

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The archaeological excavation of the Conservatorium site for the redevelopment of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and the Conservatorium High School commenced on 11 May 1998 and minor aspects of this work were completed in 2001 as well as the interpretation of the archaeological remains and the Stables building. The focus of the archaeological program was the evidence associated with the historic occupation of the site since c. 1800 up to the early twentieth century.

The site

The Conservatorium site is the location of the extant Government Stables built between 1817 and 1821. The Stables were converted in 1913 to the Sydney Conservatorium of Music which still occupies the site today. It was sited in the Governor's Domain and is adjacent to the Sydney Botanic Gardens who are responsible for maintaining the Conservatorium grounds.

The redevelopment

The redevelopment of this building and its grounds required the bulk excavation of all areas adjacent to the building. This was to allow for the placement of the new Conservatorium facilities underground so as not to impact on significant visual aspects of the building. Aspects of the works required the exposure of earlier fabric inside the building.

The archaeological results

The archaeological remains found at the Conservatorium site belong to seven phases of occupation and alteration of the site.

Phase 1 (pre-1788 – c. 1800), the earliest phase, contains the evidence found for the original landscape. An important focus of this phase was the results of the palynological (pollen) and soil research. As the excavation did not deal with the excavation of *in situ* Aboriginal artefacts or deposits there is no detailed analysis of the Aboriginal occupation of the site. The main results of the pollen analysis 'indicate the Conservatorium site near the apex of the ridge was located within eucalypt Low Open Forest. The forest understorey was dominated by shrubs rather than the grasses and ferns found in otherwise similar dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands on fertile/frequently burnt sites around Sydney Harbour, e.g. along the Lane Cove River'.¹ There was a general 'paucity' of grass pollens while there was an abundance of shrub pollens.

The evidence for the Aboriginal practice of using fires to maintain grazing areas is also discussed. While the nature of the pollen evidence is equivocal it does tend to support the 'importance of frequent fires and/or grazing in maintaining grasslands in the Sydney district' prior to European occupation.

Phase 2 (c. 1800 - c. 1815) covers the initial European use of the area for a bakehouse and windmill. This involves the discussion of the results from the excavation of the bakehouse and the various archaeological remains, possibly including the cistern.

The bakehouse was built in association with a small timber windmill which was located to the south. No remains of the windmill were found within the study area. Only part of the bakehouse remains survived the 1913 construction of Verbrugghen Hall within the quadrangle of the

¹ Macphail Vol 5: Chapter 22.

Government Stables. The remains consisted of the western part of an L-shaped building and artefacts from a disturbed rubbish dump. These artefacts included lead-glazed earthenware, cream ware and Chinese porcelain. The windmill and bakehouse were mostly associated with John Palmer, the Commissary who ran the government storehouse for many years. The bakehouse was demolished c. 1813 and the mill c. 1815 at the order of Governor Macquarie.

Phase 3 relates to the construction of the Stables. This is divided into two main sub phases, 3.1 and 3.2. Phase 3.1 relates to the alteration of the landform for the construction of the Stables while Phase 3.2 is the construction of the Stables.

Phase 3.1 (c. 1817) presents the evidence of extensive land clearing on southern side in the form of two stone quarries, and ‘dips’ created by the removal of shrubby undergrowth. Inside the building alluvial deposits formed that are thought to be the result of the clearing activities on the southern side. A quarry punch, probably used by convict workers, was found in Quarry 1 (Drawing 6.1).

Phase 3.2 (1817-1821) saw the construction of the Government Stables and the designed landscape and road and drainage system. This phase was the main focus of the archaeological work in 1998. These extensive remains included:

- the slope built above the quarries to form barriers to the southern side of the Stables.
- the southern Forecourt and road which was the entrance to the Stables quadrangle.
- remains of two roads, which linked the Stables to First Government House and to Mrs Macquarie’s Road in the Botanic gardens.
- a storm-water system that operated in the landscape to drain the slope, roads and the Stables building. This system included dish drains and a range of underground drains.
- fabric details associated with the construction of the Stables including early floors, the internal drainage system and the configuration of some original rooms.

Phase 4 (c. 1840-1845) presents the evidence for the redesign of the landscape following the relocation of Government House to the north of the Stables. The main evidence for this phase on the southern side included the burial of the eastern extension of Road 2, and the construction of a replacement drainage system (elliptical drain) underneath the Forecourt. In the western area a stone wall was built to enclose a plantation of trees to limit views of the Stables. This allowed for the excavation of numerous garden beds behind the wall and the disposal of household rubbish into these garden beds.

Phase 5 (c. 1845-1913) contains much of the evidence associated with the occupation of the Stables and deposits associated with the occupation of Government House. These include the extensive rubbish dump, context #850, found in the eastern area from which were recovered 1069 items. The artefacts from this dump were mostly associated with the occupants of Government House. These remains included champagne bottles, fine drinking glasses, large quantities of utilitarian ceramics, stout bottles, a range of clerical items, condiment and toiletries. The western garden beds continued in use in this phase. Other evidence includes a range of buttons ‘lost along the way’ which were found in the road gravels, the artefacts from the backfill of the cistern in the 1860s, as well as other rubbish dumps. This section involves a detailed analysis of the various contexts and their artefacts which informs us about the range of activities undertaken at the site and provides insights into the lifestyle of the Governor, his family and their staff and servants.

The latter stages of this phase saw the alteration of the original southern slope (Slope 1) by the changing of the levels in this area. The southwestern area was reformed - garden beds and drains

were buried, Road 3 was remade and a large sandstone drain was built - most probably in the 1860s.

Phases 6 and 7 presents the evidence for the alteration of the landscape for the Conservatorium of Music during the early twentieth century. These two phases saw the rebuilding of the southern slope, the building of Verbrugghen Hall and in the 1930s the construction of a modern circuit road which finally removed most of the southern Forecourt which had survived from c. 1820.

The meaning of the archaeological evidence

The detailed interpretation of the archaeological evidence is found in Chaptres12 to 16. This is where the research significance of the archaeology is explored and revealed, giving its meaning within a theoretical and social context. The main research questions that the archaeological evidence allows us to address are below for detailed discussions please see each section.

1. Pre-European environment

Evidence pertaining to the topography, geomorphology, vegetation etc. of this site prior to colonisation may contribute to research in the environmental history of the Sydney region, Aboriginal land management practices, historical ecology etc.²

2. European transformation of the landscape

The Conservatorium site is located within one of the most significant historic and symbolic landscapes created by European settlers in Australia. The area is located between the sites of the original and replacement Government Houses, on a prominent ridge. While the utility of this ridge was first exploited by a group of windmills, utilitarian purposes soon became secondary to the Macquaries' grandiose vision for Sydney and the Governor's Domain in particular. The later creations of the Botanic Gardens, The Garden Palace and the Conservatorium itself, re-used, re-interpreted and created new vistas, paths and plantings to reflect the growing urban and economic importance of Sydney within the context of the British empire.

Modifications to this site, its topography and vegetation, can therefore be interpreted within the theme of landscape as an expression of the ideology of colonialism. It is considered that this site is uniquely placed to address this research theme which would act as a meaningful interpretive framework for archaeological evidence relating to environmental and landscape features.³

3. Food production in the early colony

Remains relating to the windmill and bakery may provide significant detail relating to many historical questions surrounding early attempts at food production in the colony. Such remains could also contribute to research into the foodways, diet and technological strategies of the first colonists.⁴

4. The construction, modification and use of the Stables

Because of the cultural significance of the Stables building, archaeological evidence relating to its construction, modification and use over time will contribute valuable detail to historical research into the work of Greenway, technological and architectural

² Ireland 1998b:35.

³ Ireland 1998b:35.

⁴ Ireland 1998b:35.

strategies used in the early colony, details of the use and operations of the Stables, history of the Conservatorium etc.

In addition to these four questions a new research question was identified which addresses the research potential of the material culture associated with the occupation and use of the Stables and, where relevant, Government House. This question was designed specifically to address the evidence from the large rubbish dump believed to be associated with Government House, as well as the Stables.

5. Material culture of the Governors, their staff and servants

The material culture associated with the occupants of both the Stables and Government House should provide tangible evidence of hierarchical behaviour within a pre-eminent household in Australia. This evidence should assist in understanding the lifeways of these occupants which should shed light on how this hierarchy was maintained and mediated through material culture. The evidence for hierarchical behaviour should be understood in the context of the defining of Australia in the late nineteenth century as an 'egalitarian and prosperous' society.

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22.0 Sub-Consultant Reports

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VOLUME 7: Photographic Archive Catalogue

Appendix E Photographic Archive Catalogue

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Photographic Archive – lodged at NSW DPWS Library & Mitchell Library

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

On the 11 May 1998 archaeological testing and excavation commenced on the southern side of the Conservatorium of Music. This work was undertaken as a stage of work proceeding from three earlier reports, a conservation plan, an archaeological zoning plan and an archaeological management strategy.⁵ The Conservatorium site is located on a sandstone ridge and is adjacent to Government House and the Royal Botanic Gardens (*Figure 1.1*).

The initial phase of archaeological work was undertaken over a three-week period which resulted in the location of archaeological remains associated with: Quarry 1, Road 1, Road 2/Forecourt, the cistern and the 1820s slope (Map 1.1). During this stage of the project Aboriginal artefacts were found during sieving work and a five-day excavation program for the investigation of Aboriginal remains was undertaken. This work involved the Local Metropolitan Land Council and was run by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management.⁶ This work identified that these remains came from redeposited contexts.

Following the initial stage of the work the client, NSW Department of Public Works and Services, requested permission from the Heritage Council of NSW to remove the above archaeological remains. As a result of this request the client was required to undertake an Archaeological Conservation and Management Plan (ACMP) so that the significance of the archaeological remains could be understood and to allow various options to be explored about which archaeological remains could or should be kept. Another requirement was the necessity to undertake additional work - archaeological work had been continuing while the ACMP was being written - so that the NSW Heritage Council was certain that no more archaeological remains would be found in the areas then under investigation.

Fieldwork around the exterior of the Stables building occurred over an eight-month period from May 1998 to January 1999. Cataloguing of artefacts commenced in late November 1998 and was mostly completed by early March 1999. Fieldwork inside Verbrugghen Hall commenced in April 1999 and was completed in July 1999 although monitoring and digging of piers started in March 2000. The cataloguing of this material was undertaken immediately after the fieldwork. The fieldwork within the Stables various rooms was undertaken from December 1999 to May 2000 and cataloguing from the end of March to June 2000. Additional work on the southern side of the stables continued into May 2000. The work in the plant room on the eastern side began in May 2000 while excavation in the northwest gateway for the stairs commenced in late May and into June 2000.

Another component of the archaeological work also involved removing archaeological remains to be reinstated as part of the interpretation of the drainage system, and the monitoring and recording of various dismantling techniques for the elliptical drain and the stone wall footings.

The final stage of archaeological work was the cleaning of *in situ* remains for the re-opening of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School in August 2001.

⁵ DPWS HS 1997; Annable 1997; Ireland 1998a, b.

⁶ Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd 1998, Archaeological test excavation at site CSM1, Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School for Casey & Lowe Associates on behalf of the NSW Department of Public Works and Services.

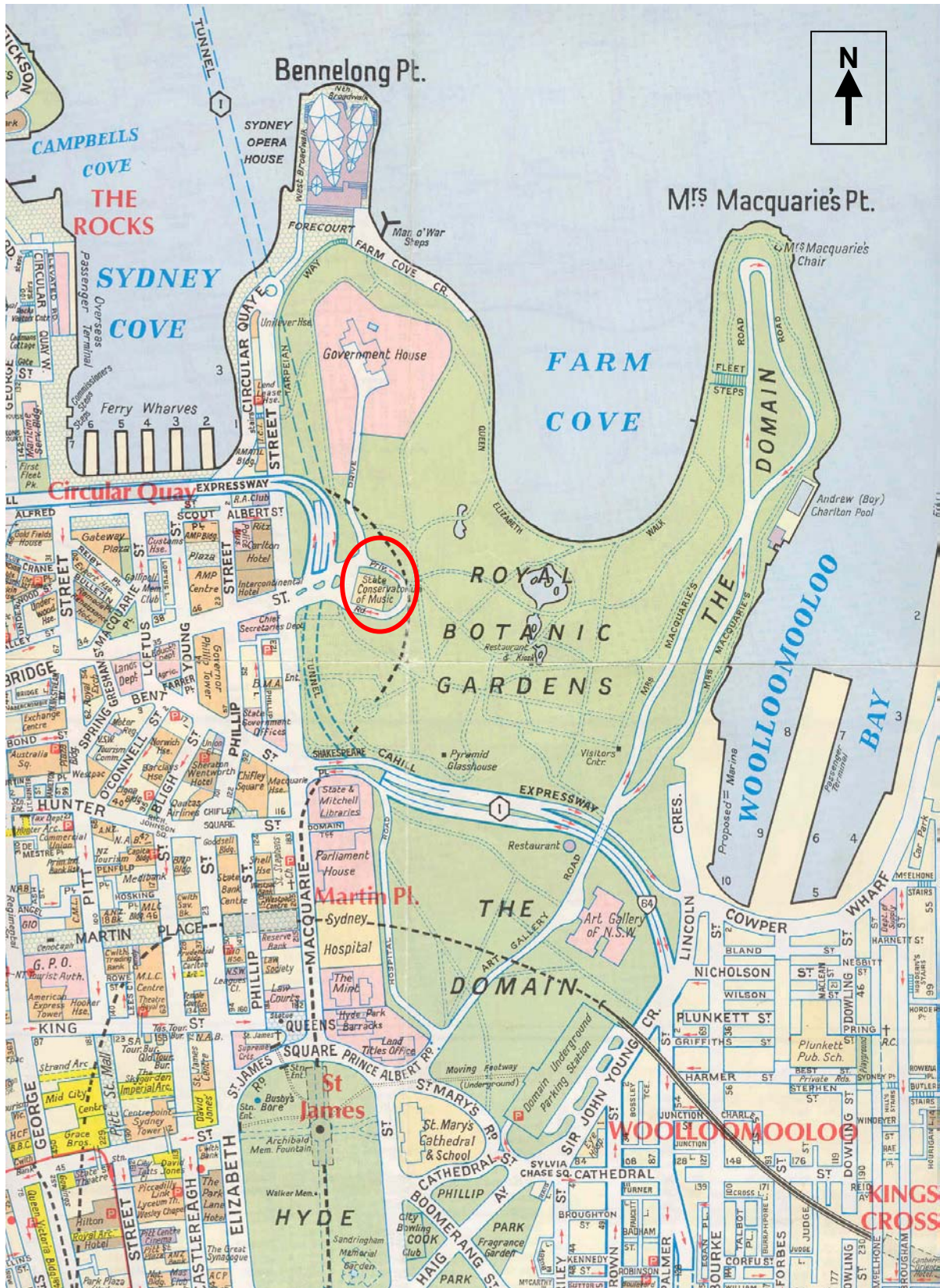
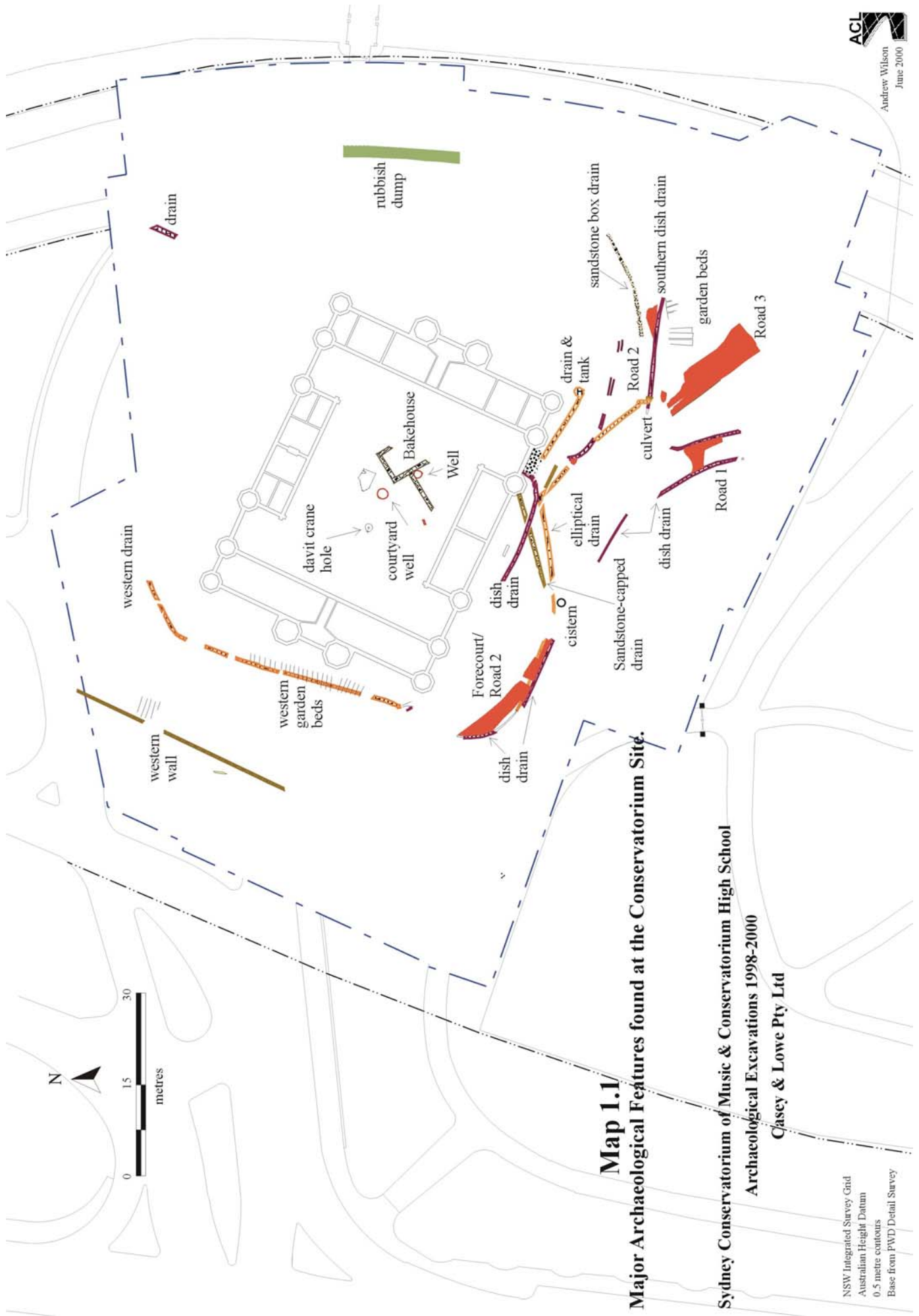


Figure 1.1: Location plan of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School. Study area is circled.



Map 1.1
Major Archaeological Features found at the Conservatorium Site.

Sydney Conservatorium of Music & Conservatorium High School
Archaeological Excavations 1998-2000
Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd

NSW Integrated Survey Grid
 Australian Height Datum
 0.5 metre contours
 Base from PWD Detail Survey

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Report Methodology

This archaeological report is a stand alone document which covers some of the same archaeological evidence identified in the ACMP but in a much more detailed manner. This report supersedes the description, analysis and interpretation of the archaeological remains in the ACMP. The aim of an excavation report is to describe the archaeological evidence, analyse this evidence and address its meaning through archaeological theories. The aim of an ACMP is to outline the main archaeological results within a cultural resource management framework, prior to decision about their future being finalised. While both reports deal with the same sets of evidence they have quite different aims and in this case the excavation report deals with the results of the excavation which involved the removal of the remains, while in the ACMP the remains had not been removed. The archaeological evidence includes: structures, roads, cistern, rubbish dumps, garden beds, drains, slope, quarries, surfaces, walls and various deposits inside and outside the Stables building.

1.2.2 Report Structure

Volume 1: History & Archaeology

The report is structured around the phasing of the archaeological evidence. **Chapter 2 - the historical context** is at the beginning of the report and provides the historical framework for the archaeological evidence. **Chapters 3 to 10** present the description of the archaeology with analysis of significant archaeological contexts. The archaeological evidence from all areas of the site has been phased as part of one to seven phases.

Phase 1 is the earliest phase and presents the evidence we found for the original landscape. The main focus of this phase is the results of the palynological (pollen) and soil research and the evidence for Aboriginal fire regimes.

Phase 2 is the initial European occupation of the area by the bakehouse and the mill. This involves the discussion of the results from the excavation of the bakehouse and the various archaeological remains.

Phase 3 relates to the construction of the Stables. This is divided into two main sub-phases, 3.1 and 3.2. Phase 3.1 relates to the alteration of the landform for the construction of the Stables while Phase 3.2 is the construction of the Stables. Where the building fabric is described and discussed in this volume it is important to refer to Volume 4 for photos and plans, Chapters 19 and 20.

Phase 4 presents the evidence for the alterations to the site following the relocation of Government House to the north of the Stables.

Phase 5 contains much of the evidence associated with the occupation of the Stables and deposits associated with the occupation of Government House.

Phases 6 and 7 presents the evidence for the alteration of the landscape by the Conservatorium of Music during the early twentieth century.

Volume 2: Response to Research Design

Chapters 11 to 15 presents the detailed analysis and interpretation of the archaeological evidence. This is where the research significance of the archaeology is explored and revealed. All references are included in Chapter 17.

Volume 3

Chapter 18 contains all the detailed archaeological plans for the site associated with the 1998 and 1999 stages of the work. Major archaeological elements were recorded on 1:20 scale plans. All of these plans were scanned and annotated. Most of these plans have been reproduced in this report. This also includes various archaeological sections and elevations of various archaeological remains.

Chapter 18.4 includes an extensive Harris matrix produced for each area. A Harris matrix is a diagrammatic way of presenting the archaeological contexts so as to create a visual image of the stratigraphic relationships between the various archaeological contexts, features, structures and deposits within the site and show these relationships across areas and between phases.

Volume 4

This volume includes the recording and analysis of the Stables fabric. **Chapter 19** contains the elevations and photographs and interpretation of the Stables fabric as found and recorded during various site works. **Chapter 20** contains plans, photographs and interpretation of floors and areas of excavation associated with the various rooms and spaces of the building. This volume should be referred to for details and photographs for the construction of the Stables in Phase 3.2.

Volume 5

Chapter 21 contains the various artefact reports produced by the specialists who catalogued the artefacts. **Chapter 22** contains three sub-consultant reports, the palynological and soil reports and a detailed report on the excavation of the cistern.

Volume 6

This volume includes the appendices. **Appendix A** is a list of all the archaeological contexts found at the site with their details and phasing. **Appendix B** is contains an extensive range of tables presenting various sets of data from the artefact catalogue. The first tables (1-11) presents groups of data from a range of contexts found at the Conservatorium site. The second group of tables presents data for specific contexts, with the table number indicating the context with which it is associated. For example all tables associated with the large rubbish dump, context #850, are listed as Table 850.1 to Table 850.24. **Appendix C** is a print out of all the catalogued artefacts recovered from the site within each material group, such as, ceramic, glass, bone, shell. **Appendix D** is a catalogue of soil samples taken during the excavation. Some of these have been analysed and are discussed in Chapter 22 while others are in storage with the artefacts.

Volume 7

Three copies of the photographic archive were produced, colour prints, colour slides and black and white prints. One copy is retained by the Casey & Lowe, another copy is lodged with in the library of the NSW Department of Public Works and Services (the client) and the third copy is lodged with New South Wales Heritage Office. A detailed catalogue of the photographic archive has also been produced. Please note two negatives were generally taken in the colour print and three negatives each in the colour slide and black and white print.

Figures

Most of the figures mentioned in the text are included in the text. All bolded photo references are in the text. Occasionally it was considered relevant to identify an excavation photo not included in the text and this has been given the number of the colour print negative in the photographic archive, this reference is not bolded. All figure numbers are prefixed by the chapter number in which they are included, i.e., **Figure 2.17** refers to figure 17 in chapter 2.

1.2.3 Excavation and Recording Methodology

The excavation methodology will be outlined within each section and for each deposit where necessary. In general the site was opened up using a mini-excavator and a bobcat under the supervision of the archaeologist. A number of archaeological staff were employed for excavation, sieving and cleaning. The cistern was excavated stratigraphically and in spits with 100 per cent of the deposit sieved. All the major archaeological evidence was recorded using computer mapping to facilitate the easy recovery of detailed mapping information in the form of plans and sections. Most of the archaeological site was planned in the usual archaeological manner at a scale of 1:20. All plans were annotated and joined together using computer software to form the plates in Volume 3.

Only certain deposits were sieved - the cistern backfill, and the alluvial deposits from Verbrugghen Hall. The alluvial deposits in Verbrugghen Hall were grided into a one metre square grid and sieved. In a few instances where the deposits were thick they were excavated in 10 cm spits within the 1 m square grid.

1.2.4 Cataloguing Methodology

Minimum Item Counts

A crucial issue in analysing sites and then comparing the archaeological evidence between sites is that during the cataloguing of ceramic and glass, sherds must be identified as being part of an item or vessel. This enables an understanding of what the sherds actually represented. This is old ground that has been covered by many others.⁷ 'One needs to remember the obvious: the people whom archaeologist study, worked with, ate from, and drank from whole vessels, not the sherds the vessels would eventually become'.⁸ Sherd counts are not comparable because of taphonomic issues such as broken glass bottles having many more sherds than a ceramic vessel.

Ceramic Pattern Series

Another component of the cataloguing system is the use of a ceramic pattern series, a numbering/naming system which allows for easy access to information on ceramic patterns found on all sites included in the database, a form of pattern typology. This information includes frequency of occurrence, types of vessels on which it occurs and sites where it is found. A hard copy of the pattern series is used by the cataloguer to identify patterns, many of which have no known name and are purely identified by the colour of the transfer print and a sequential number within the transfer print colour. The same number is given to the same pattern at all sites. The aim of the pattern series is firstly to aid in the understanding of the range of pattern types found at sites within the city which should allow for analysis of evidence for addressing questions relating to consumerism and taste, urbanisation and industrialisation.

Functional Analysis

In historical archaeology, both in Australia and other places where historical archaeology is practiced, such as the USA, Canada, South Africa, as well as post-Medieval archaeology in the UK, all artefacts are catalogued and studied using a functional analysis approach. This involves placing all artefacts from the site within a framework that reflects the way in which the artefacts were acquired and used. A functional analysis provides categories into which artefacts are placed to help give them order and meaning within a general social and cultural framework. It also allows for structuring the evidence in a way that assists in comparison with other sites.

⁷ Yentsch 1991a:32 and note 35.

⁸ Beaudry 1988:52.

For example the function-based system provides division between food-function categories that equate with food procurement, preparation and storage, food distribution (serving) and food consumption (tableware, teaware).⁹ A function-based catalogue system that uses terms which reflect both activity spheres and current research questions is a basic tool of the urban archaeologist. A catalogue is both a description and an interpretation of the artefacts that have been found at a site. If information is not gained when an artefact is being catalogued then it will probably not be found until someone else undertakes further detailed research, a rare occurrence. To this end specialists should be used to catalogue artefacts, people who have spent years developing their expertise and who hopefully will write research papers on the material.

Date Range

The use of two date fields as TO or FROM dates is important in phasing features. The TO date means that a specific type of technology or fabric was not used to manufacture artefacts after a certain date. The FROM date usually means that the technology used to manufacture an artefact was introduced at a certain date and that all artefacts made with that technology or fabric must date FROM that time. For example, most coloured transfer prints on ceramics were not commercially viable until c. 1829. Therefore coloured transfer prints are generally dated FROM 1829.

1.3 Research Design

The research design for this excavation was written by Tracy Ireland when she applied for the excavation permit which was transferred to Mary Casey.¹⁰ The research design identified four main areas of research:

1. Pre-European environment

This included:

Evidence pertaining to the topography, geomorphology, vegetation etc. of this site prior to colonization may contribute to research in the environmental history of the Sydney region, Aboriginal land management practices, historical ecology etc.¹¹

It was considered ‘unlikely that in situ evidence of Aboriginal occupation will survive on this site’.

2. European transformation of the landscape

The Conservatorium site is located within one of the most significant historic and symbolic landscapes created by European settlers in Australia. The area is located between the sites of the original and replacement Government Houses, on a prominent ridge. While the utility of this ridge was first exploited by a group of windmills, utilitarian purposes soon became secondary to the Macquaries’ grandiose vision for Sydney and the Governor’s Domain in particular. The later creations of the Botanic Gardens, The Garden Palace and the Conservatorium itself, re-used, re-interpreted and created new vistas, paths and planting to reflect the growing urban and economic importance of Sydney within the context of the British empire.

Modifications to this site, its topography and vegetation, can therefore be interpreted within the theme of landscape as an expression of the ideology of colonialism. It is considered that this site is uniquely placed to address this research theme which would

⁹ Yentsch 1991a:62-63.

¹⁰ Ireland 1998b:34-36.

¹¹ Ireland 1998b:35.

act as a meaningful interpretive framework for archaeological evidence relating to environmental and landscape features.¹²

3. Food production in the early colony

Remains relating to the mill and bakery may provide significant detail relating to many historical questions surrounding early attempts at food production in the colony. Such remains could also contribute to research into the foodways, diet and technological strategies of the first colonists.¹³

4. The construction, modification and use of the Stables

Because of the cultural significance of the Stables building, archaeological evidence relating to its construction, modification and use over time will contribute valuable detail to historical research into the work of Greenway, technological and architectural strategies used in the early colony, details of the use and operations of the Stables, history of the Conservatorium etc.

In addition to these four questions a new research questions was identified to allow us to address the research potential of the material culture associated with the occupation and use of the Stables and, where relevant, Government House. This question was designed specifically to address the evidence from the large rubbish dump believed to be associated with Government House as well as the Stables.

5. Material culture of the Governors, their staff and servants

The material culture associated with the occupants of both the Stables and Government House should provide tangible evidence of hierarchical behaviour within a pre-eminent household in Australia. This evidence should assist in understanding the lifeways of these occupants which should shed light on how this hierarchy was maintained and mediated through material culture. The evidence for hierarchical behaviour should be understood in the context of the defining of Australia in the late nineteenth century as an 'egalitarian and prosperous' society.

1.4 Scope of Report

This excavation report is a requirement of the excavation permit granted by the Heritage Council of NSW. The excavation report must present the results of the archaeological excavation, the methodology used to investigate the site, include a database of the artefact catalogue and answer the research questions. In addition the results should be presented in a manner which allows them to be compared with other historical archaeological sites in Sydney and elsewhere.

1.5 Limitations

Planning

The extent of detailed planning sometimes ends abruptly as areas of deposit were so extensive as not to require detailed planning and were only dealt with by electronic survey. This occasionally produces gaps in the detailed plans but these gaps are clearly of less significant areas and deposits.

Excavation

Some areas of the site were excavated in a detailed stratigraphic manner while other areas were excavated with machines so as to remove extensive bulk deposits of fill which had been used to

¹² Ireland 1998b:35.

¹³ Ireland 1998b:35.

build up the site, especially in the southern and eastern areas. Archaeological monitoring was only undertaken in areas where it was considered there was limited potential for archaeological remains.

1.6 Acknowledgements

This project was funded by the NSW Department of Education. Casey & Lowe were under contract to the NSW Department of Public Works & Services. Casey & Lowe wish to acknowledge the strong support given to the excavation team by the staff of the NSW Department of Public Works and Services: John Malone, Phil Baker and Steve Honeywell; and Lindsay Ames from the NSW Department of Education.

The staff of Walters Construction Group (now Concrete constructions) were especially helpful with their advice and assistance: Peter Darling, Rob Garling, John Smith, John Graham, David Kerslake, Aonghas MacDonald, Matt Fisk, Perri Brady, Mylinda Joyce and Matt Robinson.

Barry Macgregor of Darryl Jackson Robyn Dyke was both helpful and supportive as were Megan Jones, Scott MacArthur and Rachel Jackson of Tanner & Associates Architects.

Special thanks to Public Works Heritage Services Group, especially Lew MacDonald, Ray Lawler and Tyrone.

Bob Stanton (Robert Stanton excavations) played a significant part in the successful completion of the early stages of the excavation through his skilful manipulation of the bobcat and mini-excavator.

Many thanks to Elma Haley and Yvonne Lindbergh, our ever helpful volunteers who washed most of the artefacts.

Data entry was undertaken by Vanessa Hardy and Robyn Stocks with supplementary work by Rowan Ward. Michael Barry provided important assistance in setting up the graphic database.

Fieldwork Staff

Excavation Director: Mary Casey

Assistant Director: Tony Lowe (also Acting Director)

Site supervisors: Tim Adams, Cosmos Coroneos, Jennie Lindbergh (acting assistant director), Rowan Ward, and Franz Reidel.

Assistant archaeologists: Vanessa Hardy, Bernadette McCall, Elizabeth Connelly, Declan Enright, Jennie van Proctor, Angela Brkic, Steven McPhillips, Craig Barker, Sam Boulton, Alistair Paterson, and Robyn Stocks.

Sorting of Artefacts: Elizabeth Connelly and Rowan Ward.

1.7 Author Identification

The main body of this report was written by Mary Casey and reviewed by Tony Lowe with contributions by various sub-consultants. Dr Rosemary Annable wrote and researched Chapter 2, the historical context of the site. The following contributions were made to this report:

Production of Plans and Drawings

All computer survey work and plans was undertaken and produced by Andrew Wilson, Archaeological Computing Lab, University of Sydney. These were recorded using an EDM and imported into MapInfo where the plans were produced.

Nearly all the detailed scale archaeological plans and sections were drawn and inked by Franz Reidel. Tim Adams was responsible for the field drawing of many of the Verbrugghen Hall plans. Tim Adams was responsible for scanning and annotating all these plans under the supervision of Tony Lowe. All the computer annotated plans were corrected by Mary Casey and Tony Lowe. All artefact drawing are by Franz Reidel.

Site Photographs

The majority of early site photographs were taken by Mary Casey and Tony Lowe. During the latter stages of the fieldwork photographs were also taken by Franz Reidel, Jennie Lindbergh and Tim Adams. Artefact photographs were taken by Tony Lowe and Mary Casey. Catalogue of photographs was written by Mary Casey.

Artefact Catalogue and Reports:

Building Materials: Tim Adams under the guidance of Tony Lowe

Ceramics: Rowan Ward

Glass: Jean Smith

Metals and Miscellaneous: Jennie Lindbergh

Faunal Material - Bone and Shell: Sarah Colley

Data Entry: Vanessa Hardy and Robyn Stocks

Specialist Reports were written by:

Dr Mike Macpahil, pollen analysis of the site.

Roy Lawrie, the soils and their chemical analysis.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd on the Aboriginal archaeology with input from the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Office Assistants

Vanessa Hardy, Robyn Stocks, Rowan Ward, Bernadette McCall.

1.8 Abbreviations

ACMP	Archaeological Conservation and Management Plan
AZP	Archaeological Zoning Plan
Con of Music	Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
CP	Conservation Plan
DPWS	Department of Public Works & Services
DPWS, HS	Department of Public Works & Services, Heritage Services
FD	Foyer Display – where used in Box # field in artefact catalogue. This means an artefact is in a display case in the foyer of the Conservatorium of Music.
FGH	First Government House
GGO	Government and General Order
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
HRNSW	Historical Records of New South Wales
LTO	Land Titles Office
MIC	Minimum Item Count
ML	Mitchell Library
ML, SPF	Mitchell Library, Small Pictures File
RBG	Royal Botanic Gardens
SG	Sydney Gazette
SRNSW	State Records of New South Wales
TT	Test Trench

List of Abbreviations used in Tables

%	percentage
alch	alcohol
architecture	architecture
bev	beverage
cond	condiment
cont	container
fd	food
g/s	gin/schnapps
h'hold	household
hyg	hygiene
indust	industry
jew	jewellery
MIC	Minimum Item Count
non-stru	non-structural
pers	personal
pharm	pharmaceutical
serv	serve
spts	spirits
stemwr	stemware
stru	structural
tblw	tableware
tumb	tumbler
unid	unidentified

Ceramic wares/decorations

bl flow	blue flow
blctp	black transfer print
bltp	blue transfer print
brntp	brown transfer print
clobb	clobbered
few	fine earthenware
gild	gilded
gl	glazed
grntp	green transfer print
hp	hand painted
istch	ironstone china
lead gl	lead glaze
mou	moulded
pearl	pearlware
porc	porcelain
ppl tp	purple transfer print
provin w	provincial ware
redtp	red transfer print
rock gl	Rockingham glaze
tp	transfer print
w	ware
wgl	white glaze
ww	whiteware

For abbreviations used in the catalogue see individual artefact reports.

Symbols

#	Context Number
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1.9 Terminology¹⁴

Archaeological Assessment

A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions.

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

Archaeological Potential

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist. If recording of features is necessary it would be carried out as quickly as possible so that any time delays are minimised.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

Archaeological Significance

A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential', that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Zoning Plan

A graphic plan of a place which indicates the relative archaeological potential of different areas or zones. Archaeological zoning plans are prepared by undertaking broad-scale archaeological assessment of a large area. They may be incorporated into the provisions of environmental instruments.

Conservation Plan

A document establishing the significance of a heritage item or a heritage conservation area and policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance associated with the heritage item or conservation area.

Contact Sites

Sites which are associated with or display physical evidence of interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

¹⁴ Most of the terminology used in this section has been taken from the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* 1996, Heritage Office of NSW and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

Excavation Permit

A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 60 or Section 140 of the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977.

Forecourt

The forecourt referred to in this document is always the Stables forecourt on the southern side of the Conservatorium building. The team working on this report chose the term forecourt as the most appropriate description of this space. This term encapsulate the functions of this road which acted as an access into the Stables, which was a contrived design element in the picturesque landscape, because it presented a contrast to the courtyard that existed within the Stables building, and because it also acted as a link road into the Botanic Gardens.

Historical Archaeology

Historical Archaeology is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents. In NSW this covers the period since the European occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. It includes an examination of how the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

*** Archaeological Sites:**

- below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
- above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

*** Cultural Landscapes***** Maritime Sites:**

- shipwrecks
- structures associated with maritime activities.

Research Design

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

Research Potential

The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions.

Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

1.10 List of Illustrations

Chapter 1

- **Maps**

Map 1.1: Major archaeological features sound at the Conservatorium site. Andrew Wilson.

- **Figures**

Figure 1.1: Location plan of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School.

Chapter 2

- **Figures**

Figure 2.1: Sydney in July 1788. The all important government farm at the head of the as yet un-named Farm Cove had ‘9 Acres in Corn’. ‘Sketch of Sydney Cove Part Jackson in the County of Cumberland New South Wales July 1788’. Kelly & Crocker 1978:4.

Figure 2.2: The boundary of Sydney, a straight line from the head of Cockle Bay to Woolloomooloo Bay was drawn on the map in 1792 by Governor Phillip. A second line defined the area around Farm Cove, from the back of Government House to Woolloomooloo Creek, later to be known as the Government Domain. (‘A Survey of the Settlement in New South Wales, New Holland’ 1792. Kelly & Crocker 1978:8.

Figure 2.3: Grimes’ plan of Sydney May 1800 showing leases in Sydney and ‘Boston’s mill’, the only reference to John Boston’s association with the first windmill at Farm Cove. *Historical Records of New South Wales* Vol. V.

Figure 2.4: ‘View of the Town of Sydney’, c. 1800 attributed to Thomas Watling, the first view of the first windmill at Farm Cove. McCormick 1987:pl.50.

Figure 2.5: ‘View of Sydney Cove’, c. 1800-1801. The first windmill and the bakehouse and residence can be seen on the extreme left of the picture. An extension to Government House built for Governor King and completed in 1801 is under construction. McCormick 1987:pl.56.

Figure 2.6: Charles Lesueur’s sketch of the west side of Sydney Cove in 1802. The windmill and bakehouse can be seen in the centre of the sketch. ‘Partie de la baie de Port-Jackson’, McCormick 1987:pl.68.

Figure 2.7: Palmer’s timber windmill and bakehouse, wrongly described by Lesueur as ‘du Gouvernement’, are clearly shown in his 1802 plan of Sydney. At Farm Cove land was under cultivation as was Palmer’s neat farm to the east at Woolloomooloo. ‘Plan de la ville de Sydney Capitale des Colonies Anglaises, aux Terres Australes’, Kelly & Crocker 1978:10.

Figure 2.8: John Lancashire’s ‘View of Sydney, Port Jackson ..’ dated 1803. The mill and bakehouse are visible to the left of Government House and behind the shrubbery. McCormick 1987:pl.79.

Figure 2.9: ‘East view of Sydney in New South Wales’ c. 1809 attributed to John Eyre. The first picture to show all of Palmer’s buildings at Farm Cove, his two mills and the bakehouse and residence. Nathaniel Lucas’ post-mill is also visible. McCormick 1987:pl.91.

Fig. 2.10: The leases within the town of Sydney including those at Farm Cove were surveyed by James Meehan for his plan dated October 1807. On Palmer’s mill lease the two mills and stone house are identified, with Nathaniel Lucas’ mill and lease to the south. The line of Governor Phillip’s ditch was being ‘new made by Governor Bligh’. ‘Plan of the town of Sydney in New South Wales’ October 1807, Kelly & Crocker 1978:12.

Figure 2.11: C Cartwright’s ‘Plan of the Governor’s Demesne Land, as Surveyed in the Year 1816’ provides a pictorial but not accurately surveyed plan of the Domain on the completion of Mrs Macquarie’s Road. The fenced mill lease is shown but the mills and their associated buildings are noticeably absent. ML map Z M3 811.172/1816/1.

Figure 2.12: ‘Plan and elevation of the Governor’s Stables and Offices at Sydney, New South Wales 1820’. The elevation and plan are not drawn to the same scale and the top of the plan is the south side of the building. The drawing has been attributed to Francis Greenway. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1.

Figure 2.13: Robert Burford’s panorama, from drawings by Augustus Earle in 1827. A curving path across the mill lease leads down towards the east end of the stables and Farm Cove. The artist’s vantage point was the top of Palmer’s stone mill. Burford 1829.

Figure 2.14: Thomas Woore’s panorama of 1829 looking north from the top of Palmer’s large windmill. The back of Government House can be seen on the left of the picture. The smaller circular fenced planting at the southwest corner of the stables possibly served to conceal them from view along the back drive into Government House. Thomas Woore, Panorama of Sydney, ML SVI / 1829 / 1.

- Figure 2.15:** ‘Map of the town of Sydney 1831’. The fencing along the west side of the mill lease separates two paths from the Bent Street corner, one the back entrance to Government House and the other across the mill lease and past the south-east corner of the stables. SRNSW Map 5449.
- Figure 2.16:** Meehan’s survey of the Government Domain in 1826. At the south-west corner of the stables is a circular fenced plantation. A road from the east end of the stables leads down to join Mrs Macquarie’s Road on Farm Cove. The southern end of the mill lease is still fenced off. SRNSW Map SZ 134.
- Figure 2.17:** Meehan’s Field Book of his survey of the Domain in 1826. Two roads are shown at the east end of the stables, one leading north-east down to Farm Cove and another curving to the south, presumably across the mill lease. A smaller path runs between, probably the path to the botanic and kitchen gardens. SRNSW Field Book 245.
- Figure 2.18:** A sketch of the mill lease prepared from an earlier map in connection with the seizure of the property by Fairlie Fergusson & Co.’s agent Steele in 1833. The size and location of the ‘bakehouse now removed’ in relation to the stables and the location of the mills are shown. The stone mill [‘new mill’] was finally removed in September 1836. SRNSW, Col. Sec., Special Bundles 2/8021.2.
- Figure 2.19:** A sketch of Palmer’s mill lease prepared for the Governor in 1832. A road links the east end of the carriage drive of Government House and the stables, continuing to the east to a gate on Mrs Macquarie’s Road on Farm Cove. SRNSW, Surveyor General’s Sketch Books Vol. 1 Fol. 91 : Reel 2778 Frame 372.
- Figure 2.20:** Richard Cunningham’s sketch of the gardens in July 1833. The path to the stables is clearly marked on the west side of the kitchen garden. Gilbert 1986:55.
- Figure 2.21:** Louis de Sainson’s ‘View of the Governor’s stables’, 1826 drawn from Mrs Macquarie’s Road looking south. The north side of the stables is clearly visible. The top of Palmer’s large mill, without its sails, can be seen above the stables. Dumont D’Urville, *Voyage de l’Astrolabe*.
- Figure 2.22:** Townsend’s ‘Plan of the Inner Domain, Sydney’ January 1845. Part of the original road from the First Government House to the stables has apparently been retained to service the entrance to the new Government House and stables. A part of the road leading south across the mill lease is still in evidence as is the path to the botanic and kitchen gardens now connected to Government House drive. The connecting road from the south-east corner of the stables to Farm Cove has disappeared. SRNSW Map 5628.
- Figure 2.23:** ‘Government Stables’ in 1841 by Conrad Martens, looking south from the new Government House. A walled plantation around part of the north side of the stables is in evidence. ‘Sketches in Australia’ fol. 20, ML Z PXC 296.
- Figure 2.24:** The stables in their new setting as ancillary to the new Government House in 1850. G E Peacock ‘Government House, Sydney’, Dixon Galleries.
- Figure 2.25:** The Inner Domain in 1860. No buildings have yet been added within the walled area to the north of the stables. SRNSW Map 5651.
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Chapter 3 – Opening up the Area

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Chapter 7

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Chapter 8 – Phase 5

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Figure 8.3: Lord Dudley, the Governor-General at his desk at Government House Sydney, 1808-1811. GPO videodisc, ML.

Figure 8.4: Lady Dudley, wife of the Governor-General, writing at her desk in Government House, 1908-1911. Note the range of books and letter box in the foreground. There are also ornaments on the bookcase behind and a Chinese teapot used as an ornament. GPO videodisc, ML.

Figure 8.5: Fireplace in Lady Dudley's room at Government House, 1908-1911. A range of ornaments decorating the room are dominated by pictures and vases full of spring blossoms. GPO videodisc, ML.

Figure 8.6: Schematic section through cistern based on known levels. For details see Chapter 22.3. Cos Coroneos.

• Photographs

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- Photo 8.36:** Piano rest found in western rubbish dump. CP 75/5

- **Drawings**

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- Drawing 8.2:** Pipe bowl with rouletted rim, H 42 mm, Dia. 18 mm. #850/ cat. no. 6214. Franz Reidel.
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- Drawing 8.4:** French pipe bowl. H 39 mm, dia. 20 mm. #850/cat. no. 6217. Franz Reidel.
- Drawing 8.5:** Irish navy-style pipe. with thick stem. H 44 mm, dia. 20 mm. #850/cat. no. 6219. Franz Reidel.
- Drawing 8.6:** Lachlander pipe made by Crop of London (1856-1891). H 34 mm, dia. 17 mm. #850/cat. no. 6218. Franz Reidel.
- Drawing 8.7:** Pipe bowl with knob spur, decorated with bird, probably eagle or vulture, grasping ribbons with stars. Made by Crop of London (1850-1891). H. 39, dia. 18 mm. #850/ cat. no. 6220. Franz Reidel.
- Drawing 8.8:** Pipe bowl with basket weave relief decoration. H 37 mm, dia. 17 mm. #874/cat. no. 9226.

- Drawing 8.9:** Pipe bowl with rose, thistle and four-leaf clover. Remains of pale pink colouring. H. 32 mm, dia. 17 mm #924/cat. no. 6250.
- Drawing 8.10:** Pipe bowl with crown and oak leaves by White, Glasgow (1806-1891). H. 38 mm, dia. 16 mm. #924/cat. no. 6252.
- Drawing 8.11:** Pipe bowl with crown and oak leaves. H. 38 mm, dia. 16 mm. #924/ cat. no. 6251.
- Drawing 8.12:** Pipe stem with a moulded relief of a horse. L. 45 mm. #924/cat. no. 6249.
- Drawing 8.13:** Lead token. Showing a standing 'hound'. Dia. 24 mm. #662/cat/ no. 6123.
- Drawing 8.14:** Lead token. Showing two geese. Dia. 23 mm. #662/cat/ no. 6124.
- Drawing 8.15:** Buckle with batsman and wicket keeper. Width at section 49 mm. #992/cat. no. 6125.
- Drawing 8.16:** Possible livery button with lion. Dia 24 mm. #662/cat. no. 6130.
- Drawing 8.17:** NSW Police button. Dia. 19 mm. Made by C.K. Moore, Sydney. #662/cat. no. 6128.
- Drawing 8.18:** Officers button from the 77th Regiment. Dia. 24 mm. #720/cat. no. 6158.
- Drawing 8.19:** Jacket button with an eagle above an Irish harp. Dia. 22 mm. #721/cat. no. 6163.
- Drawing 8.20:** Braces or suspender buckle. Height 48 mm, width 44 mm. #684/cat. no. 6147.

Chapter 9

- **Maps**

Map 9.1: Phase 6 - alterations associated with the establishment of the Conservatorium of Music, 1913-1917.

- **Figures**

Figure 9.1: The above view shows the road system during initial building works for Verbrugghen Hall. H. Whitehouse, Conservatorium of Music, July 1913. SRNSW 4/7575.1

Figure 9.2: The slope on the southern side is steep and has a few trees. By this time slope 2 buried the southwest corner of the Stables Forecourt. H. Whitehouse, Conservatorium of Music, July 1913. SRNSW 4/7575.1.

Figure 9.3: Behind the horses and carts is a section through the courtyard indicating how much of it was cut down for the construction of Verbrugghen Hall. This is the southern range of the Stables. Photograph by H. Whitehouse, July 1913. SRNSW 4/7575.1.

- **Photographs**

Photo 9.1: View to west showing the grassy slope. The cistern is in the footpath underneath the loose gravel. CP 1/0.

Photo 9.2: View to southeast showing eastern section of Trench A (left). The white deposit is context #671 which is underneath the landscape deposit #601. Behind this is Quarry 1. Sale 1m. CP 4/32.

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Photo 9.4: Remains of brick feature on the southern side of Verbrugghen Hall which was retained *in situ*. Scale 1 m. CP 81/17.

Chapter 10

- **Figures**

Figure 10.1: Photograph of the Sydney Conservatorium and RBG to the south with various fenced and planted areas. *View from the Astor Flats building, Macquarie Street*. GPO Videodisc 1:17355, 1923.

- **Photographs**

Photo 10.1: View to east showing the whitish-coloured footing of the earlier Royal Botanic Gardens fenceline running through Trench A, Area A. The extant palisade fence is visible to the south. The edge of trench shows context #601 underneath the grass. The fence footing is sitting on rubble backfill of Quarry 1, part of which is visible to the right. Sydney Conservatorium of Music. Scale 1 m. CP 2/26.

Photo 10.2: Detail of concrete footing of Royal Botanic Gardens fenceline showing a reused sandstone block which acted as a base for the support of the palisade fence. Scale 30 cm. CP 3/21.

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Photo 10.4: Looking south along the line of the western railway tunnel to the east of the Stables building. CP 51/17.

Photo 10.5: Southern side of the Stables, looking northwest, with the Telford road base in section behind the scale and to the right under the extant bitumen surface. Scale 1m. CP 17/13.

Photo 10.6: Western area cut through by service trenches. Scale 1 m. CP 61/30.

Volume 2

Chapter 12

Figure 12.91: Detail from ‘Governor’s House at Sydney, Port Jackson’, 1791, William Bradley, watercolour. McCormick 1987:pl.10, ML Safe 1/14. This view shows two groups of Aboriginal people near Government House. The lower group are an adult with two children greeting to uniformed men. The red-coated sentinal is pacing back-and-forth guarding Government House. The details from this and the paintings below are rare depictions of Aboriginal people interacting with soldiers around the grounds of Government House, nor are they in a traditional pose chosen by most painters, such as sitting around a campfire, or in a canoe.

Figure 12.20: Detail from ‘View of the Governor’s House at Sydney, in Port Jackson, New South Wales Jany 1791’, William Bradley, watercolour. McCormick 1987:pl.11, NLA. This detail is very similar to the above picture and repeats the two groups of Aboriginal people as shown above but also has Governor Phillip in his naval blue coat and captain’s hat walking towards Government House. As with the above image the guard is pacing back-and-forth.

Chapter 13

- **Figures**

Figure 13.1: ‘View of the East Side of Sidney Cove, Port Jackson...’, George Raper ca. 1789, pen ink and watercolour. McCormick 1987:pl.8, British Museum (Natural History) Rare Book Room 88 fFR.F. Du Cane Godman Collection.

Figure 13.2: View of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, March 7th 1792’, unsigned, pen ink and wash. McCormick 1987: pl.19, British Museum (Natural History) Watling Collection 21.

Figure 13.3: ‘Vista de la Colonia Inglesa de Sydney en la Nueva Gales Meridional’, Fernando Brambila 1793, pen ink and wash. McCormick 1987: pl.16, Museo Naval, Madrid MS 1724-15.

Figure 13.4: ‘West view of Sydney-Cove taken from the Rocks, at the rear of the General Hospital’, unsigned, 1793-94. McCormick 1987: pl.21, ML DGV1/14.

Figure 13.5: ‘View of Sydney Cove’, pen ink and watercolour, unsigned but attributed to Captain Hunter, ca. 1796. McCormick 1987: pl.35, La Trobe Library Collection no. 42.

Figure 13.6: ‘Sydney ca 1800’, oil on canvas, unsigned, attributed to Watling. McCormick 1987: pl.53, ML 443.

Figure 13.7: ‘View of the Town of Sydney’, unsigned, attributed to Watling, oil on canvas, ca. 1800, McCormick 1987: pl.50, private collection.

Figure 13.8: ‘East Side of the Town of Sydney 1802’, watercolour not signed, attributed to G. W. Evans. McCormick 1987: pl. 77, State Library of Tasmania, Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts.

Figure 13.9: ‘Government House, Sydney’, watercolour, John Eyre’s, ca. 1807. Bridges 1995:41, ML.

Figure 13.10: ‘East View of Sydney in New South Wales’, watercolour, unsigned, attributed to John Eyre. McCormick 1987: pl. 91, ML DL 32.

Figure 13.11: ‘A West View of Sydney in New South Wales’, watercolour, unsigned, attribute to John Eyre, ca. 1809. McCormick 1987: pl.93, ML DL 33.

Figure 13.12: ‘A View of the town of Sydney taken from Chiarabilly North Side of Sydney Cove’, watercolour, J.W. Lewin, September 23rd 1811. McCormick 1987: pl.111, ML 61.

Figure 13.13: ‘View of Part of Sydney, the Capital of New South Walew. Taken from Dawes’s Point’, engraving based on lost painting by Eyre, published Novermber 30th 1812. McCormick pl.120, *West Views of New South Wales, First Series*.

Figure 13.14: ‘The Entrance of Port Jackson, and Part of the Town of Sydney, New South Wales’, hand coloured aquatint based on watercolour, Major Taylor, ca. 1819. Some additions have been made to the engraving but none of substance to the discussion. The watercolour has not been reproduced as it is in poor condition. McCormick 1987: pl.165 (detail).

Figure 13.15: ‘View of Government domain & part of Sydney taken from Bunker’s hill N.S. Wales’, watercolour, unsigned, ca. 1820. McCormick 1987:pl.180, National Library of Australia NL Accon. R 6369.

Figure 13.16: ‘North View of Sidney New South Wales’, handcoloured aquatint, Joseph Lycett ca. 1822. McCormick 1987:pl. 195, *Views in Australia*.

Figure 13.17: ‘Original design for Government House, supposed to be by Greenaway [sic]’. Broadbent & Hughes 1997:50.

- Figure 13.18:** ‘View from the Window’, 1842, commissioned by Governor Gipps from Conrad Martens. Ellis 1994:34.
- Figure 13.19:** ‘New Government House’, 1841, commissioned by Governor Gipps from Conrad Martens. Ellis 1994:115.
- Figure 13.20:** ‘Government Stables’, 1842, commissioned by Governor Gipps from Conrad Martens. Ellis 1994:38.
- Figure 13.21:** ‘Toll gate and Benevolent Asylum, George Street. Broadbent & Hughes 1997:69 (ML).
- Figure 13.22:** Rodius 1830
- Figure 13.23:** 1920s illustration.
- Figure 13.24:** ‘Plan of the Improvements of that part of Sydney towards Bennelong Point’, 1829. SRNSW SZ454.
- Figure 13.25:** 1856 plan.
- Figure 13.26:** 1921 plan. Gilbert 1986.

Chapter 14

- Figure 14.15:** Meehan’s 1807 plan of Sydney. Kelly & Crocker 1978:1807.
- Figure 14.2:** Detail from ‘East View of Sydney in New South Wales’, c. 1809, watercolour, unsigned, attributed to John Eyre. The bakehouse and three windmills are aligned behind government house and its garden. Compare with Figure 10.7. McCormick 1987: pl. 91, ML DL 32 (detail below).
- Figure 14.3:** Detail from ‘View of Sydney Cove’ c. 1800-1801, attributed to Governor King. The timber windmill sits on higher ground above the stone bakehouse. While not especially accurate it does show the windmill with four sails. McCormick 1987: pl. 56.
- Figure 14.4:** Detail from Lesueur’s sketch, ‘Partie de la baie de Port-Jackson’, 1802. The L-shape of the bakehouse is visible and two small dormer windows in the western side of the roof and a chimney. Shrubbery is shown around the bakehouse and a fenced and gated path or road up to the mill and bakehouse. The windmill had four sails and a tail pole. McCormick 1987:pl.68.
- Figure 14.5:** Detail from John Lancashire’s ‘View of Sydney, Port Jackson...’, 1803. Showing the L-shaped building, with a chimney on the southwest corner and possibly dormer windows in the same place as indicated by Lesueur. The sails of the windmill are facing south indicating that the roof of the windmill was moveable. McCormick 1987:pl. 113.
- Figure 14.6:** Lesueur’s 1802 plan, showing the windmill with four sails and the L-shaped bakehouse but with the longer side to the north. ‘Plan de la ville de Sydney Capital des Colonies Anglaises, aux Terres Australes’, Kelly & Crocker 1978:10.
- Figure 14.7:** Detail from sketches of the mill lease prepared from an earlier map showing the approximate position of the bakehouse and mill in relation to the stables. The western part of the bakehouse is shown as the longer section. There are a few versions of this map. SR, Colonial Secretary, Special Bundles 2/8021.2.

Volume 3

18.1 Archaeological Maps (duplicates of A4 versions in text)

- Map 1.1:** Major archaeological features found at the Conservatorium site.
- Map 3.1:** Location of excavation areas and test trenches along the southern side.
- Map 4.1:** Phase 1 - reconstruction of natural landscape.
- Map 4.2:** Location of pollen and soil samples.
- Map 5.1:** Phase 2 - Bakehouse remains with probable extent of the building based on historic figure 2.18.
- Map 6.1:** Phase 3.1 – alteration of the landform by quarrying and clearing.
- Map 6.2:** Phase 3.2 & 3.3 – archaeological evidence for reforming the landscape for the Government Stables.
- Map 6.3:** Reconstruction of the landscape based on early plans and archaeological evidence.
- Map 7.1:** Phase 4 – alteration of Stables landscape associated with the construction of Government House.
- Map 8.1:** Phase 5 – alteration to landscape in the second half of the nineteenth-century.
- Map 8.2:** Section through southern slope with evidence for Slopes 1 and 2.
- Map 9.1:** Phase 6 - alterations associated with the establishment of the Conservatorium of Music, 1913-1917.
- Map 10.1:** Phase 7 - alterations to the Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School from 1920 to the 1990s.

18.2 Archaeological Plans

- Plan 1:** Southwest corner of the Stables Forecourt showing Road 2, Slope 1 and the drainage system. Joins plan 2.
- Plan 2:** Southern Stables Forecourt with cistern and underground drainage. Joins plan 1 and 3.
- Plan 3:** Northern part of Stables Forecourt adjacent to southern side of Stables building. Showing the dish drain and the extensive underground drainage. Joins plan 2 and 4.
- Plan 4:** Eastern part of Stables Forecourt showing eastern extension of dish drain above underground elliptical drain with culvert at southeast corner. Joins plan 3 and 5.
- Plan 5:** Southeast corner of site with culvert, grate and fragment of dish drain to west, eastern extension of the southern dish drain, Road 3 and garden terraces and beds. Joins plan 4.
- Plan 6:** Road 1, in the southeastern area, had brick gutters and some remnant gravel road surface. Some of the bricks had broad arrow marks.
- Plan 7:** Large sandstone bedrock cut drain to the east.
- Plan 8.1:** Western area of Stables with underground western drain adjacent to the southwest corner of the Stables. A series of garden bed features were excavated after the drain was laid. This drain continues to the north on plans 8.2, 8.3.
- Plan 8.2:** Continuation of western drain with garden bed features and part of the western wall. More remains of the western wall are on plans 8.4 and 8.5.
- Plan 8.3:** Northern extent of western drain.
- Plan 8.4:** Continuation of western wall showing position of main test trench.
- Plan 8.5:** Northern extent of western wall with rubble packing and some remains of garden bed features cut into fill.
- Plan 9:** Plan of major archaeological features within Verbrugghen Hall with numerous floor pads and pad holes. The southern and much of the eastern areas were cut down to these levels for the construction of the Hall in 1913. Packing associated with the Stables courtyard covered the remainder of the area, much of which was removed prior to the drawing of this plan.
- Plan 10:** Plan of major archaeological features within Verbrugghen Hall with most of the Verbrugghen Hall period remains removed. The southern and much of the eastern areas were cut down to these levels for the construction of the Hall in 1913. This plan shows the phase 3 courtyard packing and large central well, as well as an extensive alluvial layer #1004 and the Phase 2 Bakehouse footings and internal well.
- Plan 11:** Northwest corner of Verbrugghen Hall following removal of #1004 which exposed yellow sand alluvial layer #1005 which was underneath construction-period deposits #1046, #1034 and collapsed stone feature #1057. This area was the main focus of archaeological works within Verbrugghen Hall.
- Plan 12:** Northwest corner of Verbrugghen Hall following removal of #1005 which exposed areas of natural grey sand with dark ashy deposits #1029 as well as cart tracks crossing the area.
- Plan 13:** Northwest corner of Verbrugghen Hall following removal of most of the ashy deposit #1029 and the top of the natural sand #1006 in the western area which exposed tree root activity including a tree bole and a shallow drainage channel.
- Plan 14:** Backfill of 'dips' in eastern area. Area E, underneath Road 2.
- Plan 15:** 'Dips' in eastern area. Area E, underneath Road 2.
- Plan 16:** The brick rubble indicates that position of the southern dish drain and is the main evidence for the edge of the Forecourt in the area. Area B, Trench N and Area A, Trench A.
- Plan 17:** Trench showing bitumen path and Quarry 1. Area A, Trench B.
- Plan 18:** Trench showing flattened area at base of path and extension of Quarry 1 to the east. Area A, Trench C.
- Plan 19:** Trench cut into Slope 3. Slope 1 was represented by context #694 and #695. Posthole was associated with a fence line through this area. Area A, Trench H.
- Plan 20:** These garden beds were recorded during monitoring of this area. They belong to Phase 5 activities in the Western area and were to the east of the Western Wall. Western Area, Garden Beds.
- Plan 21:** Detail of dish drain #871 partially covered by rubble sink #735. (See plan 1 for location). Area B, Southwest Corner, Forecourt.
- Plan 22:** Detail of rock-cut channel #879 after removal of rubble sink #735 and dish drain #871. (See plan 1 for location). Area B, Southwest Corner, Forecourt.
- Plan 23:** Verbrugghen Hall, location of test trenches.

18.3 Elevations

Elevation 1: East elevation of culvert.

Elevation 2: North elevation of culvert.

Elevation 3: North elevation of grate and sump.

Elevation 4: Section through segment E3 of elliptical drain #737.

Elevation 5: Section through segment E28 of elliptical drain #737.

Elevation 6: west elevation of wall footing.

18.4 Sections

Section 1: Area B, Trench E, East Section.

Section 2: Area B, Trench F, West Section.

Section 3: Area B, trench F, East Section.

Section 4: Quarry 2, West Section.

Section 5: Area B, Trench F, South Section.

Section 6: Area B, Trench H, East Section.

Section 7: Area B, profile through cistern #654.

Section 8: Area A, Trench A, East Section.

Section 9: Area A, Trench D, West Section of cut #714 (removal of palm tree).

Section 10: Area A, Trench B, East Section, Quarry 1.

Section 11: Area A, Trench C, West Section.

Section 12: Road 1, Northwest Section.

Section 13: Road 3, West Section.

Section 14: Area A, Trench U, North Section.

Section 15: Area E, North Section, cut #820.

Section 16: North section through sandstone-capped brick box drain #1066.

Section 17: Area E, Forecourt, Northern dish drain, east section.

Section 18: Western Area main elevation/section along western entrance.

Section 19: Western Area, test trench, northeastern section.

Section 20: Verbrugghen Hall central well #1007.

Section 21: Verbrugghen Hall bakehouse well #1019.

Section 22: Verbrugghen Hall, western side of ramp.

Section 23: Verbrugghen Hall.

Section 24: Verbrugghen Hall.

Section 25: Verbrugghen Hall, Test Trench 3.

Section 26: Verbrugghen Hall, Test Trench 2.

18.5 Harris Matrix

Chapter 19

Elevations

Plan showing location of elevations of historic fabric.

Elevation 1: Room 322

Elevation 2: North Corridor, Room 321

Elevation 3: West Corridor, Room 351

Elevation 4: West Corridor, Room 315, 316 & 317

Elevation 5: South Corridor, Rooms 309, 310 & 311, Original Arcade with Infill

Elevation 6: South Corridor, Rooms 306 & 307, Original Arcade with Infill

Elevation 7: Room 321, North Wall

Elevation 8: Room 320, West Wall

Elevation 9: Room 320, North Wall

Elevation 10: Room 320, East Wall

Elevation 11: North Corridor, Rooms 320 & 321

Elevation 12: Room 306

Elevation 13: Room 313

Elevation 14: West Corridor, Room 351

- Elevation 15:** Southern Wall, Exterior
Elevation 16: Room 323/1
Elevation 17: Room 301/1
Elevation 18: Room 301/1, 1st Floor
Elevation 19: Room 301/1, 1st Floor Fireplace

Figures

- Figure 19.1:** Ground Plan and Elevation of the Stables c. 1820, attributed to Greenway. South is at the top of the page. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW.
- Figure 19.2:** (top left) The stables as seen from the top of the Garden Palace Exhibition Building during the latter's construction in 1879. Charles Bayliss' panorama 1879. ML, SPF. Sydney 1879.
- Figure 19.3:** (above) The view from the Garden Palace Exhibition Building c. 1881 looking north. New fencing encloses the Exhibition area and the eastern boundary of the grounds of Government House where roads have been much improved since 1879. Charles Bayliss' panorama 1881 ML, SPF. Sydney 1881.
- Figure 19.4:** (left) The stables yard in the early 20th century. The fountain was installed and the flower beds made along the walls in 1900. The fountain was presumably installed above the central well. ML Government Printing Office Videodisk 1 - Image 34665.
- Figure 19.5:** Northern façade of southern Stables wing during excavation of the courtyard for the building of Verbrugghen Hall. Showing the 1913 paint scheme of the Stables and the infill of the stalls arcade. Whitehouse 1913, SRNSW
- Figure 19.6:** Detail of southern façade of the Stables from a reconstruction by Tanner & Associates (1999). These show the square headed windows with label moulds. The strengthening arches would have been above these windows. These arches were probably above the western three windows.

Photographs

- Photo 19.1:** Corner turret adjacent to strip recorded on elevation. The extant doorway into the turret is not original. This space was originally an area associated with a gateway. CP 73/33
- Photo 19.2:** View of ceiling next to the turret showing extension of brickwork into ceiling space. CP 71/9
- Photo 19.3:** (below) Details of western elevation of Room 322 showing the penetration of a doorway in the southern part of the wall into the original fabric and the infill of the original doorway. CP 73/35, 36A, 71/3 (see Elevation 1 over).
- Photo 19.4:** The southern façade of the northern wing originally contained five windows with the central one being blind.
- Photo 19.5:** View to northwest along western corridor showing position of details on elevation 3. CP 73/7
- Photo 19.6:** Detail of opening cut into wall showing structure of Stables wall. CP 73/13.
- Photo 19.7:** Western wall, sections H and G of Elevation 4. CP 72/5
- Photo 19.8:** Western wall sections F to C on Elevation 4. Door on left is Room 316. CP 72/11
- Photo 19.9:** Arch 1. Eastern-most stables arch showing remnant paint scheme from 1913. Stables CP 109/25
- Photo 19.10:** Arch 2. This shows the position of the Stables-period window and the colour scheme. CP 109/29
- Photo 19.11:** Arch 6 with infilled doorway. The western side of the arch was removed prior to Conservatorium works. CP 109/31
- Photo 19.12:** Arch 8 with earlier infill modern infill of doorway to Room, 311. CP 109/31
- Photo 19.13:** Right side of stone windowsill in Room 321, north wall. CP 100/10
- Photo 19.14:** Detail of exposed brickwork in western wall showing darker machine-made bricks in the centre with orange sandstock bricks to the left. The 1921 plan shows a window opening in this part of the wall. CP 93/0
- Photo 19.15:** View into northeast corner of Room 321 showing the base of the cut down turret and part of the northern wall and the original footing from the partition wall. The original doorway in the eastern wall, now infilled, is arrowed. CP 101/4
- Photo 19.16:** This shows the western section of the northern façade. The infill is in the western window. This façade was visible in views taken from the top of the Garden Palace. CP 89/14
- Photo 19.17:** View to northwest of southern façade of Stables showing strengthening arches built into the original fabric above the position of the original windows. Extant window fabric relates to the Conservatorium period. CP121/2

- Photo 19.18:** Western strengthening arch in southern façade of Stables built into the original fabric above the position of an original window. Extant window fabric and dry-pressed bricks relate to the Conservatorium period. CP121/13
- Photo 19.19:** Central strengthening arch in southern façade of Stables built into the original fabric above the position of an original window. Extant window fabric relates to the Conservatorium period. CP121/7
- Photo 19.20:** Easternmost strengthening arch showing what appears to be original brickwork below as well as various Conservatorium-period interventions into the fabric for enlargening the windows. CP121/5
- Photo 19.21:** Remains of original arched doorway into eastern tower. On the left is the doorway with twentieth-century accretions and to the right is the final doorway now extant with considerable rebuilding of the opening. CP 123/1, 24
- Photo 19.22:** Detail of original wall fabric showing pointed brick (arrowed) used for making the joint of the exterior face of the octagonal tower. CP 123/7
- Photo 19.23:** Rebuilt doorway into turret room 301/1 showing original door arch and partial rebuilding of doorway. CP 126/18
- Photo 19.24:** Detail of original doorway arch with modern reinforcing above modern doorway. The right side of the doorway has been rebuilt. CP123/3
- Photo 19.25:** Detail of remnant arched doorway opening from inside the tower room. The walls were whitewashed. CP 125/6
- Photo 19.26:** Doorway from exterior side showing later timber lintel, intact northern side of doorway and rebuilt southern side. CP 125/4
- Photo 19.27:** Interior view of door frame showing whitewashing. CP 126/7
- Photo 19.28:** Fireplace in the first floor of the tower in Room 301/1. This room was used for stables' staff accommodation. CP 126/2
- Photo 19.29:** Fireplace in first floor of tower 323/1. This room was used for stables' staff accommodation. CP 126/10

Chapter 20

Fabric Plans

Fabric Plan 1: Sydney Conservatorium of music 1998 showing room numbers used in following plans.

Fabric Plan 2: Plan of Stables showing remnant details of remnant fabric. Base plan is attributed to Greenway c. 1820.

Fabric Plan 3: Rooms 301, 301/2 & 323/2 stone flagged floor. Plan 1: Room 302 and Corridor

Fabric Plan 4: Room 302. Plan 2: Bedding layer beneath flagged floor. Plan 3: Layer beneath construction fill.

Fabric Plan 5: Room 302. Plan 4: Topsoil. West elevation of footings. West section of Test Trench 20.

Fabric Plan 6: Rooms 303, 304 and Store.

Fabric Plan 7: Corridor outside Room 305. Room 306

Fabric Plan 8: Rooms 307, 308 and firestairs. Room 309.

Fabric Plan 9: Room 310 and Room 311.

Fabric Plan 10: Room 15 and Room 316.

Fabric Plan 11: Room 17 and Room 17 and western corridor.

Fabric Plan 12: Room 318/2, Turret.

Fabric Plan 13: Room 320 & 321. Room 321.

Fabric Plan 14: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Bitumen surface at end of Stables use – 1913. Excavation of part of area revealing earlier surface and drain.

Fabric Plan 15: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Excavation of test trenches down to bedrock. Section through courtyard packing #1121 & #1127.

Fabric Plan 16: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Bitumen surfaces at end of stables use, earlier surfaces and extent of sandstock brick drain.

Fabric Plan 17: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Early drain with late Stable period drain. Early drain following removal of later drain rubble.

Fabric Plan 18: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Early drain following removal of stone slab to show curved section of drain. Base of early drain following removal of drain walls.

Fabric Plan 19: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Early drain #1142 with later drain #1124. Sides and base of drain #1142. Base of drain #1142.

Fabric Plan 20: Northwest Lobby/Room 350 – Fill #1145 following removal of drain #1142. Bedrock following removal of fill #1145. Section through drain #1142.

Fabric Plan 21: Room 351/2 – Footing of turret in Northwest Lobby.

Figures

Figure 20.1: Two plans of the Stables, 1886 and 1912.

Figure 20.2: Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey boxes indicate the approximate position of the photos and plans. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.3: Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey boxes indicate the approximate position of the photos and plans. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.4: Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey boxes indicate the approximate position of the photos and plans. Arrow indicates north. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.5: Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey box indicates the approximate position of the photos and plans. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.6: Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey boxes indicate the approximate position of the photos and plans. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.7: Detail of southern range of Stables in 1912-13.

Figure 20.8: (right) Detail from c. 1820 plan of Stables, attributed to Greenway. Grey boxes indicate the approximate position of the photos and plans. Arrow indicates north. ML VI/PUB/GOVS/1, SLNSW

Figure 20.9: (right) Detail of western range in 1886. This shows the fireplace built in the 1850s for the orderlies' accommodation. Please note this appears not to be accurately drawn to scale because the windows and remains do not match up.

Photographs

Photo 20.1: Sandstone flagged floor in former stalls area of eastern range of Stables with remains of drain grates associated with underfloor drainage. Note the dish-drain stone in the top right-hand corner. CP 124/6

Photo 20.2: Detail of drain grate in flagged stone floor of stalls. CP124/8

Photo 20.3: View to south of remnant flagged floor of coachhouse. Dark grey render was applied later. CP 104/2

Photo 20.4: View of southeast corner of coachhouse with its flagged floor cut by service trenches. CP 102/21

Photo 20.5: Western wall of coachhouse showing below ground level stone footings and foundation trench cut into natural. CP 113/29

Photo 20.6: Looking east over yellow mortar surface in Room 303 with embedded glass #1072. Joist shadows are visible to the right. CP104/17

Photo 20.7: Wall footing between Room 303 and doorway into turret. Scale 1 m. CP 104/30

Photo 20.8: Impression of brick floor in eastern turret room. CP 104/32

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¹⁵ This is a variation on the table in Casey 1999:table 4.

¹⁶ This is a variation on the table in Casey 1999:table 7.

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1.12 Lodgement of Artefacts & Archive

1.12.1 Artefact Archive

The artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavation are located in two places. There are those items on display in the cases in the main foyer of the Conservatorium of Music and the majority of items are located in the government repository at Kingswood.

1.12.2 Photographic Archive

A requirement of the Archaeological Management Strategy was the production of three photographic archives of the archaeological work in three different photographic media: colour print, colour slide and black and white print. Copies of these archives will be lodged with the DPWS library and the State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library section.¹⁹ The archaeologists retain one copy of the photographic archive.

¹⁹ Please note the details of this lodgement have not been finalised. If they are not lodged with Mitchell Library then they will be lodged with the New South Wales Heritage Office Library which will open at the end of the year in their newly refurbished premises at the old Kings School.