figure 4.151). Almost all these artefacts were found in Phase 4 contexts, associated with House 4 occupants. They comprised nine British gunflints and fragments for flintlock pistols and muskets or carbine rifles. Some of the smaller chips of flint may have been from refurbishing gunflints. Several flints had deep scars possibly from being used as strike-a-lights, to light fires. They were found during wet sieving the Aboriginal testing program within the modified topsoil/subsoil in Area B. There were 200 pieces of lead shot, ranging

in calibre from 'fineshot' through to 'swanshot' and larger 'buckshot'. Almost all were found in Area A within the rooms of House 4 or in the modified topsoil in the yard. The five lead musketballs had slightly different calibres. One of two found in the newer kitchen, Room 5 of House 4 in Area A, had failed during casting (Figure 4.41, Figure 4.42, Figure 4.43). This object was close to a few small pieces of discarded sprue (narrow strips or raised lumps of extraneous metal formed during casting/moulding), and 100s of smaller shot, indicates that this ammunition was being cast in the room or perhaps in the yard prior to the room being built. The other musketballs were found in Areas B and C.

Other ammunition made from 1835 included a fired conoidal bullet from the same modified topsoil/subsoil as the gunflints in Area B, and an unfired pinfire bullet from Room 2 in house 4 in Area A. There were also three shotgun cartridges from Area C and one for a .22 bullet. from the south part of Area A.

Several of the residents of the houses at the site appear to have left careers in the British Army and Navy before coming live in Parramatta or New South Wales. This can be deduced from the range of buttons with insignia from military uniforms and four chinstrap scales from two different helmets or shakos (Figure 4.47, Figure 4.48). Three scales (semicircular and shield-shaped from 2 different straps) were found inside and outside House 4 in Area A; another semicircular scale was located nearby in Area B modified topsoil/subsoil. It is possible that the retired military soldiers retained their helmets along with the buttons/uniforms. Isolated examples of similar chinstrap scales have been found on other historic sites in Parramatta and Sydney.[158] The earliest military buttons were worn on uniforms of the 9th and 20th Regiment of Foot from c.1800-c.1830. Both regiments served in numerous battles throughout the 19th century, notably during in the Napoleonic Wars. The 20th Regiment also guarded Napoleon on St Helena and were among the pallbearers at his funeral in 1821.[159] The two buttons were found in Rooms 2 and 3 of House 4 in direct association with the ammunition and chinstrap scales (see Sections 4.3.3.4.1and 0 A slightly later crowned 80th Regiment button (1820-1855) was found in the modified topsoil behind House 4. The 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot served in Australia (1837-1844) being headquartered in Windsor, NSW. From 1835-37 they acted as guards on convict ships. A detachment was sent from Sydney to New Zealand (1840-1844) and was present at the proclamation of British sovereignty in 1840.[160] As these regimental buttons were found in fairly close proximity, it is possible that one man, perhaps not ever serving in the army, had a coat with old sturdy buttons recycled from several different military regiments. Several other later army and navy buttons were found in a range of locations (see Section 4.8).

Also associated with the early occupants of this house was the glass bottle seal from pit fill 17568 in the front yard. This seal with 'GR' (George Rex) broad arrow mark was on a bottle made from c.1788-c.1830 for the British Navy to carry lime or lemon juice on voyages to prevent scurvy (Figure 4.11). This pit fill had many early ceramics and glass ware and bottles thought to have been used by the early residents of the cottage (see Section 4.3.2.3).

[158] Parramatta site: brass scales and a linked chinstrap chain found at George & Charles Sts. Sydney site: a semicircular scale at Darling Quarter (Walk) site, see Casey & Lowe 2013c: Volume 3, Section 8.2.

[159] https://www.fusiliermuseum.com/

[160] Montague 1981:71-77 with images.

Figure 4.151: Military and weapons artefacts. Top row: percussion cap 16245/#369; lead shot 16328/#421, 16328/#422, 16328/#423, buckshot 16328/#424, musket balls 16328/#456. 2nd row: gun flints musket/carbine 16465/#492, 16416/#482 and 16465/#491, pistol 16416/#481 and 16416/#480. 3rd row: buttons navy 16136/#274, 80th Regmt 16120/#55, 9th Regmt 16328/#445, 20th Regmt 16282/#396, Military General Service 16967/#493, pewter other ranks 16423/#484. Bottom row: buckles 16189/#339 and 17343/#533; chin strap scale 17479/#538; GR seal for lime/lemon juice bottle 17568/#70863. 100mm scale. Gallery2. IMG_4279.

4.10.8 CRAFTS AND PRE-INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

Several residents of the houses at 3PS participated in sewing, mending, knitting, crocheting, lacemaking and beading (Figure 4.33). Evidence for this is mainly the 136 dress pins, four thimbles from the earlier House 4 (Figure 4.1) and one from Cranbrook in Area A. All the earlier type pins (with spiral wire-wound head) were found inside House 4 or in the adjacent modified topsoil. All except seven pins were found in House 4 of Area A, no doubt due to the wet sieving program of the underfloor deposits. The two pairs of scissors from the site came from a Phase 4.2 garden bed and Phase 5.1 rubbish pit in the rear yard of Area A. Bone equipment included a broken knitting needle or crocheting hook from Structure 5 in Area C; two bobbins from House 4 in Area A and Structure 5 in Area C. Beads, mostly glass, were found in all houses and in various contexts across the site. The relative paucity of evidence for sewing and other hand crafts in the later House 1 is probably due few rooms having surviving artefact accumulations or underfloor deposits rather than the residents not participating in these activities. Aside from the large-scale damage done during construction in the 1960s, small objects perhaps did not fall through many the floors of Cranbrook during its lifetime as they were made of tongue & groove timbers and probably had a variety of rugs and other coverings. It is also possible that many residents reserved only certain rooms for sewing, beading or other needlework, and purchased some clothing from local dressmakers or retailers.

The presence of a coach-lace trimmer (maker), Eleazar Little and his family in House 4 from 1864-74 may be indicated by the improvement in variety and quality of the objects found in new kitchen Room 5 of House 4 in Area A (see Section 4.3.3.4.4). However, perhaps the more significant item is the oval brass palm thimble found in pit fill 16261 in the rear yard of the same area (4.3.5.9). This thimble with drilled decoration of a woman and a cross (Figure 4.94, Figure 4.95) would have been inserted into a palm glove (Figure 4.96) and enabled the sewer to push through the needle when sewing heavy material. It was commonly used by sailmakers.

Among the 923 MIC items (estimated from 1755 fragments) of tobacco pipes, 153 were made in Sydney (Figure 4.53, Figure 4.72). This is a very large collection of a locally-manufactured product dating from c.1802-c.1847 using hand-pressed metal moulds imported from Britain (see Section 4.7).

Similarly, numerous examples of locally-made pottery, albeit fragmentary, were found at 3PS (Figure 4.6, Figure 4.133, Figure 4.134). The local convict potters include Thomas Ball who operated from c.1801-1823 at Brickfield Hill, Haymarket. This collection adds to our knowledge of this early industry (see Vol. 3, Section 8.1 Ceramics Report) and the presence of Ball within the pre-1823 market place.

The early to mid-19th century structures at the site were built using timber, fired bricks, mortar and plaster (Figure 4.5) without the use of steam machinery (see Vol. 3, Section 8.8, Organics, Metal and Building Materials Report). The locally-made sandstock bricks (Figure 4.3, Figure 4.63) and roof tile fragments (Figure 4.137) are exemplars of an industry that began when the town of Rose Hill/Parramatta was officially founded in September 1790.[161] The brickmakers were convicts and most were trained on the job. Until the late 19th century, the industry remained connected to the settlers and government authorities of Parramatta. The yard moved to a swampy area north of Parramatta River by 1805 and remained there until the 1830s. This area where the bricks for the early cottages of 3PS were made is now parkland and housing, with Brickfield Street being a major access road in North Parramatta. Later bricks for the Phase 5 residence of Cranbrook and the terraces were probably also made locally at yards located near the south side of the railway line.[162]

[161] Stocks 2008b.

[162] Brown & Brown 1995: 74, 75.